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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEW LITERARY LION OF ENGLAND—A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF HEREDITARY GENIUS.

BY MALCOLM MCPHERSON.

THE young litterateur, Rudyard Kipling, whose brilliant short stories are now the rage both in England and on this side of the Atlantic, seems to have literally leaped into fame. Like Byron, he awoke one morning to find himself famous. With Andrew Lang as a kind of literary foster father and cicerone, he has suddenly had the portals of the most exclusive intellectual society of London thrown open to him, for Lang, as a critic, occupies the unique reputation of being the literary Warwick of England, the maker or unmaker of kings in the realm of letters, whose appreciation or condemnation of an author is accepted without dispute. That the brilliant Scotchman is apt to be capricious in bestowing his favors is well known in the literary circles of London, but as whatever the opinions he chooses to express may be are always characterized by brilliance, learning and massive ability, there are few persons who care to quarrel openly with him over his dictums. It is no wonder, therefore, that when he "discovered" Rudyard Kipling, and announced throughout the world that he had found a gem of rare beauty and value, literary London at once took the young author to its arms and accepted him as the newest of intellectual lions.

Under the circumstances, it is natural that, while a great deal has been written about Rudyard Kipling's genius and personality that is perfectly true, there has also been a vast deal of nonsense, as, for instance, when some gobemouche announced the other day that Kipling was an American — a graduate of Harvard College, or something of that sort — and neither an Englishman nor an Anglo-Indian. The writer happened to have the good fortune several years ago of being intimately acquainted with the Kipling family in India, and this circumstance enables him to point out to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER one remarkable peculiarity about Rudyard that, so far as he knows, has not been much dwelt upon by those who have been writing about the famous and fortunate young author in the magazines and public press both of England and this country. That peculiarity is this, that Rudyard Kipling furnishes an almost perfect example or illustration of hereditary genius.

The elder Kipling was employed by the government of Bombay as one of the art professors in the Bombay School of Design. He was an admirable artist and original designer, and many a young Parsee, Hindoo, Mahomedan or Goanese, who has chosen to follow art in carving, painting or sculpture, owes today whatever success he has had to the admirable training which he received under Professor Kipling and his humorous associate, Principal Terry. One of Professor Kipling's fads — if one may call such a thing a fad — was the preservation of native art in all its original purity. He treated with the utmost scorn and indignation all attempts to debase native art by intermixing it with European notions and commercial devices. He wanted the style of Mahomedan and Hindoo architecture to be preserved and encouraged in its original purity; he deplored any influence that would make the jewelers and designers in metal depart from the unique styles of their forefathers; and to him aniline dyes were an abomination when introduced into the textures woven by the native artizans in their bazaars. His enthusiasm on this subject attracted the notice of the government of India, and when he was offered the lucrative and important position of principal of the School of Arts of Lahore, the famous capital of the Punjab, which Milton wrote enthusiastically about in "Paradise Lost," no one in India was surprised at the selection.

Professor Kipling, however, was something more than an artist. He was a prolific and delightful writer, and his literary contributions to such newspapers as the Allahabad *Pioneer*, the *Times of India*, or the *Bombay Gazette* — then the leading English papers in the East — were read by thousands with the keenest delight. But it is not alone to his father's side of the house that Rudyard Kipling owes his genius, for his mother also was a person of remarkable literary attainments. The letters, stories, criticisms and poems of Alice Kipling were admired throughout the length and breadth of India for their

easy gracefulness and exquisite daintiness of fancy. And she could be vigorous, too, when she chose to be so, for her mind had masculine characteristics which made her a favorite with men and a terror to the society of her own sex, who regarded her as something between a blue stocking and a mocking, iconoclastic demon. When the writer used to meet the Kiplings out at dinner he had many an opportunity of seeing Alice Kipling discomfit the most intellectual men at the table by her wit, her learning and her marvelous *esprit*. Judges, military men and distinguished civilians did not particularly care for entering into an intellectual contest with Rudyard Kipling's mother, for she very rarely came off second best in the encounter. As for the ladies, they were generally afraid of her, for she had no mercy on their foibles and satirized their social jealousies and fads with the most polite but galling cynicism. They prayed to be saved from that terrible *bas bleu*.

It was a fortunate thing for Rudyard Kipling that his father accepted the principalship of the Lahore School of Arts, for otherwise it is extremely doubtful whether he would be at the present moment the bronzed *fulvus leo* of England's literary world. The society of the Punjab is almost entirely a military aristocracy. Lahore abounds in regimental messes, and every cantonment in the country round has one or more of these militant institutions. It is very seldom that the government of India has not a little war of some kind on its hands along the wild frontier of India, and as the boundaries of the Punjab are contiguous to countries occupied by troublesome tribes, such as Afghans, Beloochees, Cashmerees, Swatees and Ghilzaies, British regiments quartered in that province seldom have the chance of leaving it without seeing active service. Naturally, the principal subject of conversation at the symposia of the regimental messes is war and war adventures. Here, then, was the field wherein Rudyard Kipling got most of the materials and wonderful local color for his famous stories, so that with the inherited genius of his parents and the singular character of his surroundings in the Punjab, it is less surprising that he has turned out to be the literary lion of the day than it would have been if he had not developed intellectual characteristics sufficient to make him a marked man among the English-speaking race. One thing is certain, and that is that his work has already given the printer everywhere an immense amount of work to do which he would not otherwise have had.

The writer has ridden many times with young Kipling inside the railed track on the Bombay Esplanade—the one on his raw-boned Waler, the boy on his shaggy Deccan "tat"—and there has been no more pleasant surprise for him than that the dull boy of that time should have developed into the brilliant man he is now. He is being sharply criticized by Howells and others, but he will, if he lives long enough, undoubtedly prove that he prefers to be the lion to the predatory jackal that is content to be a humble follower for his prey; hence the force of my caption—a Striking Example of Hereditary Genius.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CRITICISM OF PLATEN PRESSES.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

I KNOW of no platen press in the market that in proper hands and worked within its capacity will not do good work, and yet there are many opinions advanced as to which style of machine is the best. Some printers buy all Gordons, others prefer Universals, still others are partial to the Liberty, and so on. I am not partial to any platen press, although I am when cylinders are under discussion. In purchasing a platen press the first matter to be considered is the class of work to be exacted of the machine, as all presses are not built to stand well under equal strain, notwithstanding all claims by builders to the contrary; also as to speed, as some presses can be run at a much higher rate of speed than others and no damage result. The great mistake made by employing printers is the failure to consult with practical pressmen before making purchases. The idea that "the pressman knows nothing, and I know it all," prevails to the detriment of the employing printer. Instead of purchasing only one style of press, it may be that an advantage will accrue to have several of one kind for heavy work or slow speed and some lighter makes for fast work.

In purchasing a press the conveniences for handling the same should be first considered. The ink supply, distribution and otherwise, must not be neglected. If the work to be done requires a large amount of ink and is a heavy form and moderate speed only is expected, the Universal will prove satisfactory. But you can not run the Universal at a high rate of speed for any length of time without developing a shakiness in the movement of the platen, and also do injury to the rollers. I admire the Universal for its square impression, its ink supply when more color is required on one section than on others, and its ability to withstand strain; but the Universal has its objections. The new Gordon is a good machine for general work at a lively speed, but it is rather top heavy in its larger sizes. I admire the disk distributer for general work, especially on short runs, but the inability to secure a steady supply of ink for heavy forms is an objection to the Gordon. I have tried all the fountains I ever heard of, but I declare them all failures on the Gordon. The Duplex distributer on the Golding is a good feature of that press, but has not yet attained perfection. For fast speed on small forms the Pearl gives satisfaction, the Baltimore Jobber being too light. As to the roller movements on the different makes of presses I believe the Universal the best, as an even pressure of the rollers against the form is secured, which is not the case with other styles of machines. The short springs on the new style Gordon soon become weak and the rollers will not bear against the form in the middle sufficiently to give it a good inking. The springs need to be replaced with new ones quite frequently, although the cost is trifling. The long springs of the old style Gordon and Peerless give better satisfaction and last longer. Presses having a

square impression like the Universal and Eclipse will require but little, if any, changing of the impression screws when alternating from heavy to light forms, and vice versa, the Gordon ranking next, while the Peerless, Golding, Baltimore Jobber, and similar machines require frequent changes. The impression setting arrangement on the Golding is so simple and effective as to, in a large measure, make up the difference. It is best, where much work of the same class is done, to keep several presses exclusively for the purpose. Under such circumstances the impression screws need not be changed for months. Now, do not suppose there is nothing good in any platen press, for if such an interpretation is made of this article it is an error. I have only tried to show you the weak points, the good ones being more abundant; but knowing the weaknesses you are better able to purchase the machine you want and will be better satisfied when you purchase it. Be careful to get a press particularly adapted to the work expected of it, and there will be no trouble or regret in the future.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER SERVILITY.

BY SAM G. SLOANE.

THERE is prevalent among the country newspapers a species of willing servility that must be extremely humiliating to any person possessing a spirit of sturdy independence, and a consciousness of that manly hardihood of character that makes him feel his ability to wage successfully the battle of life. This willing servility is manifested in various ways, and with many has grown to be almost chronic. Week in, week out, one reads in the columns of the country press, and often in papers with some city pretensions, such items as this:

> John Smith, Esq., was in town last Monday and helped the poor printer by paying cash for six months' subscription. Mr. Smith is one of our most substantial and well-to-do citizens, and is, withal, a generous, whole-souled man. We wish there were more in this community like him.

And again like this, copied exactly as it appeared in the paper from which I take it:

> We are under obligations to our friend J. W. Moore, of south of town, for a fine lot of "sass" in the way of a peck of beans and a lot of the finest sweet potatoes we have sampled this season. Jim never forgets the hungry printer when he comes to town.

And here is still another taken from a paper before me, and given verbatim:

> This number begins Vol. 5. Please help us all you can. Prices of farm products have advanced, while the cost of the subscription has not. We must have more help and prompt payment, or round up. If the citizens want the *Times* to continue they have got to evidence it by giving us more to do.

Besides this class of matter, all through the reading columns (of the home sides) one encounters such heart-rending, importuning appeals as, "Patronize the poor printer"; "Pay up your subscription, we need the money to meet our bills"; "Subscribe now, and induce your neighbor to subscribe, and help us out; we need the money to keep the paper going"; "Our appeal for aid last week was responded to by several of our citizens who generously paid up their back subscriptions, and we hope more will do likewise," and so on, *ad nauseam*. It is no wonder, after reading such items, that John Smith, Esq., and "our friend J. W. Moore," walk into the office with the airs of benefactors, and, after paying six months' subscription, and leaving a peck of beans and a few sweet potatoes, proceed to deliver pompous lectures to the editor as to how the paper should be run. When men are made to feel that they have bought the paper (and its editor, too) they naturally feel that it is their prerogative to dictate how it shall be conducted, and they as naturally follow the dictates of their feelings. Even in the starting of many papers this spirit of servility is manifested. Hardly a new venture is made in the country newspaper field that the person making it does not appeal almost directly to the charity of the people of the community in which the venture is made. The "salutatory" is freighted with the cry for aid that the venture may be made a success. Here's the style: "Believing there is 'a long-felt want' in this community for a newspaper, and that the people comprising it will take sufficient pride and interest therein to open their pocketbooks and give it a hearty support, we have determined to make the venture. Now, come forward with your subscriptions and advertising, for without them generously bestowed we shall not be able to make a success of the undertaking. Give us your encouragement and hearty financial support and we will make a paper of which the people of this town and surrounding country will be proud. Remember, the more encouragement and better financial support given us the better paper we will be able to give in return. Our books are now open; come forward, good people, and give us your names and dollars, always remembering it takes money to run a newspaper."

About the above is the wail sent out, together with the promises of many great things (impossible of accomplishment) to be done in return for the begged-for charity. Then, after the paper is thus launched upon a portion of the sea of journalism where there is scarcely depth sufficient to float even the smallest newspaper craft, the few readers and patrons are constantly importuned to continue the charity. It is actually sickening to read some of the begging items (for I can call them nothing less) in many of the papers coming under my notice. There are no defensible reasons why these should find places in the papers under any circumstances whatever. The newspaper business should be as independent of this servility as any other business, and it should be conducted on just as independent a basis. If there be need for this begging course to keep a paper alive, there is no need for the paper in the community in which it is attempted to be published. If one intends starting a paper let him look for a location as he would for any other business. Do not look for a place where a bonus can be secured, nor accept one if offered. Where a bonus is necessary to induce the venture, the odds are largely against it proving a profitable one—it can be

made so only by continuing the bonus (charity) indefinitely. All this time the publisher of such a paper is quite properly looked upon as a subject of charity, and it requires constant begging to secure that charity. Taboo all such locations; make the venture where there is room, or where room can be made; give the public something it wants and will have, then it will not be necessary to make these pitiful appeals for help. Conduct the paper upon an independent and manly basis; have the bearing of moral courage and a personal, self-reliant fortitude. If that which is offered be good and desirable, begging will not be necessary to secure purchasers. They will come of their own volition, buy, and go away feeling that they have been benefited, and not that they have dispensed a little charity for the benefit of another.

In contradistinction to the class of papers above referred to, I give the following (also verbatim) from a paper whose editor knows his rights, and knowing them has the moral courage to assert them. It has that refreshing, vigorous tone about it that at once stamps its author as a man who would scorn proffered charity no matter in what guise it came:

This paper is like merchandise, it is for sale. If you desire your part of it stopped, come and say so. We don't look upon a man with undying hate if he wants to stop his paper and does it like a gentleman; and we don't beg him to continue it, either. It is a straight matter of business—you pay your money and take your paper. If you pay up all back subscription and order your paper discontinued, it will be stopped as cheerfully as it begun. When you hear a man blowing about his not having been able to stop his paper, you can bet your suspender buckles that he owes back subscription. And when you hear him bragging about how he crippled the paper by taking his name off the list, you can bet whisky enough to drown him that he is a fool. So don't give yourself away, friends. A few dollars on arrearages will do more toward stopping a paper than all the talking you are capable of, and the editor will be very glad to get you off the list if he ever gets even with you.

A man who makes a paper that is sought after by readers will have one that will be sought after by advertisers who will pay cash, and he will not have to fill his advertising columns with business on the due-bill plan—the bane and curse in the newspaper business.

I say to the reader, if you are a newspaper proprietor and cannot make a paper the people will want bad enough to subscribe and pay for, and that advertisers who pay money will seek after, without being obliged to lower your dignity as a man to the extent of begging them for their patronage, you have missed your calling, or the proper field in which to exert your abilities and energy (or both), and should make a change as quickly as possible. A newspaper is no more entitled to charitable patronage than any other business, but who ever heard any other business make the claims of support from the public that is daily made by newspapers. No business that expects to survive off the patronage of the community in which it locates ever asks or expects a bonus except a newspaper. Other businesses are paid bonuses, but their patronage and support are always drawn from elsewhere than the community in which they locate.

Too many papers are started from wrong incentives. They should be started only on cold, rigid business principles. If an axe is to be ground, let those for whose benefit it is ground "put up" for the grindstone and the expense of turning and holding; do not trust to being able to beg it from the members of some community under the guise of being a public benefactor of the community. It will not work, and the one who tries it will but bedraggle his manhood in the dust and dirt of shameful servility. A newspaper man devoid of this servility, and who makes a paper the people want, is looked up to and sought after. He is not cajoled and harrassed by would-be advisors and dictators, but his advice is sought by others. This delectable state can be reached and maintained only by manly independence and the ability to make a paper that will command the attention, respect and patronage of the community in which it is published. One cannot beg his way into this happy state.

The above does not, by any means, apply to all country newspapers. While the rule seems to be as above stated, there are many exceptions, and they stand out in bold relief beside those working according to the rule. It does me much good to get hold of one of these independent, self-reliant papers, whose editor knows what he is here for and is determined to carry out that purpose. Show me this sort of a paper and I will show you one with influence, lots of friends and a good bank account; one whose guiding spirit is possessed of brains and that rugged, self-reliant independence which will win against all obstacles, and to whom could not be offered a greater insult than to attempt to place him in an attitude of servile dependence. Granting that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," I place the self-reliant, independent, manly man as an undisputed second.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A MODEL COMPOSING ROOM.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

THE first thing to be considered in the formation of a model composing room is the room itself. Many workrooms, at the present time, are unfit for the habitation of human beings. They are pestilential abodes, where lurk the germs of many of the diseases humanity are subject to. How can a place be healthy, permeated with the deadly fumes arising from a floor filthy with dirt and thickly coated with an accumulation of tobacco spittle, with here and there an old "soldier," which perhaps has remained undisturbed for years? How can a room be perfectly healthy, which is never thoroughly ventilated, and where the atmosphere is at all times stifling and oppressive? "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and in the composing room the exemplification of this fact is as apparent as anywhere. It imparts a degree of comfort which is invigorating. It imbues us with a sense of cheerfulness which seems to

lessen the effect of toil. So, in my idea of a model composing room the first essential is cleanliness, for where it abounds there may be found health and comfort.

The next thing necessary for the completion of my model print shop is a model foreman. In order to command the respect of his subordinates, he should be possessed of a certain amount of dignity, and should endeavor at all times to maintain that civility toward others which he himself should expect to receive. When asked a civil question it becomes the duty of the foreman, by virtue of his position, to grant a civil answer. It don't cost any more for him to speak to his men in a polite and gentlemanly manner than it does to address them as though he were talking to so many dumb animals. A foreman should be consistent in all things. If he has office rules he should exact a rigid enforcement of the same, and should never allow favoritism to divert him from his path of duty. One rule should apply to all, and because a law is violated by a pet of the foreman's it is no reason why his case should receive more consideration than another's. The foreman should treat all alike, exercising good judgment in all things, and by so doing he will command the respect which his position entitles him to.

The third essential thing necessary for the establishment of a model composing room is a gentlemanly force of men. Men are judged by their conversation, and if their discussions are forever upon subjects degrading, there must be a lack of intelligence. Too much vulgarity is indulged in in conversations heard in a great many of the printing offices of today, and in a great many instances it is the result of habit, which could be easily overcome if the effort were made. To ears schooled to such language the effect is not so bad, but when it falls upon strange ears — ears unused to such vile expressions — it is disgusting and repugnant. Printers are credited with possessing more than ordinary intelligence, and it has been many times proven that such credit is justly due. They are capable of entering in discussion upon any topic, and at times their arguments are really instructive, and why they should ever allow such arguments to become interspersed with language that is low and degrading is more than I can understand. There is nothing so elevating to the craft as gentlemanly traits of character, and nothing so demoralizing as actions which are ungentlemanly, and which are unproductive of any good whatsoever.

In the consummation of my model printery I must not omit mention of him, who, in the parlance of the composing room, is known as the "devil," or, more plainly speaking, the apprentice boy. No office would be complete without one. His services are indispensable. But all "devils" are not alike. There are some who seem to be naturally adapted to the business. There are others who seem by nature fitted for almost anything else. The average apprentice is satisfied to be acknowledged as a journeyman after serving his full apprenticeship. There are some who, after working a year or so at the business, get what is termed a severe attack of "swelled head," and they are journeymen, in their own minds, before the fact becomes known to anybody else. They will give tips to the compositors, and sometimes dictate to the foreman as to how he shall make up the paper, and in various other ways will make themselves generally useless. Such "devils" would almost as soon pi a form as do a man a favor—only when there is remuneration in it. They are unobliging at all times, and as a consequence incur the enmity of everybody with whom they come in contact. But there are others who are as dissimilar to the ones I have just mentioned as darkness is to daylight; who are at all times obliging and respectful to their superiors, who in turn deem it a pleasure to assist or enlighten such an apprentice with any knowledge pertaining to the business which they may possess. Truly an apprentice like this is worthy of his hire.

Written for The Inland Printer.

APPRENTICESHIP A PRIME FACTOR.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

THE passage of the six-day law by the International Typographical Union has created a great deal of discussion by members of that organization, and engendered much cogitation as to what is to be done with the surplus of labor in that particular line. Some favor the six-day law while others oppose it, but all seem to be of the one opinion that something must be done to equalize the amount of work to be obtained or to relieve those who are not fortunate enough to have situations. What all this discussion will result in is difficult of determination, but it is to be hoped that it will effect the passage of a five-day law. In this connection it may be meet to say that with union printers the International Typographical Union is paramount, every member having to abide by its enactments. If the individual is dissatisfied he can endeavor to remedy, but when he comes to oppose a decided majority in a palpable cause, he has the inalienable right of severing his connection with that organization at the doors of which he will erelong be knocking.

As stated, the passage of the six-day law has created a great deal of discussion among the members of the International Union. What, then, would follow the passage of a five-day law? Since the law just passed has awakened a feeling of interest so widespread, it follows that the law suggested would arouse a deeper interest, and it would be twofold in its benefits, for it would force the man holding a situation to rest two days each week and give to those not holding situations more work; in fine it would give to those who have been in the habit of working all the time an opportunity to calmly view the situation and learn what a deplorable condition the printing business is in. Heretofore it seems that when a printer secured a situation his time for looking after the condition of the business was over, and every Tom, Dick and Harry of a bum and blacksmith could join the union for all he cared.

It may be justly conceded that all trades and callings are overstocked with labor, but these are respectively using every effort to regulate this circumstance, and

while the printing business should be the last to be overstocked, since so many accomplishments are required to make a perfect printer, it is, perhaps, the greatest sufferer from this glut, and still less is done toward ameliorating successfully this condition. The nine-hour law, the first step in this direction, failed of its purpose, and now the next step, the six-day law, is receiving condemnation by those who are secured, and if we cannot have harmony in our own ranks how can we hope to accomplish a desired object? If we do not have united effort how can we expect to succeed? If we have too many printers in the business, who is to blame? If we have too many immoral and disreputable characters in the business, whose fault is it? If wages are not commensurate with the work, who is responsible? Plainly and emphatically, the man who works too much. He is the one who has not time to look after his frater's welfare; he it is who has not time to fix conditions governing the employing of prospective learners of the business; he it is who, by his avariciousness, forces the poor wretch with empty purse and craving maw to obtain work when and for what he may.

It is never too late to mend, and since the International has taken such an effective stitch it may be that men may now have time and others the courage to take decided measures in prohibiting the wholesale employment of boys and the turning out of blacksmiths. After that you may go back to seven days, and we will endeavor to introduce an eighth day for you!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

NO. II.—BY AN OBSERVER.

"REPORTERS' English" is a by-word in both countries, but, as in everything else, the continentalists in this take the cake. They have more license than in England; their sentiments, political, religious (!) and personal, are published with impunity, though, in the vast majority of instances, they are young fellows of between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, whose opinions on most topics will turn a somersault with the mellowing influences of time. Nothing is more common in this country than to find, in one and the same newspaper, flatly contradictory sentiments issuing from the pens of the editor and the reporter! The edification of the reader is naturally an unknown quantity, and the reporter is an uncontrolled influence. More power to his elbow! The following are a few orthographic gems ordinarily employed in the daily press, some of which doubtless have a history or a local significance which an outsider is ignorant of; but on the other hand, that justification has no literary recommendation, as a newspaper man is supposed to include educated persons in his *clientele*. For instance, "governmentalism jeoparded," for "jeopardized"; "held to the court"! brilliant phraseology for "remanded in custody"; the court for cases of insanity is referred to with much preciseness as the "insane court"; prices, etc., are "way down," "way beyond surmise"; "the true inwardness of it"; "a project under way"; "running races," for simple foot races; "the case was continued," the fact being quite the contrary on a suspended hearing; why not say the prisoner or accused was remanded, or the case was adjourned? "Brunet," for brunette, "annex," for "annexe"; "gilt-edge," as applied to anything and anyone; "held up." "B said he had had his clerk examine the law on the subject"; is that equal in clearness to "B said he had caused his clerk *to*, etc."? Some such expressions doubtless are idioms or provincialisms; others, such as "held to the superior court," are simply ignorant barbarisms, perpetrated by persons who ought to be in another vocation, whose perceptions in verbal expressiveness are "as clear as mud." It is no wonder to see a chairmaker advertising in his circulars that "his chairs, when adopted, formed a more pleasing and comfortable position for worshiping God"! There is at least a sort of sacrilegious humor in his method, but the writer who goes in for slang as a pretense for smartness is a cad, and wants the oversight of some official who could transpose his copy into decent prose. This childish smartness in young fellows who report is overdone, so much so as to have long since lost its originality; like the pranks of a boy in his new suit of clothes, disappear when the novelty has gone. One paper refers to an official having left for St. Clair, saying "the business end of the trip was in his inside coat pocket," in the form of certain bills; and in an endless manner the changes are rung in a vein of personal, if not imitating comment, sometimes really amusing and fresh, but in other instances dull, dreary and demented.

Who does not know of the abuse of confidence dealt out to editors and the public in the voluminous Washington correspondence, containing endless surmises on impossible combinations of events, predictions whose fulfillment is never acknowledged or desired, as the events (when not invented) carry no consequences and vanish into thin air in a few hours! Happy correspondent in such an emporium of conjectural possibilities!

Considering the frequency of communication between the old country and America, it is surprising to read the misstatements made here as to English and Irish affairs. It seems to be partly accountable for by the fact that those who correspond for American papers are glaringly committed to a well-defined set of sentiments, from whom it is simply impossible to obtain a clear, fair, unbiased statement on many phases of English social and political doings and sentiments. Then, there is, outside of this class, the correspondent who could and would represent things fairly, but who has felt his employer's pulse, and writes in a vein to please him rather than in accordance with facts. And, again, we have the editorials of men who know as little of British opinions on most subjects as busy, overworked men at a distance of over 3,000 miles away can be expected to know; only they might be a little more modest and reticent. A few days ago a Chicago editor told his readers that in England and America auctioneers made the sellers of goods pay the requisite fees. Now that is certainly not the case in England,

where he exacts a fee from both buyers and sellers, the former paying five per cent above the knock-down price. The same paper not long ago "scored" Sir William Harcourt for censuring the house of lords for its lazy session. The lords, says the *Herald*, had been as active at least as the commons, and goes on to argue in favor of the principle of delegated powers to Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Now, Sir W. Harcourt, as an advanced home ruler, is for these delegated powers, and had no responsibility for the listlessness of the house of commons as compared with the lords. The joke of the matter is that Harcourt is not in the ministry of the day though the *Herald* plainly thinks he is, else why blame him for slow lawmaking? As to the Irish question in American papers; well, they are not much worse than those in the old country where (in England) there is a psychological barrier reared up by the English mind against most Irish interests, starting with the good old conceited Puritan, but hare-brained and pot-bellied notion that Providence had intended a nation with more than five senses, like the English, to govern their inferiors, the Irish. That has been the pith of the Irish difficulty, but it is gradually being found to be an error. Excepting under electioneering influences, when there is a lot of cowardly pandering to national clamor, the papers here are sound on the subject, when not led by the nose by overzealous demagogues.

One would like to see an editor eliminate the occasional irreligious "rot" indulged in by smart young reporters, who probably have never read a line of Paley's "Evidences" or Butler's "Analogy." One of them lately said, in trying to emphasize some glaring attempt at official hood-winking, that "it was singular how a beneficent being [lower case] who was said to have sent this world spinning in its orbit should permit such doings—nay, winks at them." Fancy the religious instincts of his readers being subjected to such puerile, raw and thick-skinned soullessness, at two cents a copy! Of a kindred spirit is the treatment by some of the reporters of the salvation army in its recent advent. The writers fairly revel in "a real live lord," whom they again term "an individual" with more freedom than taste. They often treat a subject, which admits of rational, fair-minded discussion, in a gaudy, meretricious manner.

The Sunday issues of the American papers are marvels of cheapness and labor. England has nothing of the kind, except the recent issue in London of the New York *Herald's* proprietors. Taking the amount and the quality of the matter into account, they are stupendous productions, rendering free libraries almost superfluous, owing to the range of subjects treated of in a popular manner under circumstances of huge labor, with the cost added to by the accompaniment oftentimes of well got up plates and cuts. This latter art two years ago, however it may be now, was unknown in England as a common accompaniment of letterpress, whereas in this country daily if not hourly occurrences, serious and funny, are illustrated with more or less artistic finish, probably at enormous expense.

The American sense of humor is undoubted; it seems as if in the air, and as if drunk unconsciously. You can always see through the transparency of the joke—though sometimes too early. Some persons say the faculty is acquired in crossing the Atlantic ocean. That can hardly be so, for if a new arrival fails to see through their jokes and says so, he is hanged, drawn and quartered. Probably it is only acquirable on certain steamers! Their faculty for joking on dolorous, tragical subjects is remarkable.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

BY A. H. M.

OF the perplexities of the composing room, and they are numerous, those relating to punctuation are by no means the least. Watch the perspiring compositor wrestling with an involved sentence, and note the changing expression of his countenance as the emotions of inquiry, doubt, certainty, and again doubt followed by despair, flit through his mind, and then the final decision to seek the "brainery," or, with the muttered "shibboleth," as Byron calls it, recklessly plugging away, trusting that it may be right, or, feeling that the proofreader will mark it differently on principle, it is losing time for him to study over the matter longer. If he appeals to a brother typo for advice or sympathy he probably finds him differing with him as well as the proofreader.

Let any person who may be curious to test the conflicting opinions on the matter of punctuation, take a passage from an ordinary magazine article, and writing out a dozen or so copies of it without punctuation marks, pass them around the composing room with the request that the punctuation be marked in—and the differences of opinion that will be shown when the slips are compared will not be slight in the greater number of cases. Who can decide when grammarians disagree?

The loss to the employing printer as a consequence of these warring opinions is no small item, and that no effort is made to recognize an authority is surprising. A letter in a recent issue of THE INLAND PRINTER emphasizes a remark that punctuation is an art, which may be taken to mean that each proofreader should punctuate according to the work in hand—and, assuming this to be the writer's meaning, his criticisms have a resemblance to the orders of a captain, who, after putting his company through a series of evolutions, finishes the maneuvers with "As you were!" There is nothing too minute in the matter of correct punctuation to be unworthy of discussion when it tends to a final settlement of any disputed point, and that the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER are open to the fullest ventilation of the varied opinions of its readers should be an incentive to all to accept of its courtesy, and give their opinions and reasons for holding them on vexed points of punctuation and kindred matters so that it may be known how great a difference there actually is. Wilson's treatise on punctuation is generally accepted as a good authority for

bookwork, and, however modified by the practice of the reader, it would at least form a basis for printers to build upon. The sparse punctuation of newspapers is a necessity for hurried composition, and should not be taken as authority by printers. The punctuation of bookwork is what is particularly referred to here, and the usage of a great and successful daily paper can have no weight except with the newspaper fraternity, and that influence would but tend to make them use a style diametrically opposite, in the desire to be original. If an agreement could be made upon a method to be employed on a certain class of work, and a text-book compiled with the requirements of which it would be the duty of printers to urge their customers to comply, it would possibly be as practical a way of remedying the evil as might be devised.

With the perfecting of the typesetting machine and the consequent closer competition and larger output of books, we will be forced to make some sort of compromise as individuals and agree on a classified authority for punctuation. Agitation in this direction has been going on in a desultory way in our trade journals for some time, and although scoffed at as impractical and absurd, the effort has not yet been made, and, until it is proved a failure, he is but an enemy of progress who would put hindrances in the way of a movement that, if but only in a slight measure successful, will be a saving of much money, time and vexation.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NINE HOURS SHOULD BE THE WATCHWORD.

BY OBSERVER.

THE drift of current events, and the recent achievements of inventive genius in the printing industry, indicate the near approach of an event of momentous importance to members of the craft generally and to organized typographers in particular. In short, shorter hours is an inevitable issue in the near future. And the aphorism that "Coming events cast their shadows before," is forcibly verified in this connection. For, preceding this "coming event," arise two ominous shadows — (1) Shall it be an eight-hours day or a nine-hours day? and (2) shall either of these desiderata be attained after protracted strife between labor and capital, or will the latter concede to the former simple justice if a peace conference is held between employer and employé?

The recent victory in the building trade and kindred industries in the chief business centers of the United States should admonish employing printers that a curtailment of the working day in the printing trade is only a question of a short time, and although the National Typothetæ, a year ago, saw "nothing in the state of the printing trade of the country at this time which justifies any reduction in the hours of labor," this august body of gentlemen must surely admit that signs have changed within the past year. What are these signs, and what do they portend? Let us glance at a few of them.

Typesetting machines are now an experimental certainty for newspaper and magazine work; they are, in the near future, destined to be an expedient to be used to circumvent strikes on daily papers, where large capital is involved and plain composition mainly is required. Cheap labor (i. e., boy labor) and the female compositor are still largely utilized throughout the country, and any effective apprenticeship system seems as remote as ever. If we superadd to this the greed of some "Jonathan Works" who would like to be allowed to labor seven days out of seven, the home signs seem sufficiently complete, and we may as well include a cursory view of passing events on the other side of the big ferry.

Here we find that on August 14 the London Trades Council instructed their delegates by a vote of sixty-two to thirty to support the legal eight-hours day. Again, in a memorandum prepared for the *Board of Trade Journal* by the labor correspondent of the Board of Trade, he cites the fact that there is an increasing percentage of unemployed labor among skilled industries for the past two years. True, this does not apply specifically to the printing industry, but as facts they are very significant when it is known that for years past a nine-hours day has been customary in the printing trade of Great Britain.

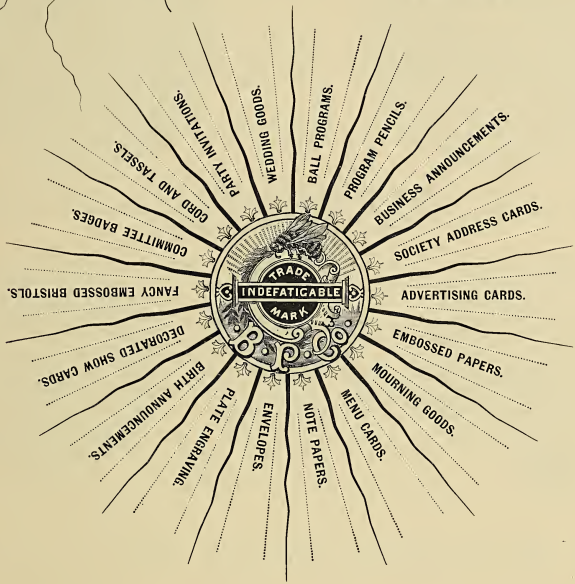
Assuming, then, that we have shown justifiable cause for a reduction of the hours of labor in the printing trade, a nine-hours day would seem to be the most rational demand at present, for the following among other reasons: The building trades agitated for and secured one hour reduction first and an increased pay afterwards; the printing business is an indoor industry, subject to no interruptions of a climatic character; it is less arduous to the muscular system than those trades now working eight hours; there are no disagreeable features in it specially detrimental to health or hazardous to life or limb; and as a trade affording steady employment it compares favorably with any of the skilled industries; and the extent to which composition by machinery may be introduced does not threaten to diminish the demand for labor in more than one branch of the business at present. Hence we advise agitation for a nine-hours day, and especially so since any attempt to force an issue by coercive measures would devolve upon organized labor.

This inference, that organized labor will have to bear the brunt of the battle for shorter hours, is not without a redeeming feature, however, for we happen to know that in the ranks of the unorganized there is a sympathetic tendency known to exist which would assert itself in the event of any united, simultaneous effort being made in a majority of the trade centers of the States. The experimental success of typesetting machines, and the consequent prospect of trouble ahead, has done more to make the whole world of printerdom akin than any other event in the printing history of the present century. But the prospective harm they may do temporarily is no justification for injudicious agitation, and we believe the craft will find that nine hours obtained without a strike will meet the exigencies of the present time, and afford opportunity for desirable calculation and cool-headed reflection as to the future.

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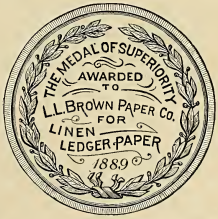
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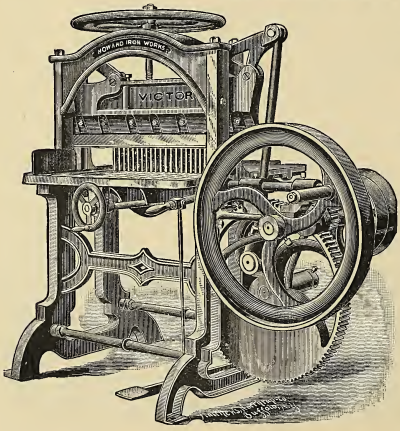
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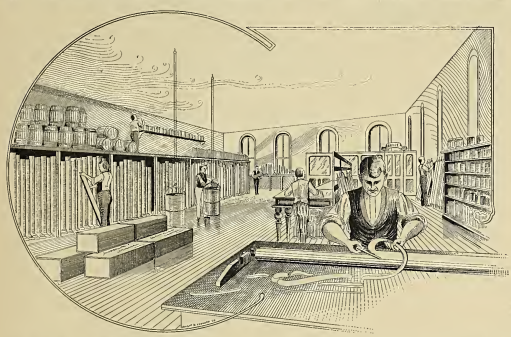
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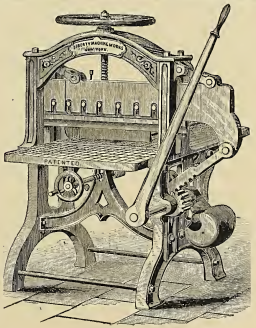
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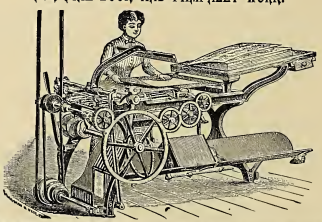
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OUR EIGHTH VOLUME.

WITH the present issue commences the eighth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER, a journal which is known in and welcomed monthly to a large majority of the printing establishments in the United States and Canada. In this connection we cannot do better than reprint an article we penned in October, 1884, in making our second bow to its readers. It is as follows:

The present number commences the second volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. While sincerely thanking its many patrons and friends for the generous support received, both from advertisers and subscribers, in the year just closed; and in making the acknowledgment that the mede of success which has so far attended our efforts, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, it may not be out of place, in asking a continuation of these favors, to somewhat briefly refer to our hopes and intentions for the future.

We shall *aim* at least to make it a representative journal, worthy the support of the craft at large; a welcome visitor alike to the counting-room of the employer and the home of the journeyman; and, to enable us to do so, we wish our brethren to feel that it is *their* paper, devoted to their best interests, seeking the mutual welfare of employer and employé, and recognizing to the fullest extent the reciprocal obligations which exist between them. We shall aim to keep pace with the demands of the times, and give to our readers the most recent developments of science as applied to the art preservative of arts and its kindred branches; we shall advocate a higher standard of workmanship, the adoption and enforcement of an apprenticeship system, and the establishment, under proper auspices, of schools of technique; we shall aim to encourage and instruct the learner, implant in the rising generation a manly independence, with an honorable desire to excel, and publish, from time to time, the experience and practical suggestions of working members of the craft. Our state of trade reports will continue to be a special feature, and as they are received direct from the officials of the local unions, their reliability may be depended on. Arrangements may have also been perfected to receive a monthly correspondence from the leading business centers, both in the United States and Great Britain, while contributions on subjects of general interest by thoroughly representative men will be found from time to time in its columns. In short, no effort shall be lacking on our part to make it all we represent and an indispensable in the hands of every progressive, intelligent printer.

The best practical thought and experience in the printing trade have been from time to time presented through its columns; and the information contained therein furnishes an encyclopedia of interest to the craft worth many times the price of a yearly subscription, and which can be obtained from no other source.

In this connection we desire to remind our readers that a subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER does not imply a feast and a famine; the receipt of a *special* edition one month, followed by an apology for one or omission of publication the next. From its first appearance twelve numbers have constituted a volume, and twelve issues have been promptly forwarded to each yearly subscriber, while the persistent aim has been to make each successive issue more instructive and interesting than the preceding one. Whether or no these efforts have been successful our patrons must judge for themselves; though we may modestly add, from the increase in its circulation and the many commendatory

letters received, it is evident they they have not been in vain. The experience of the past will, we believe, in this connection, furnish a guarantee for the future; and when we assure our readers that it will be our earnest endeavor to keep it in the van, and make it worthy of their continued patronage, we believe they will be satisfied with the guarantee. Actions, however, speak louder than words, and upon the fulfillment of these guarantees we are willing to be judged. We shall aim to make it in the future, as in the past, *the* representative printing trade journal of America, an indispensable to employer and employé, and more than this we cannot pledge.

THE TYPOTHETÆ PROCEEDINGS.

THE proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, published in extenso in the September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, should afford interesting reading alike to employer and workman. Their perusal should interest the employer in acquainting him with the views and proposals of an organization which claims his welfare would be subserved by connection therewith, and should interest the workmen by ascertaining what actually transpired, what may rationally be expected from a body with which his future prospects and welfare, despite all disclaimers to the contrary, are so closely identified.

The value of these and similar deliberations depend, however, in the main, on the *practical worth* of the action taken, the broad-gauge ideas inculcated, their relative bearing on the future, and the beneficent effects resulting therefrom. Advanced ideas prevail. The *meum et tuum* of the present displace the *ego* of the past. There are generally two sides to a controversy; and in a question in which the rights of labor and capital are involved, invariably two, and the man or class of men who are unwilling to concede this fact, and insist that *one is a majority of two* are simply knocking their heads against a stone wall, a contest in which the head will come off second best, no matter whether it is represented by a local or international typothetæ or a local or international typographical union. And if, approaching the close of the nineteenth century, the representatives of the art preservative, with the varied experiences of the past and their pregnant lessons, alike prefer the methods of a semi-barbaric age to settle present or future differences to those presented by the rational, sober, second thought, they have lived to little purpose.

Many of the subjects discussed, upon which, as might have been expected, a divergency of opinion existed, were handled with a freedom and ability which were suggestive of a desire to ascertain the truth, and of eventual beneficial results. While here and there an antagonistic opinion to the scope, objects, rights or past action of trades unions cropped out (and this certainly should not be a matter of surprise, or even regret, under the circumstances), a gratifying feature was the virtual repudiation of the too prevalent idea that the Typothetæ exists simply as a menace to organized labor; and that such a sentiment prevailed, it is needless to add, was gratifying to the representative of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is true that two or three whippersnapper pigmies did their best to create a tempest in a teapot, and enlarge the breach already existing, which brought a protest from some of the delegates, and the temper of the convention showed it was unwilling to cater to any such line of policy.

Among the more important measures discussed were those of "International Copyright," "Evils of Competition," "Apprenticeship," "Shorter Hours," etc., and, although there was an evident desire in certain questions to procrastinate and a disinclination to discuss some of these questions on their merits, and face the inevitable, there was little, if any, of the ascerbity which has manifested itself on other occasions, developed. As each of the questions mentioned, and the manner of handling them, are deserving of a more extended notice than is here given, we shall refer to them in a future issue.

THE proposition lately submitted by the International Typographical Union to local unions to levy an assessment of $1.00, to be assessed at 10 cents per month for a period of ten months, to be used in building and maintaining the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, was carried by a vote of 5,433 to 2,198. A strange feature connected with this result is that Philadelphia, the home of the philanthropists who made the donation which rendered the project a feasible one, cast 273 votes against to 227 for the proposition. The Town of Lake, Illinois, and Houston, Texas, cast their full vote, 113 and 80 respectively, against, while Omaha on the other hand gave every vote polled, 206, in favor of the proposition.

THE publication of lottery advertisements in the newspapers in the United States has been practically ended by the exclusion of the journals publishing them from the mails. A short time ago the postmaster at Washington, D. C., refused to accept copies of the *Sunday Chronicle* of that city for transmission by mail because it contained lottery advertisements, and about the same date the postoffice authorities at Montgomery and Birmingham, Alabama, seized all copies of the *Age-Herald* of Birmingham, and the *Weekly Constitution* of Atlanta, Georgia, on the ground that these papers were guilty of violating the law.

A GREAT deal of unmeaning twaddle about the illegality and tyranny of the six-day work rule, adopted by the International Typographical Union at the Atlanta session, has lately made its appearance, though we are pleased to note the action taken thereon is favorably received by the great majority of the craft. A man who refuses to admit the justice of a law guaranteeing a sub one day's work in seven, is a very small specimen of humanity.

WHILE we believe in the fullest scope for legitimate criticism, we have no sympathy with the hypercriticism which appears on the American press in the present issue.

THE RASTALL SYSTEM OF TYPE MEASUREMENT.

IN reply to a correspondent as to the merits and availability of what is known as the Rastall system of type measurement, we publish the following circular and explanatory table prepared by Mr. Rastall himself:

It having been contended that the Rastall system of type measurement was impractical in its application to book and job offices on account of the numerous fonts of type used and the varying column widths upon which the compositors are required to labor, the undersigned has endeavored to show the fallacy of the objection by the following exhibit. In this exhibit it is assumed that the scale is established at 24 cents per 1,000 letters. Then follows a complete list of fonts of type in a book and job office, the space in ems of 1,000 letters being assumed. The first is supposed to be a very "fat" font of nonpareil, the 40 alphabets or 1,000 letters measuring 720 ems in space occupied. If 720 ems are worth 24 cents, 100 ems will be found to be worth 3⅓ cents. All the other columns up to 1,000 ems are filled out accurately by simple multiplication. Thus only one calculation is necessary on each font. It would take but a short time to arrange such a table for any office. This exhibit should be kept for the use of foremen and compositors, and a line added when a new font comes into the office. By this means the work could be measured up as formerly, but paid for at the scale, 24 cents per 1,000 letters.

SCALE AT 24 CENTS PER 1,000 LETTERS.

		VALUE OF										
		50 ems	100 ems	200 ems	300 ems	400 ems	500 ems	600 ems	700 ems	800 ems	900 ems	1000 ems
Nonpareil Roman.....	(1,000 letters—720 ems.	1⅔	3⅓	6⅔	10	13⅓	16⅔	20	23⅓	26⅔	30	33⅓
Nonpareil Old Style..	(1,000 letters—648 ems.	1⅛	3⅔	7⅓	11	14⅔	18⅓	22	25⅔	29⅓	33	36⅔
Minion Roman.....	(1,000 letters—700 ems.	1¾	3½	7	10½	14	17½	21	24½	28	31½	35
Brevier Roman.....	(1,000 letters—650 ems.	1⅝	3¾	7½	11¼	15	18¾	22½	26¼	30	33¾	37½
Brevier Old Style.....	(1,000 letters—576 ems.	2 2/12	4⅛	8⅓	12½	16⅔	20⅚	25	29⅙	33⅓	37½	41⅔
Bourgeois Roman....	(1,000 letters—566 ems.	2⅛	4⅜	8¾	12⅝	17½	21⅞	25⅝	30	34⅜	38⅛	42⅝
Long Primer Roman..	(1,000 letters—570 ems.	2 1/16	4⅛	8⅜	12⅜	16½	21	25⅛	29⅜	33⅝	37⅞	42
Long Primer Old Style	(1,000 letters—485 ems.	2½	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Small Pica Roman....	(1,000 letters—457 ems.	2⅛	4⅓	8⅔	13	17⅓	21⅔	26	30⅓	34⅔	39	43⅓
Small Pica Old Style..	(1,000 letters—471 ems.	2 4/16	5⅛	10¼	15⅜	20½	25⅝	30¾	35⅞	41	46⅛	51¼
Pica Venetian.....	(1,000 letters—402 ems.	2⅝	5⅛	10⅜	15⅝	20⅞	26	31⅛	36⅜	41⅝	46⅞	52

WE have received some encouragement in regard to our proposition in the September issue to establish, under proper auspices, a school of instruction for those journeymen and apprentices who are anxious to become proficient printers, but so far not enough to warrant the undertaking. However, Rome was not built in a day, and we have every reason to believe that the enterprise will shortly prove a success. Let us hear from our friends in relation thereto.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. XII—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

THE thickness of the plate depends upon the bearers, or "gauges" as they are usually called. Pica has been the standard for a great many years, although large open work, requiring great depth of counters, is sometimes made thicker. Of late, with the object of saving metal, the thickness has been gradually reduced until in the majority of cases it is long primer, and in many places even less. If care is taken with these thin plates equally good results can be obtained as from those of pica gauge, but for those intended to be mounted on patent blocks nothing less than pica should be selected, as thinner ones are apt to warp and bow out of shape under pressure of the tightening devices.

The bearers may be made from almost any material. Wooden reglets have been used, as also ordinary metal slugs smoothly covered with a layer of paper to prevent them from melting when cast against. Generally they are made of iron, steel or brass. In case they are made of iron or steel they are planed and filed. The greater the accuracy in finish the more even will be the plate cast between them. In most cases the edge of the bearer next to matrix is beveled or rounded off in the same form as the bearers shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and in a former article, but this is not necessary, the only difference being that the cast is a little wider when they are not employed and the shoulder caused by the depression must be sawed or planed away. This is oftentimes advisable, as, unless the bearers have been heated by repeated casts, they are liable to chill the edge of the plate and detract from its sharpness. The bearers may be either loose or in the shape of L-bars. (Fig. 1 shows the former.) The bottom piece, A, usually rests against two

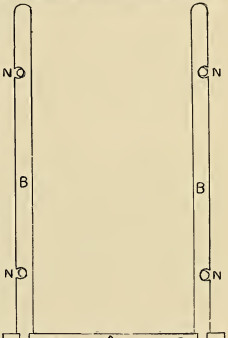


FIG. 1.

pins, slots being cut into the bearer to receive them. If but one width of plate is to be cast in the box, as for standard newspaper or book work, the bottom piece is mortised to receive the side gauges, B B. These gauges are retained on the sides by the pins, N. If, however, as in most job foundries, various widths are to be cast, only the bottom gauge is held in place by pins, the side gauges being square at the bottom, and being moved according to the width of the cast so as to rest against the counter of the matrix. The tops of the side bearers are usually rounded off, and made to extend about six inches beyond the top of the box, but may with advantage be provided with wooden handles as shown in Fig. 2. In using them the side gauges are removed from the box, and the lower edge of the matrix slipped beneath the bottom bearer until the counter is even with the edge. The side bearers are then laid on.

The L-bars are shown in Fig. 2. This form of bearers is generally confined to those intended for making type-high casts. If made in pica or long primer

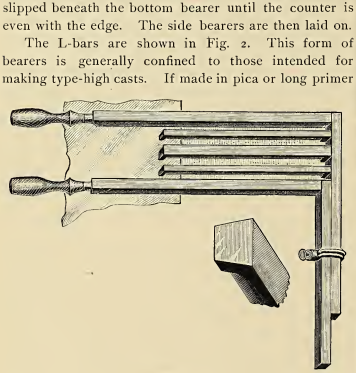


Fig. 2.

thickness they are apt to be weak and break at the corners. Even if strong enough to avoid this they are liable to bend, and after a short time the two uprights will no longer be parallel. For type-high casts this form is preferable, although "parallel bars" are also used. These are two bars of the proper thickness, provided at each end with slotted pieces which allow them to be adjusted to various widths. When used, two pieces of heavy rule or type-high iron furniture are put inside of the slotted pieces, between the side bearers, which are moved together until the inserted standards are held tightly. If these last are of equal length, and the bars true, the resulting cast will be exactly parallel. Their disadvantages are that the bars must be loosened each time after a cast has been made, and that their adjustment is slower than that of L-bars. The top strip must extend beyond the box, and to a certain extent interferes with casting. Besides this, metal is liable to run in the slots, and is difficult to remove. L-bars may be bent from single pieces of steel and afterward trued up, or each bar may be made of two pieces squarely fitted at the corners and fastened together with screws and pins. This construction is as strong as the first-named, and admits of more exact workmanship at a smaller cost. The piece which forms the lower bearer, and that which is parallel with it, are made to extend beyond the side of the box so as to clear the clamp. On account of their form, these bars are liable to spring a trifle at the top. If it is desired to make casts which are exactly parallel, a slotted gauge may be permanently attached to one bar, so that a set screw in the other bar slides in the slot. The bars can then be set by a standard. Of course the sliding gauge must be beyond the top edge of the box.

In some cases the bearers are covered with paper or other substance non-conductive of heat, but this is not advisable, as the casts made from such bearers are not exact or even. Their only advantage is that a cast can be made close to their edges without heating the box by taking blank casts or "slugs."

Type-high casts are usually cored, as otherwise they use up too much metal, and are more difficult to handle. These cores are generally permanently attached to the top of the casting box, but for jobbing work they may be made separate and laid in the bottom of the box, the surface being prevented from touching the matrix by small lugs on each end of the bar. Such a construction is shown in the second illustration.

Written for The Inland Printer.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LXII—BY S. W. FALLIS.

JOHN H. HALL, the third pupil of Dr. Anderson, was in a manner self taught (taking but few lessons from Anderson), and was a native of Cooperstown, New York. He began engraving in 1826, and afterward practiced the art at Albany in 1830, finding employment with Carter, Andrews & Co., of Lancaster, Massachusetts. From Albany he removed to New York. His best work appears to have been done about 1832–3 for the "Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada," by Thomas Nuttall, and published by Hillard, Gray & Co., of Boston, some of the drawings being made in pencil by Hall himself, copied from Bewick and "Wilson's Ornithology," while others were drawn from nature by William Croome. The engravings are executed in the manner of Anderson and Bewick, and will rate equal to Dr. Anderson's efforts; and the engravings from Croome's drawings deserve special credit, as the invention and application of the lines and directions depended entirely on the ingenuity and ability of the engraver.

Hall also did some good work for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. In 1849 Hall was stricken with the gold fever, and went to California, and died there.

William Croome was a pupil of Bowen, his style of engraving being very similar to that of Hall. Much of it is from his own drawings. He also worked after drawings by Tisdale and Johnson. His wood engraving consists of cuts of fables, animals, landscapes, figures,

lettering and a general class of work, and generally equal to any of his predecessors in the art. Later in life Croome gave up engraving and devoted his time to designing for banknotes. He drew well on both wood and steel, and was also a good painter in water colors.

Croome came to Chicago to fill an engagement with the Western Bank Note Company (established by Knickerbocker and Cheeney) about 1864–5 (I cannot give the exact date), where he worked, I think, one year. After this engagement he worked at drawing on wood for W. D. Baker for some time. As old age was creeping on, Croome's hand became a little unsteady and lost its former usefulness for drawing on steel. He was a very careful and proficient draftsman. His drawings on wood (of which the writer has engraved a number) were very careful, clean and effective. As he felt the effect of his declining years he returned to the East to end his days among old friends and associations, where he died, I think, prior to 1870. I esteemed the venerable gentleman very highly, and felt honored with an acquaintance at that time with the oldest draftsman on wood in America.

From 1830 to 1835 some engravings were made by Ezra Atherton and Alonzo Hartwell, who claimed to be the best of Bowen's pupils. Others, about this same period, were produced by Fairchild, Alden, Wright, Greenough, Minot; also by George Loring Brown, the painter, whose work averaged with that of his contemporaries, with prospects of excelling. He went to Paris in 1832, and worked for a time on "Musée de Famille." There were very few engravers there then, the best being Charles Thompson, a brother of John.

Cuts at this period, by Devereux, deserve notice. Two or three, copied from cuts in the second series of "Northcote's Fables," 1833, were very accurately and feelingly executed. Several others of his cuts also show a talent that was not excelled in those days of early American engraving; even the best work of the venerable Dr. Anderson could claim no superiority over these few cuts of Devereux.

In 1850 Hartwell received the silver medal of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Institution for the best specimen of engraving on wood.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. VII.—BY A PRESSMAN.

THERE is today among pressmen a widespread belief that one of the grandest achievements of our age, the modern printing press, is almost wholly the result of ideas that have occurred to pressmen, and which have been snapped up and appropriated without credit or emolument to those whose experience and brains furnished the basis for the improvements which have been constantly added to the printing press.

Much of this is true. Who is there in our craft who has not noticed that the hint dropped as to a possible improvement in the presence of some representative of the manufacturer, is adopted in probably the next press built. And yet apart from the probable injustice to the individual pressman whose ideas are thus appropriated, no blame can attach to the manufacturer. He certainly is within his right in striving to make his product take the lead. In doing so he is simply following the natural law of gratifying his desires with the least exertion, and being natural it must be right.

The motive of all this is to show that as the method spoken of having succeeded in producing such an almost perfect piece of mechanism, and that manifestly being for the benefit of all of our craft, to say nothing of the rest of the human family, it follows that the knowledge that each one of us has by his suggestions or improvements helped to accomplish this good, should be sufficient reward; not only that, but a sufficient inducement to go on and aid as far as possible in bringing to absolute perfection the greatest missionary of right and progress the world has yet seen, the printing press.

Having said so much, I wish to ease my mind of an idea (how rare they are) in relation to the procuring of an even, perfect running of the cylinder of a printing press over the impression.

Every pressman will have noticed that there is more or less wear in the boxes or journals in which the shaft of the cylinder revolves. This in its turn involves a lifting of the cylinder when the impression is on the form. Almost all cylinder presses show a bright spot on the bearers at the point where the impression leaves the form, or in a line with the channels or head and foot margins, if it is a book form that is being printed.

This is caused by the aforesaid wear, and to avoid it many pressmen set their cylinders down so that the bearing is against the top of the journals, the cylinder being lifted when it first strikes the bearers and falling when it leaves them.

Now it is obvious that a press running in such a manner is not at its best, register is not certain, and the life of the press, as well as of the type or plates being printed, is necessarily shortened. To overcome this and enable the pressman to have his press in more perfect control, it seems to me that a device to take up the lost motion in the journals, something, for instance, like that in use on the crank arm of the ordinary stationary engine, would prove very acceptable to my confreres, and the manufacturer that first adopts it can have the suggestion "without money and without price."

* * * * *

It often happens, in printing matter with a border around it that the sheet contracts until, the lower portion being reached, a wrinkle is developed. We have all had our share of it, and it is probably not wide of the truth when I say that, while each pressman has his own infallible method for stopping it, there is not one but has seen all his efforts set at naught, and the sheets persist in wrinkling despite all he could do. There are several causes, more or less ascertained, for this annoyance; one that I have heard advanced, and I think with a good deal of reason, is that the paper being green, the

edges drying more rapidly than the center produces an unevenness, or baggy condition which in turn produces the wrinkle. Certainly some paper is more liable to wrinkle than others, as may readily be seen by taking some better seasoned stock and running it through the press on a job that is showing this blemish.

A soft packing, permitting the impression to sink into the paper, is frequently the cause of a wrinkle. This being ascertained, the remedy is obvious—use a hard packing and work close to the cylinder. In nine cases out of ten this will cure the trouble.

I remember, when a lad, almost thirty years ago, reading of some genius who advanced the theory that a wrinkle was produced by the confinement of air within the space inclosed by the border, assuming that the cylinder closed the top as the bed did the bottom of the form. Even at that day I enjoyed a quiet laugh at the idea that a cylinder printing only such a small portion of the form at any particular moment, could accomplish such a result. I certainly never expected to meet with the notion in actual practice, but I have lately been printing some large maps, and the pressman who had them in hand before I received them had evidently had trouble with the wrinkling of the paper. He had, in this year of civilization, 1890, actually bored holes through the plate, just inside the lower border, and then through the block on which it was mounted, so that the air he supposed was confined there might escape at the side.

I found, on examining the condition of the blocks, that they were, by underlaying, etc., nearly a nonpareil over type-high, and that when they were reduced to their proper height and firmly locked on the bed in such a manner that all spring was avoided, the trouble was over with.

From all of which I think it may fairly be deduced that in placing any form of blocks on a cylinder press, one of the first things the pressman should ascertain is that they are type-high, neither more nor less; that, when a border surrounds the matter, and there is any fear of a wrinkle showing, instead of making ready in the usual manner by using seven or eight sheets of soft paper to get an impression to mark out, the hard packing on the cylinder should be increased, and by means of one carefully prepared underlay and, if possible, not more than one overlay, bring the impression even. By using a very hard manila top sheet over all, seeing that every gripper bears equally hard on the sheet, setting the guard bands in such a way that they will be equally divided over the length of the sheet, and all bearing equally, wrinkles can be for the most part avoided.

Another thing that should be looked after in every case, but more especially where the matter to be printed is to be surrounded by a border, or where accurate register is required, is that the paper should always lie flat. Very often, for convenience sake, paper in cases is stored in such a manner that it stands on end. In every case this will be found to produce wrinkled or wavy edges, and is very difficult either to get register on or to work without wrinkling.

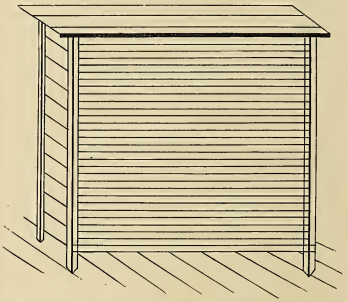
I would like to see my fellow pressmen give their experience and views on this subject an airing in THE INLAND PRINTER. It would benefit us all greatly, for while it is said that "too many cooks spoil the broth," it is also said, and with at least equal truth, "that in a multiplicity of counselors there is wisdom."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHEAP DRYING FRAMES.

BY JAE.

ONE of the most important articles of useful furniture in a job office is a drying frame. How often do we go into an office of good repute and see the freshly printed work scattered on the tops of tables, stones or piles of paper, or even taken right from the press and tied up in bundles? Is it any wonder that work is offset and smutty? A simple and cheap remedy is available to every office in the land. I have a drying frame which will hold the day's work of six presses in a



neat manner. The entire outfit occupies a floor space of 30 by 48 inches and is 48 inches high, the entire cost being less than $2.50. I got two bundles of laths of the best quality and sorted them carefully, throwing aside all that were not free from knots or other imperfections. Then they were planed slightly to take off all slivers. Take pieces about 30 inches long by 2 by 1 inches and with steel brads nail the laths about 2½ inches apart, and make say twenty or twenty-five crates. Then take four posts 3 by 3 inches by 4 feet, nail on 1-inch boards 36 inches long on the inside. Also take strips 1 by 2 inches, nail them to the boards far enough apart to allow the frames to be run in and out freely. Then board up the back and top (matched boards are best), put in your slides and you have a neat and handy drying frame. Also a table on which to put your stock for each job.

The reason for making the frame 6 inches wider than the slides is to facilitate the placing of the work upon them; also the gathering. By pushing the frames

close to the back it will allow a clear space of 6 inches in front, so the slide can be pulled out far enough to expose the entire surface. I always leave all work on the frames until the following morning, when it is gathered, brought to the packing table, inspected, and tied up and delivered. I would advise my fellow-craftsmen who are short of room to try it, and at the end of six months they would not take $100 and go back to the old system. By being boarded up close on top and three sides it is nearly dust proof, and, if advisable, a set of doors or curtains can be so arranged which will make it absolutely so.

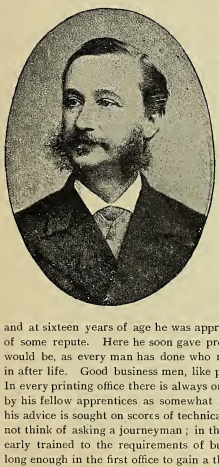
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR OF THE "EFFECTIVE ADVERTISER," LONDON.

NO. IX — HERR ALEXANDER WALDOW.

GERMAN printing has for many years past exercised a kind of mystical influence throughout the United States, England and other countries. To what cause is this attributed? Many will at once say, to their unique borders. Quite so; but again the Germans are far ahead of other founders in the production of initials, ornaments, borders, etc.—so much so that if anything striking in this line is required, invariably the specimen books of the German typefounders are sought out, and, without any exaggeration, herein one may find that which is wanted.



Most of these novelties appear in their trade journals, and consequently the printers are as a rule better educated in this respect than is the case with any other country laying a claim for good printing. Foremost among trade papers in Germany is the *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst*, a magnificent example of what can be achieved by an energetic man like Herr Waldow, a name that will ever be remembered in the annals of German typography.

Herr Waldow was born in the year 1834, at Stolze, in Pomerania, and at sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to a printing firm of some repute. Here he soon gave promise of what his future would be, as every man has done who makes a name for himself in after life. Good business men, like poets, are born, not made. In every printing office there is always one boy who is looked upon by his fellow apprentices as somewhat superior, and accordingly his advice is sought on scores of technical matters that they would not think of asking a journeyman; in this way the master mind is early trained to the requirements of business. After remaining long enough in the first office to gain a thorough knowledge of the art, Herr Waldow determined to seek fresh experiences. For this purpose he worked in some of the leading offices of the Fatherland, and to this may be attributed many of the all-round qualities which he possesses. Men of Herr Waldow's stamp are very chary of giving to the world particulars of themselves, thinking, quite erroneously, that their *confrères* might deem it of the nature of a puff. I say without the slightest hesitation that articles of this description in detailing the doings of great men of the time have been the means of making many a boy, and has stimulated many men in what to them up to that time had been a hopeless task. Herr Waldow in his twenty-third year was intrusted with the management of a printing house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, a position he held until 1860. On relinquishing this he commenced business on his own account as a master printer, and very soon began to be talked about as a printer of more than ordinary ability. Herr Waldow never does things by halves; all his work will bear close scrutiny; no point is left unconsidered that would even to a practical eye tell in its favor. For real artistic jobwork his office stands probably unexcelled, and the truth of this statement may be amply corroborated by a reference to the supplements issued monthly with the *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst*, which was started by Herr Waldow. The paper is now in its twenty-eighth volume.

In mentioning this periodical it must not be forgotten that Herr Waldow's great reputation is also to some extent derived from his excellent publications of technological handbooks which embrace almost every branch of the craft, including even a splendidly got-up German translation of Mr. W. D. Richmond's "Grammar of Lithography." These works are to the Fatherland what "Wyman's Technical Series" are to the English printer. The publishing of all these handbooks are quite overshadowed by Herr Waldow's *magnum opus*, "The Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Graphic Arts," which is unquestionably the best and most comprehensive modern book of the kind. It must have entailed a vast amount of research and labor, for the result is such that any country might be proud of the production. There are about two thousand eight hundred distinct articles arranged alphabetically, and embellished with nearly six hundred illustrations, a sufficient idea that the book is something out of the ordinary run of technical works. In all Herr Waldow has published nearly fifty technological handbooks, so that the young German's education may be said to be very well looked after.

The master printers of the Fatherland hold Herr Waldow in very high esteem, and as affording some evidence of this he has been intrusted with the technical training of the sons of the leading German printers from time to time. It is as necessary for a boy to learn the intricacies of printing as it is for him to know his A B C. In the course of a conversation with a well-known German printer in London a short time ago, he says the art in Germany is given more serious attention than is usually accorded to it in other countries. Why this should be cannot easily be accounted for, but we may all rest assured that the sooner all lads are trained in a proper manner, so will the improvement of printing be noticed. Large houses would find a material benefit were they to instruct a man in each establishment to teach the boys something of their trade. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand the lads are allowed to roam about at their own sweet will, and as a consequence the trade suffers from what is nothing less than gross negligence. If this article should stir any employer to do better with his boys, then it will not have been written in vain.

From the foregoing brief cursory notes it will be seen that Herr Waldow well deserves a niche in the Temple of Fame of famous typographers of the nineteenth century, and his sterling character and personal worth well entitle him to the high regard of the disciples of Gutenberg.

HENCOOPS AND LOAFERS.

It is undoubtedly true, as President Lee of the National Editorial Association says, that the country editor has power in his own field commensurate with that of his metropolitan brother, and that the chronicling of the painting of a hencoop is more creditable then to deify brutes or bar-room loafers. It is to be hoped, however, that President Lee didn't mean to cast any reflections on metropolitan newspapers by this illustration. Deifying brutes and loafers is not the occupation of the metropolitan newspaper any more than deifying hencoops is the business of the rural newspaper. The deifying business isn't in their line. They tell the news and make such comments as the facts seem to warrant. That's all.—*Boston (Mass.) Herald.*



SUMMER'S AMPHITHEATER, GRAND CAÑON.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from The Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING OUTLOOK IN ENGLAND.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENO.

THAT the reading public in England are becoming rapidly more numerous, is an admitted fact. The population is yearly increasing, and as year succeeds year the work that is being done by our school board becomes more and more apparent. It may fairly be estimated that ninety-five per cent of our young are being fairly well educated.

In my day few newspapers were published at a less price than sixpence, and no journal below a penny per copy. Their exact circulations we have no means of ascertaining, but without machinery they could not have been great.

As I have already led readers to suppose, all is changed. From sixpence newspapers have been reduced to one penny, and if that is not cheap enough they are to be obtained at one-half penny. The rage for cheapness has recently attacked journals, and within these past few months no less than five or six are advertised at the lower figure, one-half penny. The four following are now lying before me: *Short Cuts*, *The Ha'porth*, *Funny Cuts*, *Comic Cuts* and *Illustrated Chips*.

Each of these seem to be run on pretty near the same lines, their contents consisting of short stories, English and American witty sayings, short, interesting paragraphs of a more solid nature, current jottings, society news, society verse, and so forth. Little of the contents is paid for, and much is stolen. The last named two are illustrated, and to this end old printing offices are raked over and cleared out, and old persons are continuously running against old friends whom they thought forever banished from their vision.

As an example of the mode in which these old cuts are treated take the following: The engraving was originally devoted to a pathetic story, and first saw the light in a New York publication. The picture is formed of an interior of a place of public accommodation, eating house, restaurant, or whatever you please to call it, in which may be seen an aged waiter, a middle aged gentleman and a young lady, who was originally intended to represent the daughter of the latter. The middle aged gentleman is leaving the table and the room, something that he has eaten evidently having disagreed with him. The mode in which the picture is made to serve a comic purpose, and so raise a laugh, is by adding the following words, which are printed beneath: "WAITER—It is not the meat that has upset him, but the blooming tart." Other cuts are doubtless treated in the same fashion.

The rapid manner in which old cuts from America are being used up will be realized when I state that, in some half dozen largely circulating journals of this order, I counted no less than one hundred and forty in a single week's issue.

The number of serials devoted to the publication of stories is even yet more alarming. Many of these stories hail from America, and all, whether English or American, with few exceptions, are miserable trash. The large circulations these and the older periodicals enjoy give employment to many engaged in the printing business, and tend to prove that printers in England have a busy time before them.

As time advances, the quality of the cheaper journals will improve, or rather their contents will become more varied. The technical schools now springing up in all trades and directions are certain to be followed by journals devoted to technical subjects and matters of a more important kind, less frivolous and more solid.

The feeling against gambling is becoming stronger and stronger and I can clearly foresee the time when the endless number of papers who live upon it will be considerably lessened. To show how strong it is becoming, the proprietor of the *Echo* has this very week determined to give no more tipster's articles. This is undoubtedly a great sacrifice on the part of its proprietor, Mr. Passmore Edwards, for it is a well-known fact that men interested in racing events are in the habit of purchasing copies of every edition as soon as published for the purpose of ascertaining the results of each race at the earliest possible moment. This will be, if followed, as in all probability it will be, with a law against assisting betting in any way, a serious loss to the printing trade. Whether such a law will be successful or not, I will not venture to prophecy. "Time tries all," says the old proverb, and I am content to wait the result. I do not deny, but I am not prepared to accept the universal application of, O'Connell's assertion that a coach and horses are to be driven through every act that it is possible to pass. I readily admit that the laws relating to betting have been broken, are broken daily; but this has been, and is still, with the connivance of the police, who, strange to say, are strongly given to gambling, and are not beyond being "palmed" by the "bookies." To adhere to printing, it has been estimated that if an effective law was passed, more than one-half the sporting papers would cease to exist.

Printing businesses, old and new, are being rapidly converted into companies. One of these has already absorbed a dozen at least. Not content with printing, they are buying up the business of publishers. Whether the speculation will pay, is more than doubtful. Certain it is that many of them were losing concerns when conducted privately, and, as a rule, companies are seldom carried on with greater economy than concerns run by individuals. Some of these newly-formed companies are starting periodicals. This appears to me to be a dangerous game, and if their shareholders do not suffer I, for one, will be agreeably surprised.

It is difficult to understand why the neighborhood of Fleet street has been chosen as the most fitting site for the erection of printing offices; it is certainly not with a view to cheapness, for the ground rents there are fabulously high and are bound to range still higher. Yet the cry is "still they come."

No few have entertained the idea that this settlement has arisen from its being so near to "The Row." This is, however, a mistake. True, "The Row" and the neighboring streets situate on the north side of Saint Paul's are full of publishers, but as I have already stated, book printing has taken, to a large extent, its departure from London. It is found that it can be done and is done cheaper in the country. The last book of "The Grand Old Man," and Ruskin's reprints, have been done by a well-known house, as advertised by Mr. Gladstone in a recent speech, in the country.

The Fleet street firms are known to retain a fair share of the commercial work of the city, and that has of late considerably increased. Whether the new law regarding company floating will act as a deterrent remains to be seen. Had the act passed as originally proposed, it would have lessened the volume of trade flowing from this source at least one-half; few inveterate "guinea pigs" would have hesitated to put their names to the prospectuses of the hundreds of bubble companies that are daily floated in its confines.

Dealers in boxwood, never a numerous body, artists and wood engravers once formed a considerable portion of the dwellers in the streets contiguous; but these have become "small by degrees and beautifully less." The foremost have nearly utterly disappeared; artists have taken themselves off to the suburbs and the wood engravers have ceased to exist. The whole of the cheap illustrated papers are adorned by process blocks, save in so far as wood engravings are to be picked up second hand. Wood engravers, once a well-to-do body of men, are miserably poor, and utter nothing but complaints. Fortunately, as I have already stated, their numbers are much reduced. Even the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic* have ceased, or nearly ceased, to employ the engraver; *Punch* alone clings to it. The king of engravers, W. J. Linton, has recently delivered a series of remarkable lectures, but he cannot put life into an art that belongs to a bygone age. A master engraver has just informed me that his only chance is by undercutting the prices charged for "process," and this is often lost by his inability to compete with regard to time.

The new buildings devoted to printing are not handsome, but their ceilings are loftier than the old ones and their appurtenances are better arranged. Better light is provided, and the atmosphere

is purer. Printing ink manufacture has developed into much larger proportions, and the heads of such firms are reported, like our wholesale stationers, as having a tight grip on many of our largest printing offices, both in the city and elsewhere. I am inclined to the belief that matters are far from being as rosy as they appear to be. These new and imposing buildings are costly affairs, and most of them, if I have not been misinformed, are not yet paid for. Slow and sure masters have had to give way to a totally different class of men — men who trade on credit. It remains to be seen whether they will be able to weather the storm that, sooner or later, will shake them to their foundations. I recently had occasion to make repeated visits to a well-known publisher, and was astonished to find as often as I called an accountant inspecting the books, whom I well knew to be connected with a large wholesale stationery warehouse. The latter was speedily announced to be in a state of bankruptcy. In a few months afterward the said publishing firm was known to be in liquidation.

Whether for good or evil the printing trade in England is in a transition state, the small men are being swallowed up by the larger. I have yet to learn that the companies of which I have had occasion to speak are doing well. Upon the contrary, I have a firm belief the shareholders will come out roughly. The clubbing together of twenty rotten affairs is not calculated to make a sound one. The appointed managers, as a rule, are not practical men. They are pitchforked into responsible positions by friends whose sole aim is to quarter them on the funds of others. If successful they have got rid of these "old men of the mountain," and if otherwise, the result does not materially differ.

Among the list of directors I find the names of men who have been elected members of the British parliament for anything rather than a knowledge of the business to which they have allied themselves, and yet I find them talking as glibly about the art of printing as though they had been born in it. I was recently reading the speech of one of these hoary-headed senators, and as Charles Matthews was wont to exclaim after he had climbed Vesuvius and looked into it, "There was nothing in it!" Every one with ordinary common sense knows printing to be a useful art, and that there is not necessarily any disgrace in being engaged in it. It would have been far more to the purpose if he had spent his wasted time in showing shareholders and those likely to become shareholders how a dozen bankrupt businesses could be made to pay by the tacking on of a manager, ignorant of the business, with a yearly salary of one thousand a year, and a lawyer at five hundred.

POLYCHROME TYPOGRAPHY.*

HARMONY OF COLORS.

PRINTING in many colors being much in vogue at present, every printer has need to understand the combinations which produce the best effects without making costly experiments. To possess this knowledge it is necessary to become acquainted with the laws which govern the harmony of contrasts, in point of colors, and above all to study the composition of colors.

There are the primary colors, the secondary or complemental colors, and the tertiary or neutral colors. The primary colors are red, blue and yellow; they re-unite into white light. The secondary or complemental are those which, added to one of the primaries, produce black; green is the complement of red; violet of yellow; orange of blue. Secondary colors are composed by mixing two primaries; green is the result of blue and yellow; violet the product of red and blue; orange is composed of yellow and red.

By mixing two secondary, or one primary and one secondary color, the tertiary or neutral color is obtained. They are so called because they do not have any influence upon the primary colors which may be placed by them; on the contrary, they set them off to an advantage.

Before employing the colors, the printer should consider whether the work is to be viewed by day or by night; whether it is to be exposed to the rays of the sun or to artificial light. A fact which many ignore is that this last changes completely the brilliancy and the shade of certain colors. An impression of which the colors will appear perfectly harmonious by day, will not appear the same by night.

One of the laws of the harmony of colors which must be observed, is that each secondary color forms the complement of that primary color which is not found in its composition. Thus, orange harmonizes with blue, violet with yellow, green with red. If these complemental colors are used by the side of the primaries, it will be observed that they stand out mutually; primaries and secondaries appearing more lively and intense. The result of these combinations is termed the harmony of contrasting colors, and it is necessary to give to it all possible care, when success is wished to crown the efforts.

The effect of the contrast of colors increases as they become more glaring; the two colors seem to deepen. This is explained by the fact that the eye receives the sensation at the same moment as the impression of the two colors. This may be called the effect of active contrasts.

Sometimes it happens that there is not time to color a proof in advance, and still it is necessary to know if the colors unite well, before working off. Under such circumstances bits of paper of the colors to be used, placed side by side, will enable one to decide if such and such colors harmonize well. Papers powdered with dry colors will answer the same purpose.

Black does not harmonize well with dark colors, more particularly with dark green or purplish red; the preponderance of dark neutralizes the effect. By contrast, the light colors are improved by the side of black; thus in a multicolored border where there is much black, it would be well to leave a white space; it separates the dark from the light colors with good effect.

The use of too much black must be avoided, as it spoils the effect of the other colors and destroys the harmony. A pale gray can be used with advantage against black, as the neutral colors gain in delicacy when employed with a dark border not too large.

As combinations of colors corresponding to the laws of harmony and good effect for *works in two colors*, we recommend: Scarlet and dark green; orange and violet; light blue and dark red; yellow and blue; black and carnation red; black and light green; black and light blue; carmine and emerald green.

Works in three colors: Red, yellow and blue; light orange, black and light blue; light carnation red, dark green and scarlet; dark brown, orange yellow and dark blue; crimson, light green and black.

Works in four colors: Black, light green, dark brown and sienna brown; scarlet, dark green, brown or pale gray and black; ultramarine blue, or cobalt blue, vermilion red, bronze green and lilac; sienna brown, dark blue, light red and black.

The nomenclature of colors is somewhat vague in the printing profession—typographic or lithographic—so that an acquaintance with the various manufacturers' inks is necessary, as the colors are not the same with all.

In closing, let us remark that the tint of the paper must be considered, as the shade of paper may change completely the combinations based upon white paper.

*Translated from L'Imprimerie by Miss Ella Garoutte for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO BE a good proofreader one should not only be well acquainted with the technology of the printing office, but also possess a general knowledge of affairs, since he is not only expected to correct errors of spelling and grammar, but even to point out errors of statement. Hence the proofreader should have good intellect and good eyesight. A skillful man draws fair pay — better, as a rule, than the typesetter. The duties are severe and confining where one has much to do, as in a large office, especially that of a morning newspaper.—*Phrenological Journal.*

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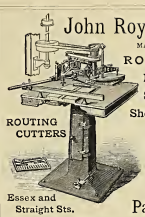
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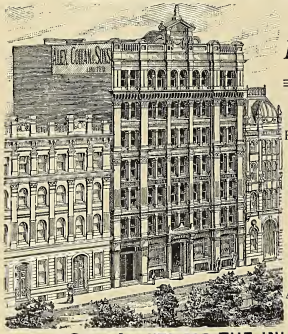
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Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

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Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

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Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Typefoundry, 139-141 Monroe St. Also Minneapolis, Minn.

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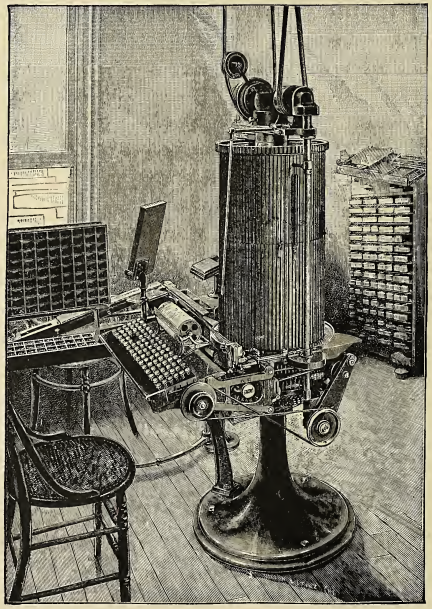
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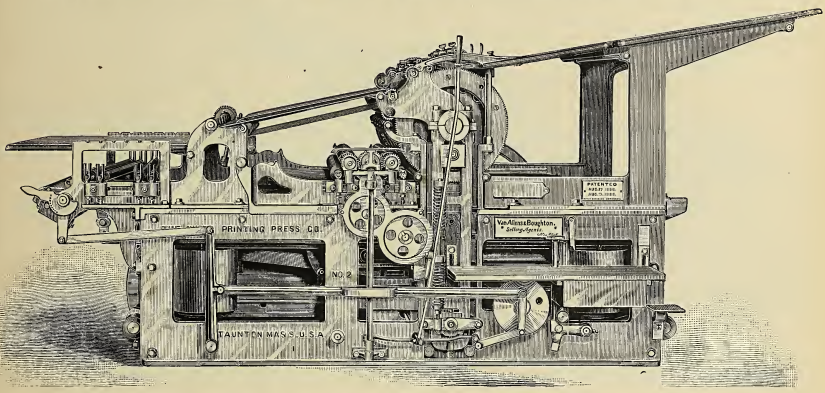
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DOUBLE ROLLING ✦ SINGLE END ✦ SIX TRACKS ✦ AIR SPRINGS
FRONT OR BACK DELIVERY.

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten or twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

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The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet. This is accomplished by charging the form with fresh ink both ways from one fountain.

The Air Springs are applied vertically; the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder; no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. Fly motion positive, no strap, no slamming. The motion is the same in delivering sheet and returning for next sheet.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

This press is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work; can be used to charge the form both ways with fresh ink, or as a single end press, four or two rollers.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

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No. 1.	4 Rollers, covering entire form.	Bed,	44	x 60 inches inside bearers.	Matter,	40½	x 56	inches.
No. 1.	3	"	48	x 60	"	"	44½	x 56	"
No. 2.	4	"	37½	x 52	"	"	34	x 48	"
No. 2.	3	"	41½	x 52	"	"	38	x 48	"

DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED:

No. 1.	4 Rollers.	Length over all,	15 ft.		Width over all,	9 ft.	3 in.	Height over all,	6 ft.	4 in.	Weight boxed, about	9	tons.	Speed, 900 to 1,300.
No. 1.	3 "	"	"	15 ft. 8 in.	"	"	9 ft.	3 in.	"	"	6 ft.	4 in.	"	"	"	6½	tons.	" 850 to 1,200.
No. 2.	4 "	"	"	13 ft. 6 in.	"	"	8 ft.	7 in.	"	"	5 ft.	5 in.	"	"	"	7	tons.	" 950 to 1,500.
No. 2.	3 "	"	"	14 ft. 2 in.	"	"	8 ft.	7 in.	"	"	5 ft.	5 in.	"	"	"	7½	tons.	" 900 to 1,500.

We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone-pulleys, driving-pulleys, two sets of roller-stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.

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Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

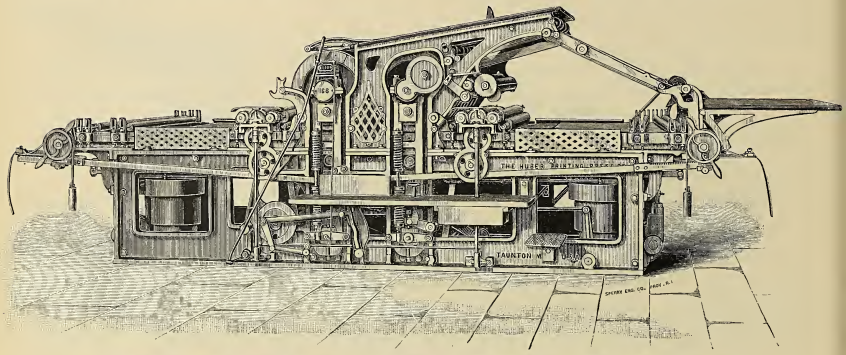
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THE HUBER SHEET PERFECTING PRESS



·•· Double Rolling each Form · Six Tracks · Air Springs · Back Delivery. ·•·

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is perfect at all speeds of the press.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet; each form is charged with fresh ink both ways.

The Air Springs are applied vertically, the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder, no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheets are delivered in the back by positive motion.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

This press is especially designed for the use of book printers and publishers of weekly and monthly papers, pamphlet and almanac work.

It is constructed upon the two-revolution principle and has four rollers for each form; aside from it having two impression cylinders, it is substantially the duplicate in construction of our Two-Revolution Book Press.

The sheet is fed in the usual manner from the feed board on to the first impression cylinder, and passing between the bed receives an impression from the first form; it is then taken by the grippers of the second cylinder, and around between the bed again, where it receives an impression from the second form, thus printing both sides at one feeding.

Any off-set deposited from the first printed side, on the second cylinder, is at once removed by our Patented Off-set Device, and ordinary work can be run from ten to twenty hours without change of tympan sheet.

Either or both cylinders can be tripped at the will of the feeder, before or at the time grippers close, and at all speeds.

The speed in sheets per hour is practically the same as single presses of same size, and, as it prints both sides of the sheet in perfect register, the result is equivalent to the product of two presses.

We believe that printers and publishers will appreciate this press to its full value, filling as it does a long felt want, of a press capable of large or small sheets, and after one operation delivering it upon the fly-board finished.

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	1	4	44 x 60	40½ x 56	600 to 1,000
	2	4	36 x 52	32 x 48	800 to 1,200

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WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING FIRMS RUNNING PERFECTING PRESSES:—Jersey City Printing Co., Jersey City; Argus Printing Co., Jersey City; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co., New York; Geo. Munro, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; F. M. Lupton, New York; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis; Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio.

We have fourteen Perfecting Presses running in the above houses.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co., and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern, Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Peitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

Ninety-seven presses running in these houses.

Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber, Size of Bed, 26 x 35. Form, 23 x 33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

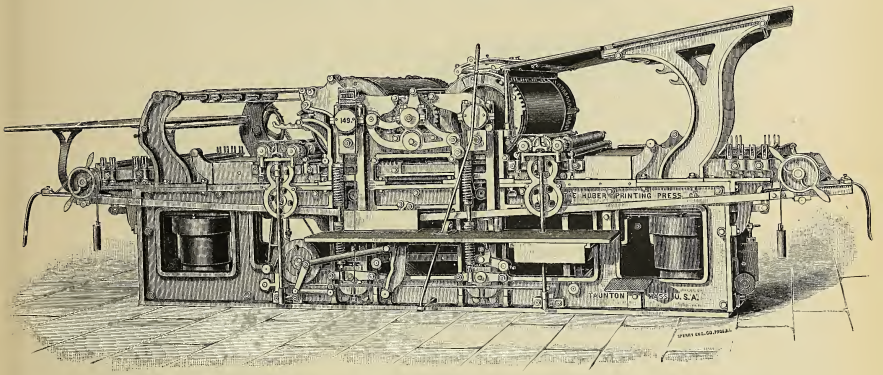
VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

+ + + SOLE AGENTS. + + +

17 to 23 Rose Street and 59 Ann Street, NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

The Huber Two-Color Press.



BED, 36 x 52. FORM, 32 x 48. PAPER, 33 x 50. SPEED, 900 to 1,200 per Hour.

DOUBLE ROLLING EACH FORM ❋ SIX TRACKS ❋ FRONT DELIVERY.

THE above cut represents our Two-Color Press as now built with air springs and double rolling device, thereby charging the forms with fresh ink both ways, also the double rack pinion bed-movement, and all patented improvements fully described in our Book Press Catalogue. The following is a short description of the construction and operation of the Press:

There are two impression cylinders, which engage a separate form each during the forward stroke of the bed, as in an ordinary two-revolution press. A fountain at each end of the press supplies the separate forms with ink in usual manner. Between the impression cylinders is a transfer cylinder which takes the printed sheet from the first impression cylinder and delivers it, in absolutely perfect register, to the second impression cylinder, from which it is delivered directly to the fly, clean side next the fly-sticks.

OPERATION.—The sheet is fed to the grippers of the first cylinder in the usual manner, and after receiving the first impression is taken by the grippers of the transfer cylinder and delivered to the grippers of the second impression cylinder. About this same time another sheet is fed to the first impression cylinder, and at each forward stroke of the bed both sheets are printed with a different color. The sheet with the two printings is then delivered to the fly, the sheet with one printing transferred to the second impression cylinder, and the first cylinder supplied with a clean sheet by the feeder.

It will be seen by the above description that we have in reality *two* presses in *one*: and, while running at a comparatively slow speed, which insures perfect register and "long life" to the press, it is actually doing about twice the work of an ordinary press of the same size. Having a separate impression surface for each form, a job is "made ready" exactly the same as for an ordinary press.

The principal advantages of this style of press over all others are: *First*—Comparatively slow speed, which lengthens the "life" of the press, and at the same time produces twice the usual amount of perfect work. *Second*—As the sheet is fed automatically from the first impression surface to the second, the risk of the feeder making a mistake is reduced fifty per cent. *Third*—As the sheet is fed but once for two colors, the handling of stock is reduced fifty per cent. *Fourth*—In illustrated bookwork, the advantage of using a better quality of ink upon the cuts than upon the type; thereby producing a finer class of work at a less expense.

This press is built on the same solid and substantial plan for which all our presses are justly noted, and has all latest improvements, including six roller bearings to support bed, noiseless and positive fly, safety gripper mechanism, ball-bearing, bed-reversing teeth, and air springs that can be regulated when press is in motion at any speed.

We refer you to the following firms running Two-Color Presses: Crump Label Co., Hinds, Ketchum & Co., McLaughlin Bros., American Bank Note Co., Martin B. Brown, New York; Forbes' Litho. Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.; National Bureau Engraving and Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dickman-Jones Printing Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Twenty-eight presses running in the above offices.

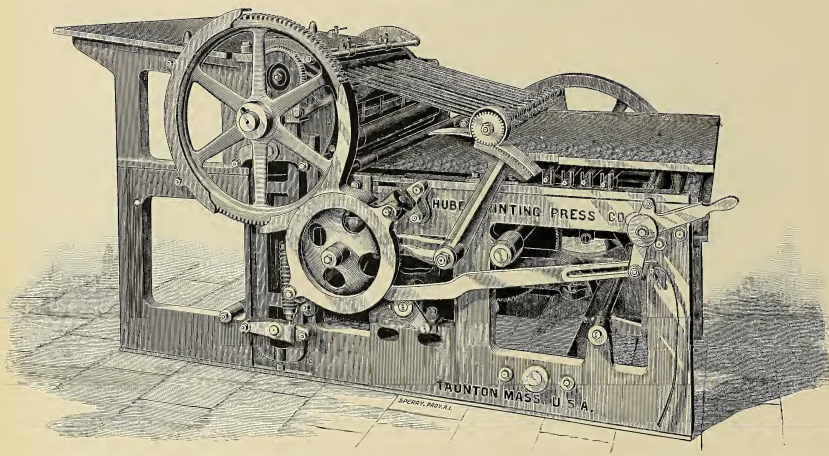
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SOLE AGENTS

59 Ann Street and 17 to 23 Rose Street, NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

THE HUBER TWO-REVOLUTION SUPER ROYAL "MUSTANG."



NO SPRINGS + CRANK BED MOVEMENT + BOX FRAME.

THE FASTEST RUNNING PRESS OF ITS SIZE BUILT.

WE take great satisfaction in calling the attention of the printing trade to this press, which is our latest production, and which has in its construction the novelty of being a combination of the best points of both the Stop-Cylinder and Two-Revolution style of presses.

The Bed is driven by means of a crank, which gives the smoothest reciprocating motion known to mechanics, and does away with the necessity of springs and the accompanying extra strain and wear, which more especially is liable to occur in a small size press having a large variety of speeds, from their non-adjustment.

The Cylinder is driven in a constant direction and at a speed to correspond exactly to the varying speed of the bed, by means of a perfectly shaped cam-gear. This cam-gear makes two turns to each complete stroke of the bed, and the same gear teeth are in mesh during the printing of every sheet, thus making the register absolutely correct. The cylinder never comes to a full stop when the press is in operation, but keeps moving slowly when the bed is reversing, until the speed of the bed is equal, when it increases in unison with the bed. The sheet is taken by the grippers when the cylinder is moving slowly, another point in favor of perfect register.

There are no complicated cam or stop motions to get out of order, or limit the speed of the press, and we guarantee every machine to print twenty-two hundred sheets per hour, when properly fed, in perfect register and without jar or extra wear.

The cylinder can be tripped at the will of the feeder, and up to the moment when the grippers have taken the sheet.

The bed is supported, under the line of impression, by four large adjustable rollers, journaled in stands, which are fastened to a rigid box stay that cannot spring or give in the least degree.

The side frames are of the box pattern, and every part of the machine is constructed with an eye to great strength and durability.

The sheets are delivered in front of the cylinder, clean side to the fly, which is positive and noiseless in its action.

We unhesitatingly pronounce this press the most simple, complete and serviceable of its size ever introduced, and we invite the closest inspection and comparison.

BED.	FORM.	NO. ROLLERS	SPEED.	WEIGHT.
26 x 35	23 x 32	2	1,000 to 2,200	7,000 pounds.
26 x 35	19 x 32	3	1,000 to 2,200	7,000 pounds.

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING HOUSES RUNNING THE ABOVE PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co., John de Vries & Son, John Rankin, Jr., Economical Printing Co., Louis Weiss & Co., New York; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Fietsch & Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Conover Printing Co., Coldwater, Mich.; H. Swalley, Sedalia, Mo.; Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.

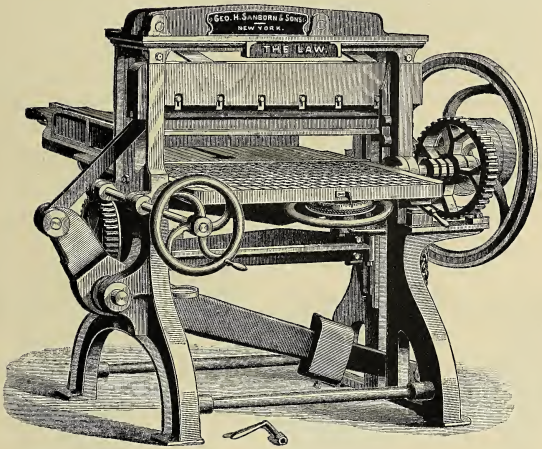
VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, Sole Agents,

H. W. THORNTON, Western Manager,
301 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

59 Ann Street and 17 to 23 Rose Street,
NEW YORK.

SANBORN'S "LAW" CUTTER

FOR HAND AND POWER.



THE CONSTRUCTION IS FAR SUPERIOR TO OTHER CUTTERS OF SIMILAR STYLE.

HAND-CLAMPING, giving positive and even clamp pressure entire width of machine.

Side-Back and Back-Split Gauges, and lines and brass rules on table. Back-Gauge moved by endless wire cable with index in front always showing exact distance of gauge from knife. Screw for moving Back-Gauge furnished instead of cable and index, if preferred.

Regular style of clamp and gauge is used, but purchasers wanting the Intersecting Clamp and Gauge can have same at a small advance in price.

The "Law" is a heavy, powerful and rapid-working cutter.

PRICES ON APPLICATION:

SIZES: 33, 36, 43, 46, 48, 53, 56 and 63 Inches.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 BEEKMAN STREET. NEW YORK.

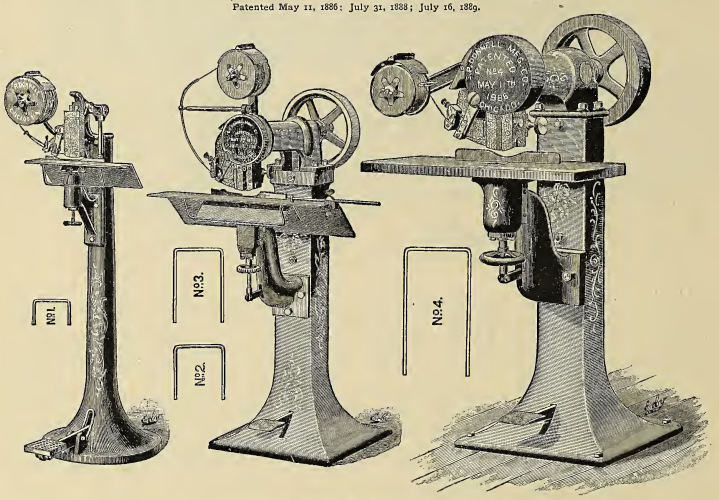
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ESTABLISHED 1861.
ELECTROTYPERS,
MAP, RELIEF LINE AND
Photo-Process Engravers.
341-351 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

SUPERIOR ENGRAVINGS
EXECUTED BY THE
Half-Tone, Zinc Etching
— OR —
Relief-Line Process,
SPECIALLY OF
PORTRAITS, HEADINGS,
BUILDINGS, DIAGRAMS,
VIEWS, MAPS, ETC.
ESTIMATES AND SAMPLES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

The Fall Number of "THE ELECTROTYPE JOURNAL," which will be out Oct. 1, will contain besides other novelties a full line of Specimens of
CALENDARS FOR 1891.

Donnell's Patent Wire-Stitching Machines

Patented May 11, 1886; July 31, 1888; July 16, 1889.



(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	Price, $125
No. 1.	Power " " " " " "	" 150
No. 3.	" " " " " "	" 400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1⅛ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching,	" 600

E. P. DONNELL MANUF'G CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.



THE LINOTYPE

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

All known Linotype Machines, and the product therefrom, are covered by Letters Patent Nos. 362,967, 313,224, 317,828, 345,525 and other patents controlled by the undersigned company.

The public is cautioned that the use of any machine which casts, as a substitute for movable type, linotypes or type bars, each bearing the characters to print an entire line, unless purchased from this company, will render the user liable to a suit for infringement.

The Linotype Machine, made by this company under its patents, is now for lease or sale; is capable of an average speed of 8,000 ems per hour, and the print from its product is superior to that from movable type. Any size of type from agate to pica can be produced upon the same machine. We earnestly invite your investigation.

For full information address, or visit personally,

THE MERGENTHALER PRINTING CO.,

154 Nassau Street, - NEW YORK CITY.

M. Barth, Pres. W. P. Hunt, Treas.

THE

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TYPE, PRESSES

AND

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The BEST MACHINERY

.... FOR ....

BOOKBINDERS.

The Smyth Book Sewing Machines,
The Chambers Book Folding Machines,
The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,
The Elliott Thread Stitching Machines,
The Ellis Roller Backer,
The Sedgwick Automatic Paper Feeding Machine,
The Christie Beveling Machine,
The Seybold Automatic Book Trimmer,
The Seybold Standing Press.

GENERAL AGENTS
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Machine Parts, Supplies, Wire, Thread, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

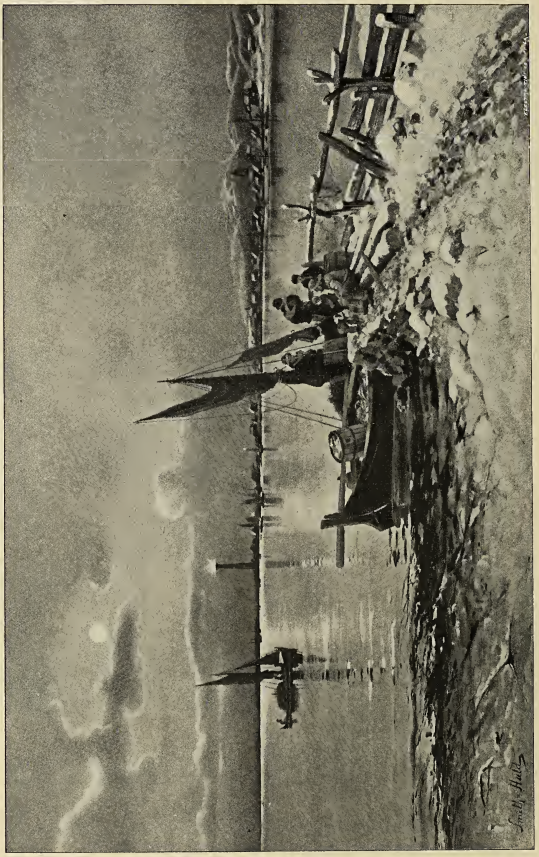
Embossing and Smashing Machines,
Wire Stitching Machines,
Ruling Machines, Ruling Pens,
Paging and Numbering Machines,
Book Trimming Machines,
Round Corner Cutters,
Gauge Table Shears,
Steam and Hydraulic Signature Presses,
Skiving Machines,
Job Backing Machines,
Automatic Knife Grinding Machines,
Gilding and Finishing Presses,
Iron Standing Presses,
Rotary Board Cutters,
Brass-Bound and Cherry Press-Boards,
Sewing Benches, Glue Heaters,
Punching and Eyeleting Machines,
Book Sawing Machines,
Beveling Machines,
Stabbing Machines,
Perforating Machines, etc.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

166 William St. and 41 Beekman St.
NEW YORK.

345 Dearborn St. and 82 Third Ave.
CHICAGO.

☞ WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL. ☜



MOONLIGHT IN HARBOR, DORDRECHT.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

A NEW COPY-HOLDER.

To the Editor: BUFFALO, N. Y., September 24, 1890.

Wishing to suggest a means of preventing the annoyance to which printers are subject by having their copy blown on the floor, and sometimes out of the window, I send you by mail a device which will serve as a copy-holder, and which anyone can make with little trouble and expense. As you will observe, it consists of a clothespin, such as is used in printing offices for holding printed sheets while drying, to which is attached, with four quarter-inch screws, a piece of six-to-pica rule about sixteen ems long, cut to the width of the pin, bent, tapered and sharpened at the ends. It can be attached to any box in the cap case or in any of the small square or long boxes of the lower case, and it does not cover the box up so that the type cannot be taken out without removing the holder. The manner of attaching it to the case is very simple; place the holder diagonally over the box, allowing the brass attachment to enter the box; then turn the holder around square, keeping it firmly on the case, and the sharp ends of the rule attachment will enter the sides of the box, holding it in place. For nearly two years I have used one of these pins, although with a different attachment, and have found it very convenient. The device is not patented, and I send it to you hoping that you may deem it of sufficient value to explain its mechanism to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. GEORGE P. FAIRBAIRN.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 6, 1890.

Last month's number of THE INLAND PRINTER marked the close of a very interesting volume. In one establishment of this city nearly every printer and pressman will have last year's volume bound.

The Pittsburgh Exposition has been open for several weeks. An exhibit of interest to pressmen is the operation of a job press by electricity. William G. Johnston & Co. have a handsome exhibit of commercial binding. Joseph Eichbaum & Co. have also a very fine exhibit.

On October 5 No. 7 took action upon the "six-day law" passed by the International Union. The penalties for violations of this law were fixed. It will cost $4 for the first offense, $25 is the fine for the second offense, and expulsion will follow the third offense. The members of No. 7 do not approve of the light penalties which have been fixed by some of the subordinate unions. Pittsburgh printers resolved to make the violation of the law as obnoxious as possible.

About October 15 a new paper, the *Sun*, will shed its light upon Pittsburgh journalism. It will be an eight-page nonpareil paper. There is plenty of subbing on the papers and the establishment of a new paper is causing a good many "tourists" to head for this city. Job printers are not very busy. MEMO.

FROM OREGON.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Ore., September 27, 1890.

The real estate boom in Oregon is not what it was a few months ago, as people have begun to see that they do not want to buy town lots six to ten miles from the city. They are pushing an ordinance to tax real estate dealers $25 per year, which will have the effect of driving all the wildcat firms out of existence. They amount to nothing, anyway, and do not benefit the printers in the least, as they want their advertising and jobwork done at starvation prices. They go from office to office getting bids on jobs of 500 to 1,000. One came to our office the other day for a bid on 500 contracts, and we gave him a bid of $3. Next day he came in for another bid on 500 slips, and when he got it he said, "Good gracious; you fellows want too much; why, the job you bid on the other day at $3, I got over at E. & S. for $1.25." I told him we were trying to make a living, and that is why we charged living prices, and if E. & S. were making a living at such figures they would be short-lived.

The printing business is beginning to pick up just now, and lots of work is looked for the coming month. There are quite a number of amateur job printers here, and some of the work turned out by them is justly entitled to a place in your collection of monstrosities. One of these printers advertises thus: "Wanted, a good Christian girl or boy to learn the printing trade; one living with their parents."

All the union printers have been called out of the office of F. W. Baltes & Co., as this firm has failed to recognize the rights of the union.

The Oregon editors held their fourth annual meeting here August 14, 15 and 16, and judging from their programme they had a royal time, the business men of Portland donating very freely.

The great Northwest Industrial Exposition opened September 5 and closes October 31, and promises to be a grand affair.

The federated trades recently gave a picnic at Gambrinus Garden for the benefit of the locked-out coal miners of British Columbia, and a glorious time was had and a big crowd was present.

Yours, W. NIHS.

FROM ST. JOSEPH.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 30, 1890.

The Posegate Printing & Lithographing Company is a new corporation that has absorbed the St. Joseph Steam Printing Company. Its capital stock is $50,000 (the same as the old company). Its stockholders are: J. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer, $40,000 (Johnson is the old secretary and treasurer); Frank M. Posegate, president, $5,000 (Mr. Posegate was president of the old company); and M. Lawler, $5,000 (Mr. Lawler is one of the publishers of the Catholic *Tribune*, and was formerly solicitor and collector for the St. Joseph Printing Company). The new company promises large improvement — new machinery, new type. They talk of five new 8 by 12 Gordons and a cylinder or two. The newest of their presses is about fifteen years old, some of them twenty. But they talk more largely of lithographing. To this branch they promise special development. Their work has heretofore been done on hand presses, and this is a good point for lithography. The wholesale houses here are very large; the wholesale trade of the city is as large as that of Omaha and Kansas City combined, with nine hundred traveling men on the road. I only mention these items to give an idea of the market the new company expects to have, as all these houses use lithography and have been getting it away from home. Maybe some of your advertisers can secure a good deal of trade with the new company.

The Sheridan & Clayton Paper Company (printed wrapping paper, etc.) are putting up a new building, three-story and basement, 40 by 140, for their own occupancy.

The *Ballot*, Col. William Hyde's new paper, seems to be rapidly coming to the front. They run a Hoe perfecting press. Colonel Hyde is popular.

The Wathena (Kansas) paper has been moved over to this city. Its publisher has joined forces with Chapman Bros., small job

printers of this city, and they will do jobwork and print the paper here and publish it in Wathena. It is only five miles away. They have a Guernsey, two Gordons and a Washington jobber.

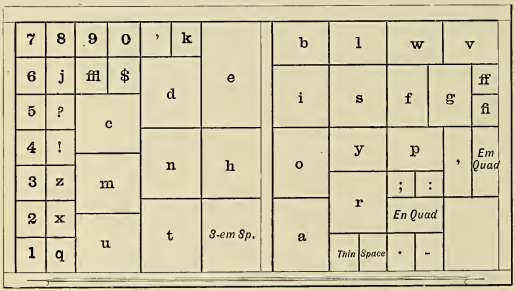
The new building to be occupied jointly by the daily *Herald* and the daily *Gazette* is rapidly coming along. It is said that they will use a web press together.

The town is pretty full of printers, that is offices, because it is a good lithographic town. It is not good for printers, and prices are low. The other day an order for 10,000 No. 4 tags was taken for less than $5. There are fifty presses on jobwork, four cylinders on news and two web presses; pretty good for a city of 52,000 inhabitants. G. R.

A NEW CASE.

To the Editor: EMMETSBURG, Iowa, September 25, 1890.

A good while ago it occurred to my mind that the printer's lower case was of a somewhat awkward construction, and the oftener this thought recurred to my mind the more I wondered why some inventive genius had not devised a better scheme for laying the types to facilitate the labor of taking them up. The



result of all this bothersome thinking and wondering was the evolving of the case, a not very handsome photograph of which is inclosed in this letter.

The material changes which have been made from the old case are: The reduction in size of the *u*, *m*, *c*, *i*, *s* and *r* boxes; *b*, *l*, *w*, *v*, *f*, *g*, *y*, *p* are given different positions and differently shaped boxes, and — the whole case generally torn up.

As an excuse for doing all this I find these to be facts:

That the compartments which have been reduced in size are still plenty large enough. That changing the boxes *b*, *l*, *w* and *r* to the right-hand side of the case, and nearer the *e* and *i* boxes, has made composition more rapid and with less awkward movements — for example, the words or word-endings, "will," "ville," "ble," and all combinations of those letters — whereas, before, it was necessary to make an awkward movement across the case to procure them. That by changing the position of the thin-space and en-quad boxes there is an inducement to better spacing; it is more conveniently and quickly done. That changing the size and shape of the *b*, *l*, *w*, *r*, *y*, *p*, *f* and *g* boxes prevents an overflow and certainly makes it more convenient to get the types.

I have been using this case for several months and I am much pleased with it. Especially in "jumping" from it to another case do I see the great difference between the two, and it seems to me it is in favor of the new one. The new invention has neither patent, "patent applied for," nor copyright, and probably never will have. I am of the firm conviction that there is much room for improvement in the laying of the lower case, and I offer the suggestion in the hope it will cause someone to exert himself to bring it nearer to perfection.

The case was manufactured for me by Simmons & Co. of Chicago. Trusting I have succeeded in breaking the everyday monotony of your editorial life and caused a wan smile to relax your features, I am, respectfully and fraternally, yours,

W. S. B.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., October 6, 1890.

Upon receipt of your September number I was reminded that another volume had been completed, and an excellent one it has been. At the same time I was reminded that my subscription had run out, which I take this opportunity of renewing, together with which I send a new subscriber's name. Each succeeding issue seems superior to its predecessors, and I now look upon THE INLAND PRINTER as a luxury as well as a necessity to every ambitious printer, be he compositor or pressman.

There is to be another attempt made to run a labor paper here. I have not yet learned the name of it, but it is to be edited by Mr. Phillips Thompson, a man in whom its readers can safely place confidence, and one who has had considerable editorial experience. He is now associate editor of *Grip*, and with the aid of his pen and blue lead pencil our new paper is sure to succeed.

The *Canadian Notion* purchased Patterson's office lately, and is now printed as well as published by the proprietors.

I have another new venture to chronicle. Messrs. Imrie & Graham are the publishers and printers of a new weekly, entitled the *Scottish-Canadian*. It is to be devoted to the publication of Scotch news, and will contain articles of peculiar interest to the many Scotchmen who now live here.

Mr. R. G. McLean has removed to more spacious quarters on Lombard street, and Messrs. Simms, Moore & Co. are to move into McLean's old place this week.

Mr. W. E. Bennett, the able editor of the Breton *World*, one of our brightest country papers, has entered into a contract with Miss M. W. Barrett, assistant editor of the *Canadian Statesman*. Hereafter this couple will be known as man and wife.

The *Globe*, our oldest daily, has added another enterprising event to its history. The city, having decided to extend Victoria street to King street, and the *Globe* being on the land to be thus used, they had to find new quarters, which they did at the corner of Yonge and Melinda streets. They have had the old building that stood there remodeled and constructed so as to make it an excellent home for a large daily. Mr. Farrer, late editor of the *Mail*, is now the chief editorial writer on the *Globe*, and that paper is improved in consequence.

At the last meeting of our union we were addressed by a delegation from the Single Tax Association, which showed how the abolition of all personalty taxation would benefit workingmen.

While reading reports of the Labor Day proceedings of other cities, in Canada as well as the United States, I asked myself why Toronto does not have a Labor Day. Surely we can bring together enough of our workingmen one day in the year to form a procession that would be worthy of the name. Let us try next year.

The eight-hour movement is to be discussed by delegates from the several labor organizations of the city on October 31. Much expectancy is manifest. JIM DEE.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., October 7, 1890.

The printing business in and about the Hub has fully recovered from the temporary dullness which follows the annual exodus to pleasure resorts, and the coming season bids fair to be brisk.

On October 1 the exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association was opened at the immense building of the association on Huntington avenue. To all interested in the advancement of American arts and manufactures, these fairs have for many years afforded exceptional opportunities for observation and study, while a liberal policy toward exhibitors has retained their confidence and won their fullest coöperation. The printing exhibit at the fair now in progress is not so large as it has been in some former years, but those of the trade who attend will find much that is new and well worth seeing. J. H. Cranston shows three presses: one of the drum cylinder pattern and a brace of two-revolution machines. Among the new features noticeable on these presses is an ingenious backing-up appliance recently invented by Mr. Cranston as a substitute for the device known to all users of these presses. By the improved method the power for reversing is communicated by a narrow auxiliary belt running from a pulley on the counter shaft to another pulley below, and one of the rubber friction rolls is dispensed with.

Near this exhibit some Sanborn and Acme paper cutters are shown, and a little farther on a line of Prouty presses claim the printers' attention. On the same aisle the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company have one of their well-known combination presses and a new size two-revolution pony press running. The fair paper is printed on the larger of these presses by the Croke Printing Company, its publishers. The little pony surprises everyone by the high speed of which it is capable and the ease with which it is handled. Golding & Co. do not exhibit any presses this year, but have filled their space with tastefully arranged cases of printers' tools and supplies of superior design and workmanship. Stacks of "Owl Brand" ink barrels, cans of "Owline," a new ink reducer, elastic cement for binding, and anti-rustine, a composition for preventing rust on polished metal surfaces, form an effective background for a group of cabinets and job stands.

In another part of the building Mr. Charles Currier Beale has an exhibit of interest to literary workers, which includes a collection of instruction books on shorthand, from the first known publication, in which, like the Chinese language, every word has its symbol, to the latest, simplified phonography, Mr. Beale's own system. Considerable attention is also given in this exhibit to Volapük, the new "world language."

The income of Daniel S. Lord, proprietor of the *Youth's Companion*, is estimated at $200,000, of which it is said he gives one-half to charity.

The Newspaper Club dined at the American House on the evening of October 19, Editor-in-chief Alexander presiding. There was a large attendance.

On the evening of October 3 the Star Printing Company, of Lynn, whose office was entirely destroyed in the sweeping conflagration in November last, were again visited by fire, and property to the value of about $2,000 burned. The loss was confined chiefly to manufactured labels, of which the company make a specialty, and paper stock.

The heirs of Benjamin Franklin are endeavoring to get their grip upon the accumulation of the printers' benefit fund, established by their illustrious ancestor. The fund, which amounted originally to £1,000, has by careful fostering been increased in 100 years to $368,741.12, of which the city proposes to devote $300,000 toward the payment of the debt incurred in the purchase of land for Franklin park.

The *Youth's Companion* office completed on September 19 600,000 sixteen-page premium lists. The work was done on a special new perfecting press, from one set of plates.

The latest meeting of the Suburban Press Association was devoted to the consideration of the question of advertising rates. From data furnished, the conclusion was reached that the average charge per inch for each insertion in suburban weeklies is 10 cents.

Mrs. Allie E. Whitaker, of the *New England Farmer*, has charge of the exhibition of farmhouse industries in the woman's department of the Mechanics' fair.

Next month I shall have something to say about our national copyright system. G.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1890.

A contributor to your valuable journal a few months since undertook to poke fun at the idea of such a thing as civil service law being applied to compositors or pressmen.

I think it would be a good thing if carried out properly; for instance I do not think that it should be left to compositors to make rules for the examination of pressmen as to the particular examination that they should be capable of undergoing and the knowledge requisite to successfully manipulate a printing machine.

In a few of the departments at Washington—for instance the war department, agricultural department and census office—a series of questions was fixed up some way or other to meet the wants of these departments, by three compositors detailed for that purpose from the government printing office. I am at a loss to know what kind of questions they formulated; whether the applicant for the positions they wished to have filled was or was not a person who gained his knowledge out of such books as are termed technical treatises on book and job work and an aid to imposition, or, as pressmen term it, book learning. A young man with a fair education might be able to retain for a short while a few of the answers contained in such publications; and when such examiners as I have stated propound their peculiar ideas and ask such questions as this: "What would you do when you receive a new machine to run?" and the applicant for position would make answer thiswise: "I would oil my machine the first thing," it would seem a very plausible answer. But if the examiners were a committee of pressmen, they should say to the applicant, "Here, sir, is a press; strip it. Here is a form; make it ready. Here is a sheet; mark it out and over-lay it. What effect does over-lay have in contra-distinction from under-lay? What is meant by the color looking gray? What do you understand by the term, the fountain being buckled? Describe a slur. How do you overcome a slur? What is meant by the term muggy? What do you know about rollers? Of what ingredients are they composed? Give the names of the principal press builders of the United States. Describe how to set rollers." And other questions too numerous to mention, all of which are of practical utility to test the qualifications of applicants, but to a person not conversant with the pressman's branch of the art would seem very foolish. It is necessary that a person claiming to be a pressman should know these things, in order to be of use and benefit to the one who should employ him, and such knowledge can only be acquired by practical experience. Any number of compositors, together with the inventor of the particular printing machine they require a pressman for, will never be able to test the qualifications of persons seeking positions as pressmen in the various departments of the government printing office.

I have heard that great inventor, Campbell, of the great Campbell Press Works of New York, now deceased, assert to a friend who was in the act of making ready a cut form, "Oh, my, such loss of time! Now, sir," mentioning the pressman's name, "you ought to know, sir, that my press does not need any over-laying, I have it so nicely adjusted." Now, he certainly labored under false hopes. Neither he, nor all the press builders of the world, can make a machine that will overcome the imperfections of type, press blocks or plates; and there comes the test to show the qualifications of an applicant for the position of pressman. A committee of pressmen are the only and proper persons to test the qualifications required of one of their profession. A series of questions may and could be arranged for the purpose of filling the

various positions in the pressroom in the government printing office, or any pressroom, in order to fill the various offices from foremen down to apprentices; but at present, to fill a position a grade higher than a journeyman in any of the departments in this city, you must be backed by either social or political influence in order to get it.

As the examination is made now, the thing is a farce, and I suppose that is one of the reasons why your former correspondent objects to civil service in the government printing office.

It could be made of practical benefit if carried out properly; if all the employés were permitted to enter the field to test their fitness for the various positions requiring skill and experience; and then would come the time when those who should be relegated to the rear would receive their just dues, and the worthy and most competent pressmen would then be able to receive their just compensation, which at present they are debarred from receiving.

A PRESSMAN.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 4, 1890.

Trade in printing circles has increased to a marked degree during the past month. As the first half of the year was unusually dull the latter part will not succeed in making anything like a fair average unless it be proportionately lively. All indications, at the present time, point to a continuance of the good state of affairs now existing and a much more cheerful feeling is noticeable among the printers. The five days' celebration of California's Admission Day, by the "Native Sons of the Golden West," gave a large amount of work to the printers. Since that time the preliminaries of the coming election have called for sufficient printing to keep the trade lively, and between the present date and the day of election, November 4, more work will be required than during the same period preceding any previous election ever held in this city, owing to the large increase in the number of precincts.

The following unique advertisement of a prominent printing firm of San Francisco appeared in the last number of the *Pacific Union Printer*, the official organ of the local typographical union:

> We use few imprints; employ no solicitors; do work as promptly as we can and as well as we know how, and charge what we think it is worth. Estimates given, but not very cheerfully; guesses inexact and dangerous; can tell much better what the bill ought to be when we get through. Advise those who are satisfied with their present printers to stick to them. Good work and honorable treatment our only reliance for keeping present customers or gaining new ones.

The boycott which has been in operation against Bacon & Co. during the past year has been raised by the San Francisco Typographical Union, and their employés have been admitted into the union. This has been the longest fight of its kind on record, and extremely bitter on both sides. However, the differences have all been adjusted and it is understood that Jacob Bacon will soon become a member of the Typothetæ of San Francisco.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union which was held on Sunday, September 28, S. H. Jenner presiding, there were 400 members present. Twenty-four new members were initiated. A communication was read from Henry George, thanking the union for placing his name on the honorary list. The death of E. B. Goodwin, a member of the *Chronicle* chapel, was reported. Nothing definite was accomplished in reference to the admission of the electrotypers to membership.

The following amendments to the scale of prices and rules of Typographical Union No. 21 will be acted upon at the next meeting:

> SECTION 30. Composition on dialects exceeding five lines shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half. [This section shall be construed as follows: Where the number of words constructed differently from the recognized English method of spelling, either by abbreviation or otherwise, shall equal one-half or more of the total number.]
>
> That manuscript of such a nature as to delay the work of a compositor shall be left to regulation by the chapel, said chapel to be given the power to charge more than single price with the consent of the Executive Committee.

A decided improvement is perceptible in the appearance of the rooms of the Typographical Union of San Francisco. One of the features of the new quarters is the new banner recently purchased by the union, which is inclosed in a glass case and serves as an embellishment to the officers' apartments. A compositor setting type, painted in oil, is the groundwork design. Drapery of purple silk on top and white silk on the bottom sets off the painting to great advantage. On the top drapery are the words "San Francisco," the bottom containing the remainder of the designation of the organization, "Typographical Union No. 21."

The next meeting of the Typothetæ of San Francisco will be held on Wednesday, October 8. At this meeting the conference committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the typographical union, will report. It is understood that the differences of opinion in regard to requiring all offices to use type up to the standard have been settled, concessions having been made by the committee of the union. All type purchased in the future by proprietors of printing establishments must be up to the standard. In reference to the apprentice question no decision has been reached up to the present date by the two committees. Ai Rollins and Charles H. Crocker, the two delegates to the annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America, recently held at Boston, are still in the East. Mr. Crocker is expected to arrive in San Francisco in about ten days. The members of the San Francisco Typothetæ were disappointed to learn that the next annual convention cannot be held in this city on account of previous arrangements existing which make Cincinnati the meeting place. However, as San Francisco in all probability will have the convention two years hence, the disappointment to the printers is much less than it otherwise would be.

C. A. Murdock & Co. have in press a three volume edition of Blackstone, edited by William G. Hammond. The presswork is nearly completed, and the fine printing and the excellent quality of paper used reaches the ideal of art printing. The title pages are illustrated by two cuts, one of Blackstone and the other of Mr. Hammond, the editor. The printing executed by this firm with these electrotypes, made from process plates, as nearly reaches perfection as is possible, and the work so closely resembles that of steel plates that the difference is distinguishable only to the most experienced eye.

Among the exhibits at the Mechanics' Fair, now being held in this city, is one by Brunt & Co. which is attracting great attention. They not only have on exhibition show cases containing samples of fine work executed, but also two presses in operation day and night—a Prouty and a Pearl. They print visiting cards for visitors gratis. The extent of an advertisement of this character is easily perceptible, as is also the expense entailed.

E. P.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., October 4, 1890.

In the cozy little hall adjoining the printing establishment of Sapp Brothers, on Baltimore street, near Calvert, a number of employing printers met Wednesday evening and effected an organization to be known as the Baltimore Typothetæ. A preamble and constitution were adopted. The preamble reads as follows: "To improve the trade, to cultivate a just and friendly spirit among the craft, and with the view of exchanging information and of protecting and assisting each other when necessary, the master printers of the city of Baltimore form themselves into an organization designed to include all houses in practical business, and hereby agree to be governed," etc.

The following officers were elected to serve until December: J. Y. Boyle, president; N. C. Killam, vice-president; Albert Weil, second vice-president; T. B. Sapp, secretary; J. Edwin McGinley, treasurer. Executive committee, Ed. A. Hammond, J. G. Schonfarber, L. C. Schneiderreith, Charles J. Fleet and William F. Hoffman.

Just at this time there is a little unpleasantness among some of the employing printers. For a number of years past the printing of the city's registration list has been a bone of contention among a number of the craft. This job was given out the other day to the W. J. C. Dulaney Printing Company, at 12 cents per name. It appears, however, that outside of three or four firms no other

printing house was solicited to bid for the work. It is contended that a procedure of this kind is unfair, both to taxpayers and to those printing establishments which were ignored in the matter. The disgruntled ones declare that they would have printed the list at 8 cents per name. As there are 90,000 voters, it is readily seen that at 8 cents per name a big save would have been made to the city. It is alleged that a pool was formed among three or four firms, the lowest to get a big price and then divide up the job. There is another side. In the first place a bond of $10,000 must be given for a faithful performance of the work, which must be finished in three days after the sitting of the registrars. Then, again, the printer must post the list at twenty-five points in each precinct. Two years ago 15 cents per name was paid.

The Dulaney Company is composed of Messrs. W. J. C. Dulaney, John M. Dulaney, Henry M. Martindale, Adolph Lohmeyer and John P. Poe. This last-named gentleman is a lawyer and a politician and was a member of the last legislature.

A delegation from Baltimore Typographical Union attended yesterday the funeral of Richard C. Lane. The deceased was forty-three years old and was employed on the *Sun*. He died of consumption.

Mr. George M. Upshur, of this city, and one of the commissioners of the World's Fair, returned from Chicago a few days ago. He is enthusiastic over the outlook, and says the show will be the grandest the world has ever seen. Notwithstanding the fact that our monumental city has been called "Beautiful Baltimore," Mr. Upshur says Chicago is decidedly the handsomest city in the United States, and that its people are the most enterprising in the country. He is also of opinion that the next census will place Chicago in the lead of American cities.

For the past twelve months Baltimore Typographical Union has been wrestling with the formula of a new constitution. It has been completed at last and will go into effect on the 15th of the present month. There have been no radical changes made, however, nor any advance in the current price list. The union, with the assistance of the Federation of Labor, is still fighting the *Globe*, the new afternoon paper. Plate matter is the cause of the trouble. The union has also called out their printers engaged on the *Trade* and the *Free Press*, both weekly papers. The reason assigned for this is too much "boiler-iron," as some compositors are pleased to call stereotype plates. These publishers are indignant at this interference with their business, and in leading editorials condemn in unmeasured terms the action taken by the union.

Is it legitimate for one newspaper to clip ads from a rival sheet and mail the same to advertisers with an offer to insert at lower rates? There are two morning papers here that resort to this sort of thing in order to increase their business. But all things, they say, are fair in love and war, and perhaps the publishers of the *American* and the *Morning Herald* view a matter of this kind in just such a light.

The *Globe* of late has been pitching into the *Evening News*, accusing that journal of being at the bottom of the boycott now being waged against the late newcomer. The *News* never makes reply. Union printers laugh at this charge and say that the *News* would be only too glad to see the *Globe* win the fight; that while the *News* is a union office, it is so under protest all the time.

A portion of the book and job offices are taxed to their utmost with hurried work, while some again are doing very little. The printing of the registration list, and other matters in connection with the coming election, are giving work at present to quite a number of typos. This job is divided up in four offices.

The ring politicians of the democratic persuasion are very sore just now from recent lashings administered by the *Sun*. This paper is democratic, but it does not hesitate to condemn in vigorous language questionable methods practiced by some members of its own party. The *Sun* can also deal heavy blows to local contemporaries. A day or two ago it declared that the paths of journalism in this section were infested by a newspaper banditti. This remark had reference to a number of newspapers here which advocated a gas monopoly bill before the legislature and some other proposed measures in which there were millions—for the projectors and some phat for their organs.

Things in printerdom generally are quiet. FIDELITIES.

FROM CINCINNATI.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, October 5, 1890.

Rev. E. P. Foster, who was forced to resign as pastor of the Storrs Congregational Church, of this city, on account of his expressed sympathies with organized labor and the labor movement, has started a small weekly paper called the *Golden Rule*, to print which he has established an office of his own. Mr. Foster has, of late years, been very eloquent in his appeals for the bettering of the condition of the laboring classes, and it is hoped that they will respond heartily with subscriptions to his paper.

Rev. Doctor Lockwood, another of labor's champions in the ministry here, is also having trouble in his church, principally caused by his sympathies with organized labor and the prohibition party. Evidently it does not pay for prominent ministers to orate on the wrongs of the working classes before wealthy congregations.

On September 27, the Caxton Printing Company, doing business on East Third street, was seized by the sheriff. The concern has been shaky for some time. A few days previous they gave a chattel mortgage for nearly $4,000 to the father of one of the proprietors. When this fact became known other creditors prepared to make good their claims, fearing a failure. The Diem & Wing Paper Company was the first to make a move, they suing in the Superior Court for $377 on an account for goods sold. An attachment was at once issued and the establishment was seized by the sheriff. Charles Schwarz and Max Miersway were the company. The Caxton Printing Company was one of the cheapest printing concerns in the city, their estimates on work running way below those of other printers. Louis J. Snider's Sons Company have since followed the example of Diem & Wing and sworn out attachment for $980 due for paper, and in their petition allege fraud in the chattel mortgage given Mr. Schwarz. It is likely the concern will not be able to resume.

The typographical union sent a committee, consisting of Frank Rist and George Silvey, before the Board of Public Improvements of our city to protest against the giving of official advertsing to papers who did not employ union labor. The protest was aimed at the *South-West*, a non-union sheet published in the interest of the brewers, of limited circulation, but which had been receiving from two to five columns of official advertising weekly. Messrs. Donham, Reemelin and Montgomery, of the board, expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the union and agreed that, hereafter, no more anti-union sheets would receive official patronage. Another member of the board—Mr. George B. Kerper—put himself on record as opposed to all unions, saying that it was not a matter of concern to the city whether union labor was employed or not. Mr. Kerper was formerly president of the Mount Adams & Eden Park railway, and it was through his instrumentality that the organization of street railway employés was broken up.

The democratic and republican campaign committees have been visited by committees from the union, and have agreed that all their work will be given to offices on the union list. Several members of the union are members of the executive committees of both parties, and will watch this matter very closely.

The Frey Printing Company, one of the members of the label combine, recently established, will move into more commodious quarters in the near future.

Business here in the job and book lines is very dull, and the newspapers are crowded to overflowing with "subs," and I would advise printers to steer clear of Cincinnati for awhile at least.

One more office has been added to the list of union offices the past month, and prospects are good for the addition of two and possibly three more next month.

Chris C. Kenney, of the *Enquirer* composing room, is becoming quite a politician. He is now a member of the city

council, city board of equalization, and also one of the democratic campaign committee. It is needless to say that the latter committee will be kept in the straight path as far as its printing is concerned.

The National Typothetæ will hold its next annual session in this city in the fall of 1891. The members of the local Typothetæ are already paying money into a building association for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of the "blow-out." If it pans out as members here predict, the national association will meet with a finer reception than any yet held. SCRIBE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1890.

During the past three months we have made a good deal of noise through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER regarding the adjournment of congress, and at last we can safely state that it is now a thing of the past. Both House and Senate closed their doors on last Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, and by the time this number of THE INLAND PRINTER will have reached its many readers the majority of those lawmakers will have gone to their homes, only to return in a month or so to resume operations. The fifty-first congress was one of an unprecedented character in many ways. Notwithstanding a great deal of business was transacted, there were a great many proceedings during the session disgraceful, to say the least, to such an intelligent body. The pugilistic displays alone by the several members will have a strong tendency to blight the records of both the House and Senate journals. The adjournment of congress, of course, meant the suspension of the *Record*, and to say the least this was keenly and severely felt by quite a number of employés thereon, who consequently suffered the loss of a good situation. At this early date we cannot mention the names of any of those who were thus unfortunate, except the sublist, comprising about thirty-five compositors. Among this list Messrs. T. M. King, McClellan Jones and Charles H. Cassavant received appointment elsewhere in the government printing office. At this writing a "red-letter" day is said to be near at hand when the "mighty ax" will surely fall upon a large number of "regulars." Instead of being totally discharged, most all of the "night bill force" were retained, and will possibly receive employment at night until the next session of congress. At present all hands are anxiously awaiting their twenty per cent, which will be very acceptable to many who want to "get out of town."

At a recent meeting of No. 101, of this city, a preamble and resolution were adopted, setting forth that as "one hundred and twenty-eight members of the House of Representatives from both political parties have evinced their friendship for us by casting an affirmative vote upon the proposition to restore the wages of the employés of the government printing office to the rate from which they were unjustly reduced, the sincere thanks of this union are due, and hereby extended to our friends in the House of Representatives, and that we shall at all times be glad and ready to make our gratitude manifest in a substantial manner."

Now that the site for the new government printing office has been located by the committee in charge, it is to be hoped that its erection will soon be commenced. The new building will be situated within a stone's throw of the present dilapidated and unsafe structure. Public Printer Palmer, one of the committee, is very much pleased with the new site, and states that with proper management the new building can be ready for occupancy in less than a year and a half from the time the ground is first broken. The structure will be a massive one to say the least.

Messrs. King Marx and Dudley Flemming are down-town prints who a short time ago received appointments, and are located in the third division of the government printing office.

The Messrs. Du Bois, brother editors and proprietors of that spicy little journal, the *Inventive Age*, have just returned from their summer outing.

The many friends of E. H. Ryan are glad to see him once more at the "case." Mr. Ryan was appointed a compositor on the *Record*, and shortly after the *Record* had started he was stricken with a serious attack of typhoid fever, from which it was for a long time feared he would not recover.

Mr. J. H. Schoepf makes a very efficient and obliging deputy chairman in the *Record* room.

There were quite a number of workmen on the *Record* this session who deserve more than passing praise for their faithful attendance to their duties, and among this number we might mention the names of C. M. Cyphers, bankman; Samuel Robinson, messenger (who has not missed a night during the whole session); Steven Caldwell, dupe-cutter; also copy-holders E. E. Helm, C. A. Hughes, E. B. Chambers, B. J. Shannon and J. H. Mowbray.

Mr. John Sturgis, a subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER, seems to be very well pleased with his transfer from the *Record* to the specification room; likewise John McGinnis.

There are few people employed in the *Record* room more familiar with the peculiar and various styles of that journal than Proofreader A. F. Bloomer. Contrary to the general estimate of these much-abused individuals, he is always ready to impart that knowledge to an unfortunate compositor.

Subbing, down town, is said to be quite good, on the *Star* and *Post* exceptionally so. The latter expects soon to add two more pages to its make-up, and consequently a few situations will be given out.

Book and job work is also picking up, and soon it is hoped there will be but few idle printers in the streets. EM DASH.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, KY., October 6, 1890.

I had the pleasure of sharing the hospitality of the city of Middlesborough, Kentucky, with the Kentucky Press Association several weeks ago and the two days spent there were most pleasant ones. A little more than a year ago less than fifty souls comprised the population of this town; today you find over six thousand of the busiest people to be found anywhere, and before another year passes by they will have a population of not less than fifteen thousand. You may ask for the reason for this magic growth. It is simply because they have, in the first place, the very best natural resources to be found anywhere. Coal and iron ore are there in an abundance. Then they have that greatest of all necessaries — money — as well as brains to use it. The mountains of eastern Kentucky are veritable bonanzas in coal and iron, but it was left for our English cousins to come here and risk their money in bringing these great commodities to the surface. The city of Middlesborough has been brought to its present elevated position through English capital and English ingenuity, and no one can conceive what nerve and money can do unless they see what has been done in the past twelve months in what was then a wilderness and is now a thriving city. The iron and steel industry is, of course, given precedence over everything else, but it is not out of place to say that they have in operation there the largest tannery in the world. A belt railway twenty miles in length encircles the town, a tunnel that cost not less than three million dollars, the removal of two pretty good-sized mountains to make room for business houses, the building of three $50,000 hotels, and the putting in of a steam dummy line, electric car line and electric lights, are a few of the many things that have been done for this "marvelous city." There are two newspapers there, the *News* and the *Democrat*. The former is owned by Messrs. Arnold & Dains and the latter by Mr. W. H. Polk. The *News* has a very complete modern office, with steam presses, and does some extremely creditable work, the composition being of a character that would do credit to a metropolitan office; the presswork, though, might be improved. Mr. Thomas H. Arnold, one of the proprietors of this paper, was the chairman of the committee of arrangements, and he demonstrated that he was far from being a novice in the entertainment line, for every one of the "press gang" came away singing praises of "Tom" Arnold. The scarcity of buildings caused Mr. Polk to locate his "print shop" in a tent, and it was visited by all of the boys, through

courtesy to its owner as well as for the novelty of the thing, not to say anything about the jug back behind the curtain.

The citizens of Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, came over the mountain for us and we were their guests for a few hours, during which time they took us through "King Solomon's Cave," stopping long enough therein to satisfy the wants of the inner man, after which a trip to the "Pinnacle," from which point a most magnificent view is to be had of the surrounding country, and within a few hundred feet of which is to be erected a $150,000 monument, typical of the re-union of the North and South. General R. A. Alger, of Michigan, is president of the monument association, and was among the visitors at Middlesborough at the time we were there. Already $50,000 has been subscribed to the monument fund, and erelong there will be something of real historic interest to be seen at this point. The presentation of a silver service and a handsome gold-mounted umbrella by the "gang" to Mr. Arnold, were among the pleasant affairs of the trip. Jovial "Bob" Morningstar, of the Bowling Green *Democrat*, with his ever ready wit, kept everyone in a continual good humor.

The Guide Printing Company has secured a long lease on a large building adjoining Macauley's Theater, and Mr. Thomson, the manager of the company, is converting the erstwhile residence into a very convenient and complete building adapted to the needs of a publishing house. It will be ready for occupancy in a month or six weeks.

Mr. Benjamin P. Branham has leased the office of the Eugene Bell Letter Press and will continue at the old stand, No. 338 West Main street. Mr. Branham has been running the office for Mr. Bell for several months, Mr. Bell's duties as deputy collector taking up most of his time, and as he is well known here there is no doubt but that he will make a success of his venture.

The Hardin *Independent*, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, has not been sold out by the sheriff as was reported, but is paying its just debts and going right along under the successful management of Messrs. Stoval & Duncan, who have been running it for some time.

Mr. William Strubing, formerly assistant pressman on the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, met with a very serious accident several weeks since while employed on the large Hoe web press of the *Courier-Journal*. By some means or other his right hand was caught between a composition roller and one of the plates and all of the flesh was torn from the palm of his hand, and it is questionable whether he will ever have the use of it again. He was taken to the Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital and given every possible attention.

The Henderson *Labor Journal*, published by Messrs. Wein & Collins, is a new candidate for public favor in journalistic circles at Henderson, Kentucky.

Mr. John A. Bohn, pressman at G. G. Fetter's, has been very ill for the past month. He is far from a well man now.

Kernells, a weekly illustrated journal, has changed hands, and is now the property of Mr. Robert J. Tilford, of "Belle of Nelson" fame.

The Chattanooga *News* put in a Scott web press several weeks ago, and Mr. Ochs and Mr. Overend, of the Chattanooga *Times*, go East this week to select a web press for their paper.

The G. G. Fetter Company are putting in a 36 by 54 Potter two-revolution press today, the result of a sojourn here for a few days of Mr. Harry Hartt, the western agent for the Potter Company. While here Mr. Hartt also disposed of two Potter web presses to the Courier-Journal Company.

Mr. H. A. Kunnecke is doing a good business in job printing at Fifth and Jefferson streets. He put in several new job presses a week or two ago.

Our annual trade celebration, under the auspices of the Satellites of Mercury, was held last Thursday night and was, as predicted, a greater success than ever. The subject represented was taken from the well-known modern work "Ben Hur," by General Lew Wallace. The city was crowded with strangers and everything passed off nicely. The colored souvenir, which was intended to convey a correct idea of the floats, was a miserable failure, and Mr. Fetter, who by the way was not in the least responsible for its mechanical appearance, has had not a few explanations to make.

The election of Mr. C. W. Miller to the presidency of the International Printing Pressmen's Union was an honor worthily bestowed, and here's hoping that he and Secretary-Treasurer Hawkins will succeed in keeping the good ship in the middle of the stream until every pressman in the country is marching under its banner.

Business in the printing line is not as good as the fall season should make it, although all of the printers I have spoken to speak hopefully for the future. C. F. T.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, MO., October 10, 1890.

Several changes of more or less importance have taken place in the printing circles in this city within the past month. Business is very good at present; some of the offices have about all they can do—still the rush, the overtime work of a few years ago is lacking. The bookbinderies have all they can do.

The Interstate Printing Company is having a good run of work. This company has some of the best workmen in the West, and a trial of their work is all that will be necessary to convince the most skeptical that Kansas City can turn out work in no respect inferior to that of eastern cities.

H. S. Millett, late of the Interstate Company, has embarked in a new line of publishing—having taken an interest in the *Globe* he will endeavor to spur it on to greater success. He is connected with the business part of the office.

Augustine Gallagher, who for the past three years has been staff correspondent of the *Journal*, has accepted a position on the *Times*.

The *Star* is about to issue a Sunday edition. The remarkable success of the *Evening Star* has induced the *Times* to issue an evening edition, and the *Star*, not to be outdone, will put a Sunday morning paper in the field. The new deal of the *Times* is this: A few days ago the *Evening News*, which for the past several years has had a most wonderful and at times woeful existence, finally capped the climax by being sold to the *Times* under the hammer for $1,000. The *Times* has added several thousands of dollars worth of new material to this outfit, and last Thursday, October 9, issued the initial number of the *Evening Times*. It is a very neat looking paper, but is in appearance the exact counterpart of the *Morning Times*. By this act about thirty more union printers will be given cases, several more people put on the editorial and reportorial forces and the newsboys will have a more formidable rival to the *Star* than the old *News* ever was. The venture has been a most expensive one and the friends of the *Times* hope it will be a profitable one.

Dan C. O'Regan, one of the best proofreaders Kansas City ever saw, is reading proof on the *Evening Times*.

On September 30 and October 1, the Press Club, of Kansas City, Kansas, was given a benefit. The "Doctor of Alcantara" was performed at Dunning's Opera House. The affair was quite successful in every particular.

The Western Authors' and Artists' Club held its fifth semi-annual convention at the Midland Hotel, in this city, on Wednesday, October 8. The programme was an interesting one. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph A. Graham, editor Kansas City *Times*; vice-presidents, Al M. Hendee, Kansas City; Miss Mary Abarr, of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Democrat*; Mrs. Ellen P. Allerton, Padonia, Kansas; C. H. Robinson, special artist St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*; secretary, Mrs. Bell Ball, Kansas City, Kansas editor of Kansas City (Mo.) *Star*; treasurer, Miss Cornelia Hickman, Kansas City. Letters of regret were received from Governor Francis of Missouri, Governor Humphrey of Kansas, Editor Gilder of the *Century*, the editor of the *Literary World*, Boston, Senator Ingalls, Octave Thanet and others. The meetings will hereafter be held annually the first part of May. ARUNDEL.

THE WORK OF AN INTELLIGENT COMPOSITOR.

To the Editor: MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 21, 1890.

The clever country printer can give his city brother cards and spades and beat him out; but the occasional performances of an ambitious greeny are fearful and wonderful. Regulars, as a rule, are cheerful in giving aid and instructions to those unversed in the ways of a large shop—unless the latter are knaves and smiths as well as beef-witted and voracious. The man who evolved the inclosed from copy not, perhaps, as plain as that of a business college penman, spent the major part of a day resetting and correcting his proof. The experience satisfied him, for he didn't "paste his string" nor "show up" the next morning. Let enterprising country printers come to the city—the openings for them are good, if they have pluck, industry, frugality, good nature, and the will to resist temptation to evil. But, for heaven's sake, learn to set type before you come! There is no excuse for dirty proof, if the copy is decent. A man who will "dump" a "take" like the following has no call to the city.

> Turnips, cabbages, beets "pussy mellows" etc. are simularly treated till ulustrature tubs are reached. As those of a curfeuter or blacksmith it processes such as lumbering and miling with these products. Thus in the lathe are seen neat executed outlines of plow and team, seeder, reaper, steam thrasher, of an elevator, etc. Culminating in a well sett table. To shun our language is taught note one of the flower studies. There is a pressed specimen of a paused root, leaves and blossom, a brief decenfbue, a letter about it, a little stung on it and a poem selected or original. These accompany each of the hundreds of exhibits. Going to the high school side are seen drawing from carts and still life finely shaded. Then the introduction of water colors. A class in training for teachers well executed landscapes and other pictures. In clay, there are modeled a variety jetjeels from a grobe to a bust, a fine shining king of a table freely set with all the dishes and eatables in natural shape and color made from clay.

This is how it looked after the printer had spent an hour or so correcting it—and I must say he did a good job:

> Turnips, cabbages, beets "pussy willows" etc., are similarly treated till illustrative tools are reached, as those of a carpenter or blacksmith or processes such as lumbering and milling with other products. Thus in the lathe are seen well-executed outlines of plow and team, seeder, reaper, steam thresher, of an elevator, etc., culminating in a well-set table. To show how language is taught note one of the flower studies. There is a pressed specimen of a pansy root, leaves and blossom, a brief descriptive letter about it, a little story on it, and a poem selected or original. These accompany each of the hundreds of exhibits. Going to the high school side are seen drawings from carts and still life finely shaded. Then the introduction of water colors. A class in training for teachers, well-executed landscapes and other pictures. In clay, there are modeled a variety of subjects from a grape to a bust, a fine showing being of a table fully set with all the dishes and eatables in natural shape and color made from clay.

Yours respectfully, F. W. F.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, September 5, 1890.

It has been a month of wars and rumors of wars with us in the industrial world since I last wrote you. Of the first order of mentioning the spread of the great Australian strike to New Zealand is the biggest. The maritime trouble now with us is not the question for me to dilate upon here. I shall take up as much ground as the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER can spare me in the field of our own craft, without touching upon others.

[Here follows a detailed account of the trouble between Messrs. Whitcombe & Tombs, and the Typographical Union and the Maritime Council, which is too long to reproduce here.—ED.]

The members of the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association held their half-yearly meeting at the Trades Hall on Saturday evening, August 23. The chair was occupied by the president (Mr. W. P. M'Girr), and the attendance was large. The branch, according to the report and balance-sheet (which, with slight amendments, were adopted) was in a highly satisfactory condition. The sum of £5 was voted to Mr. J. W. Henrichs, the secretary, for the thoroughly efficient manner in which he had performed his secretarial duties during the half-year, and £2 2s. was also voted to Mr. D. P. Fisher, as a recognition of services rendered to the branch. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. W. P. M'Girr (re-elected); vice-president, Mr. E. Hankins (re-elected); secretary, Mr. J. W. Henrichs (re-elected); trustees, Messrs. F. A. Vaughan and J. W. Vanderburgh (re-elected); board members, Messrs. G. Purdey (re-elected) and R. E. Vaney; Trades Council delegates, Messrs. W. M'Girr and H. C. Jones; executive council representatives, Messrs. F. C. Millar and H. Mountier. Mr. H. C. Jones was nominated for the office of secretary to the executive council, and Messrs. T. Jones and F. C. Millar were elected to act on the Demonstration Day Committee.

The Federated Trades Council met on Sunday evening, September 1, and decided to ask the Wellington branch of the New Zealand Typographical Society to prevent any of its members from "setting up" the Union Company's advertisements in the daily papers. The matter was considered at a special meeting of the branch in the Exchanges Buildings on Monday evening, Mr. W. P. M'Girr, the president, being in the chair. After a discussion of two hours, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That in the opinion of this branch it is not desirable that they should interfere with the newspaper proprietors in Wellington in the matter of advertising and printing." There was a very large attendance at this meeting, and some capital speeches were made, the whole tone of which was against the recommendation of the Trades Council, it being argued that the advertising columns and bill-boards were just as open for the display of labor advertisements as for those of capital, and it meant that if compositors were to refuse to set the Union Company's advertisements the staffs of all the papers would have to be called out. It was pointed out that if a strike upon the papers occurred unionists would be the first to cry out for the news of what was going on in other parts, as they felt that this was a source of encouragement. One old member of the branch said that he "had always found that printers were always ready to spill the last drop of their *brother's* blood, but as soon as their own was threatened, well, they hated the sight of blood."

On the Thursday following the above meeting the newspaper proprietors received a letter which reads something like this (I was only permitted a perusal of it):

> OFFICE OF THE FEDERATED WHARF LABORERS OF NEW ZEALAND,
> WELLINGTON, September 4, 1890.
>
> DEAR SIR,—I am instructed by the Maritime Council and Trades and Labor Council to request you to withdraw the advertisements of the Union Steam Ship Company and the Labor Party, as a means of bringing the boycott in force.
>
> You are also requested to give fair and impartial reports of labor matters, and to this end to get your information directly from authoritative sources, the leaders of labor. Yours, faithfully,
>
> ROBERT SEYMOUR, Secretary.

The latter clause refers to all the papers here having inserted false items, which have tended to intimidate unionists.

The proprietors have not taken any action yet, but I expect some trouble will arise out of this letter.

One of the outside boycotts on account of Messrs. Whitcombe & Tombs, occurred on August 22, when the proprietors of the Hawkes Bay *Herald* (Napier) received written notice from Mr. Creagh, the local secretary of the New Zealand Federated Wharf Laborers' Union, announcing the boycott of the *Herald*, on the alleged ground that it had supported Whitcombe & Tombs in their fight with the typographical union. The support here alleged was in the form of a leading article, which I have read, and I must say that the article in question was a fair criticism, and more favorable in its tone to unionism than to Whitcombe & Tombs. The *Herald* in reply to the notice said that it did not mind the

boycott, but it objects most strongly to the reason alleged, as it is a union office, and has on every occasion where the trouble has been referred to condemned Whitcombe & Tomb's attitude. The *Telegraph* (of the same town) is also to be boycotted.

Upon the evening of the day upon which the notices were served upon the two papers, a fully-attended meeting of the Napier Branch, New Zealand Typographical Association, was held, at which motions were passed condemning the action of Mr. Creagh, and asking the Maritime Council whether he had been authorized.

It was also decided that copies of the local papers containing articles in reference to Messrs. Whitcombe & Tombs be forwarded to the Maritime Council. An opinion was expressed that unionists should not burke criticism of their actions by resorting to the boycott, thus making themselves a power for evil instead of for good. Next morning (Sunday) Mr. Creagh convened a meeting of his supporters, to reply to the printers.

About forty out of two hundred members were present. No notice of the meeting or report of its proceedings was furnished to either the *Herald* or *Telegraph*, but, according to what appears to be an authorized account in the *Evening News*, he condemned as very injudicious the action of the Maritime Council in taking up the Whitcombe & Tombs affair. He offered the following explanation of how the Council came to interfere: Mr. D. P. Fisher was secretary in Wellington of the Typographical Association, and represented the wharf laborers on the Maritime Council, and it was recently decided that only a true representative of the wharf laborers should henceforth be chosen, and not an outsider. Mr. D. P. Fisher, seeing that he would lose his seat, made a last move in the direction of dragging the Maritime Council into the dispute between the printers and Whitcombe & Tombs, he being himself a printer. The meeting approved the action of Mr. Creagh.



J. M. PAGE,
Corresponding Secretary National Editorial Association, Jerseyville, Illinois.

Mr. Fisher here referred to is secretary of the executive council, and he is also Mr. Creagh's superior officer, for not only is he president of the latter's own union (wharf laborers), but he is also president of the Maritime Council, which body he was one of the promoters of, and he ranks as one of the foremost unionists of New Zealand. It was the intention of Mr. Creagh and some of his supporters to keep outsiders from representing their body on the council (which outsiders meant Mr. Fisher), but after passing a resolution to that effect it was unanimously withdrawn after these men had met Mr. Fisher in conference, and a special vote of thanks was passed to him for his ability and services.

TOM MILLS.

TRANSFER OF COPPERPLATES TO STONE.

In order to transfer a copperplate to stone, proceed as follows:

1. Wet some good paper, similar to that used for working, by means of which damp the India paper slightly but regularly.

2. Clean the plate with essence of turpentine, using for this purpose a short, hard brush in order to reach the groundwork of the engraving. If any black remains, burn some essence on the plate. The heat will soften the black, when it may be wiped off.

3. Ink with very hard transfer black. Heat the plate slowly over a charcoal fire, a petroleum lamp, or a gas-jet, until the black liquefies; wipe with a soft rag while the plate is cooling.

4. When it is cold, finish wiping with some whiting, lamp-black or enamel. The plate should appear as bright as if it were new.

5. Put the plate on the stone, on which place the damp India paper; add some sheets of unsized paper, or some smooth damped paper to improve the pressure; finally give two pulls, turning the plate after the first, in order to avoid defects.

6. Place the plate in the heat to soften the black, which thus becomes detached from the engraving; but do not heat the plate too much or the black will spread, and render the proof heavy.

7. The India paper should not be too damp, or in spite of the two pulls, the black would only take in part, or not at all; and, notwithstanding the second heating, the details would appear irregularly and broken.

8. Place the proofs in the damp paper again; but do not leave them there too long, or the damp will spoil the sizing of the India paper, and on inking the transfer white marks will appear.

9. After the transfer has remained two hours in the gum, ink with some close black, spread in small quantities on the roller. Do not be alarmed if the drawing does not appear at once; the transfer is none the worse for that. After each series of rollings, dry the stone by means of a fan, and ink again until the transfer appears.

10. Should the transfer be too cloudy, rub lightly with a cloth damped with gum-water. Lastly, regulate the transfer before giving it the final rolling.

11. The preparation may be weak at first — a twentieth part of the acid suffices, and should only remove the dullness. Take a little with a sponge in order that the details be not affected. Rub the strongest parts softly.

12. Gum; leave for ten minutes, then ink well. The stone being quite dry, resin at first with cotton; afterward, pass the palm of the hand over the resin, and finally acidulate well.—*L'Imprimerie.*

ZINC ETCHING METHODS.

NO. VIII.—FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

METHOD BY USE OF TRANSFERS FROM POSITIVE PRINTS ON PREPARED PAPERS—DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF HUSINK'S PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC PAPER—GENERAL VIEW OF THE MANIPULATION.

Dissolve one part of bichromate of potash in sixteen parts of water, and add four parts of ordinary alcohol. The solution has a reddish-yellow color. Add strong ammonia drop by drop, until the color of the solution changes to pale yellow. A slight excess of ammonia does no harm.

The prepared paper is dipped into this bath, prepared side up, in a broad porcelain photo-developing tray (11 by 14 deep is a good form), and after one minute it is lifted out and hung up to dry in the dark, at ordinary temperatures. After drying, the paper is pressed out flat or run through a calendering machine (a double roller photographic enameling or glossing machine will do), and is exposed under a negative from a drawing in line or stipple, from two to three minutes in sunlight and from one-half to one hour in the shade or diffused, cloudy light. The paper is taken out in the dark and is inked in. Fatty transfer ink is rubbed up with turpentine to the consistence of syrup; it is rubbed over the print in equal sweeps with a wad of cotton, and rubbed off so that only a thin coating remains. After a few minutes, during which the turpentine evaporates, the copy is laid into cold water, where it is left for a half hour before it can be developed.

The paper is taken out and laid upon a piece of glass, and a soft, wet, clean sponge is carried over it in circling motion but without any pressure. The ink easily removes from the whites but remains on the lines. Wash the copy off in cold water, dry it gently with blotting paper, and hang it up to dry. Afterward it is dampened by sponging on the back, and transferred to zinc or stone in the ordinary manner.

THE CHROMATIC BATH — DETAILED PARTICULARS OF MANIPULATION.

The sensitizing bath must contain alcohol as indicated, to prevent the water acting too freely as a solvent upon the upper coating of the paper.

The presence of free ammonia as indicated, prevents decomposition of the bath, keeping it in continual working order. A bath without it would in a short time begin to exert a hardening effect upon the coating of the paper, and render development very difficult.

When there is much dark weather, as for example during the winter months, or when a large amount of rush work is on hand, it is well to use bichromate of ammonia instead of the salt of potash, but under all ordinary circumstances the bichromate of potash does the work equally well, and is two or three hundred per cent cheaper.

The sensitizing of the paper is best done in a large pewter or porcelain tray. For most work an 11 by 14 is large enough, but the rule is to have a tray as large as the largest sheet of paper you will be likely to require, and as the purchase is only once for all and it involves no extra expense otherwise, it may be well to provide a tray equal in size to a whole, or at least a half sheet of paper. It is well to keep the solution in two bottles. The large one is the stock bottle and may contain 8 ounces of potash bichromate, and 128 ounces of water, plus enough strong ammonia to keep the solution a pale yellow, so that when shaken the solution will smell slightly of ammonia. This shows that a small excess of ammonia is present. A large excess of ammonia is to be avoided, as it would soften the coating of the paper too much. If this happened it would cause the paper to adhere too closely to the zinc when transferred, and might result in damage to the transfer in removing it.

The second bottle, which may be smaller, need contain only about enough to fill your bath dish 1½ times or twice; fill it up with one part alcohol and four parts out of the stock bottle. As the quantity diminishes add to it from time to time in the same proportions. Keep bottles tightly corked when not in use.

When using pour out your bath dish nearly full, leaving the bottle one-third or one-half full; all the sediment and dust remains behind, thus saving the labor of filtering. When too much dusty sediment accumulates with use, pour off the clean part and wash out the bottle.

Having filled the bath dish, take a sheet (or piece such as you need to use) of the Husink paper (handle it only by the extreme corners, for the prepared surface must at no time ever be touched with the fingers,) and lay it prepared side *up* upon the surface of the fluid, take by two opposite corners and press down to the bottom, then by the other two corners the same, lift up by two corners and let it settle back, then reverse, and shake the solution from one end of the bath to the other till all parts are thoroughly bathed; the paper can remain in the bath, thoroughly immersed, a half hour, or, if hurried, a little less. It is then cautiously seized by the corners, quickly lifted out in a perpendicular position, held to drain a few moments over the dish and then fastened with pins to a stout twine stretched across the room. If you wish to sensitize a sheet larger than the dish, sensitize one-half duly, then take it by the edges and hold perpendicular while the other half is immersed and sensitizing.

Up to this point the entire work can be done in daylight, because light has little effect upon chrome salts in solution, and the bath is neutralized with ammonia.

But the drying of the paper must be done in the dark, and after it is dry it must be wholly protected from light. The darkness must be absolute.

The temperature of the drying-room must, under no circumstances, run higher than 26° centigrade. A temperature of 30° C. may entirely ruin the paper by softening and blending the under and upper coatings.

In order to ascertain if the paper has become unserviceable by lying too long in a damp place, or by influence of chemical or other injurious exhalations, or by action of light, it is only necessary to take a small sample and rub it in with the usual ink, and lay it in cold water for a few moments. If, after twenty or thirty minutes soaking, the ink all rubs off clean, leaving no specks or smut, the paper is all right for use. As a sheet of sensitized paper usually keeps only about two days in summer, it is well to test any pieces which have been lying on hand longer than this.

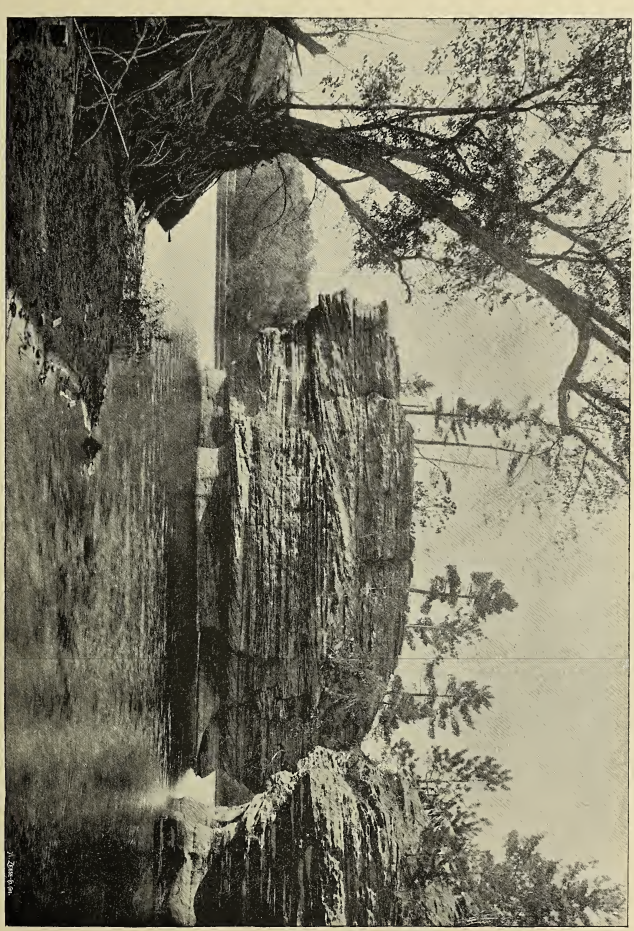
When the paper is entirely dry it is well to lay it away in a tin box in a cool place; it can then be kept three or four days.

Putting some carbonate of ammonia in the bottom of the tin box, *not* in contact with the paper, increases its sensibility.

THE QUALITY OF PAPER.

An English paper, in regard to the quality of paper, says:

"Many printers and paper-buyers pride themselves on their ability to judge of the quality of paper by merely handling a sample sheet. This method of buying is all very well in its way; it gives an excellent idea of the particular sheet, but not (except to very experienced men) of the ream as a whole with respect to its bulking properties. If the 'cheap' printer were to place a ream of his cheap paper by the side of another ream a trifle higher in price, he would soon, we think, see which was really the cheapest. A farthing less a pound is no doubt a great temptation to buy, especially to the impecunious ones, but if for the additional 6d. or 9d. per ream that he might have to give he gets a ream which — it is apparent to his own eyes — is an inch taller, and better in quality besides, it is sometimes difficult to see where the alleged saving comes in. Just let him think now of the great difference in favor of what, to him, is the dearer paper, not only on account of its undeniably superior color and evenness, but by reason of its great difference as regards bulk. There are plenty of standard makes in the market, both in printings and writings, which have been before the trade for years, and can be thoroughly depended upon for uniformity of quality, a desideratum where repeated orders are concerned, or where a small lot is wanted to complete a job in hand."



LONE ROCK.

View at the Lower Dells of the Wisconsin River.

From a Photograph by H. H. Bennett, Kilbourn City, Wis.

REPRODUCED IN HALF-TONE
— BY —
A. ZEESE & CO., CHICAGO.

Written for The Inland Printer.

FIVE MINUTES BEFORE SIX.

BY ENO.

The boys work hard and steady
All through the weary day,
And seldom ask for favors
Or howl for better pay.
But the boss would surely laugh
At our many funny tricks,
If he'd happen in our alley
Five minutes before six.

One comp is hiding leaders,
Another's short on quads,
And a few are jeffing for the treats
In noiseless, eager squads.
Still others, quite insidious,
Are getting extra sticks—
All are doing something queer
Five minutes before six.

There's a lightning change of collars
And a donning, too, of ties;
There's a shaking up of cases
And a fearful lot of pi's;
There's a changing of old shoes
And many other tricks
That slyly happen in our row
Five minutes before six.

But the boss is making money,
With the largest shop in town;
For steady work and honest pay
He has a great renown,
And I think he'll be a millionaire,
Or in some such sort o' fix
If all the men won't change their shoes
Five minutes before six.

SPEED IN COMPOSITION.

Mr. William C. Barnes, of New York, gives the following instructions to those who are anxious to acquire speed at the case. Coming as they do from one of the best and swiftest compositors in the world, they are worthy of careful attention. He says: "The following instructions, if persisted in, will certainly increase your speed, perhaps not to 2,000 per hour, for your physical condition may not admit of it—but certainly from 200 to 500 ems per hour. I developed from 1,200 per hour maximum to 2,160 maximum, per hour. Here is the secret, if secret it be: Drop your own motion, whatever it is, and set at a much slower rate of speed than your hand is accustomed to. When you go to a box for a type and fail to get it, come to the stick and pretend to make a deposit, then return to the case after the letter, or some other letter in the same box, and keep this up until you get a type on the pick. In like manner, if you pick up two types, describe the full motion by coming to the stick and making a pretense of dumping a type, then return to the case, lay one down if you can readily, if not drop them both and come again to the stick and return for the type. There is an apparent loss of time in doing this, but the loss is only apparent, not real, and you will be surprised to find that with the slow motion you will accumulate more thousands than with your hitherto quicker motion.

"This is the whole secret, and the philosophy of it is this: When you have the word 'the,' for instance, to set up, your brain sends a dispatch to your hand to go to the *t*, the *h*, and the *e* boxes in turn for a letter. The motion described above is an educating motion. It teaches your hand to move mechanically, without assistance from the brain, and allows your brain to be employed on some other portion of the work—as reading your copy. It is not expected that you will always have to return to the case for a type. Soon you will not miss many letters, and if you keep practicing this educating motion, you will, in a short time, be able to set three or four lines without missing a letter.

"Do not stand stiffly. Let your body move a little from side to side. Follow your right hand with your stick from side to side of the case, but not above the center of the *h* box, for if you do you will tire muscles not intended for use in setting type. The eye should be in advance of the hand as much as possible—that is, when your eye has located a type and your hand has started for it, look at a type in the next box to be visited. This is only acquired after persistent practice, and is the foundation of the remark, 'The secret of fast typesetting lies in the eye.' When nearing the end of a line, size up how much more will come into the line, and if a couple of extra spaces will be needed, put them in as you go along.

"Don't sit down much. If you are in proper condition to work you should be able to stand up the whole of the first half of a day's work. Don't put one foot up on the cross-bar of the frame, then the other. Don't 'bob.' Don't click your type on the center-piece of the case or on your rule. Don't fumble around in a box for a type. Don't work the type up and down in your stick with your left thumb. Don't wander about the case with a type after you've got it; bring it right to your stick and deposit it.

"Don't do any of these foolish and profitless things; get a type on the pick as nearly as you can, apply yourself industriously to following the rules given in the above, and do not expect to increase your speed in a week. Be patient and persevering, and there is no doubt but you will develop a rapidity and accuracy of motion that will amply repay you for your time, and give a satisfaction that is represented by dollars and cents."

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHIC MECHANISM.

An inventor in Washington has perfected a mechanical transmitter for telegraph operators. The system of sending by the Morse alphabet of dots and dashes has become so securely established that it holds its own against the various printing telegraphs which have been devised. Moreover the old system has many advantages in economy and working. It works better in wet weather, so that while printing telegraphs are employed to a limited extent between large cities, they have not come into general use. The continuous use of the Morse key, however, produces paralysis. Figures will show that a fast operator working on press dispatches uses the same set of muscles in his wrist 100,000 times in a night. The result (says the New York *World*) is a wreck of that portion of his muscular and nervous system in a few years. "Fly" operators seldom last ten years. The mechanical transmitter saves the operator and still fits into the present system. It has a keyboard like a typewriter. The pressure of a key, as "A," creates by simple mechanism the necessary pulsation of the electric current to cause the Morse character "A" to be sounded by any number of sounders in circuit. No change need be made in the present plant other than the substitution of the transmitter for the old key. The rate of transmission is said to be increased, the wear and tear on the operator decreased and the messages go through in better shape in wet weather than when the old contrivance is used.

THE WILL AND THE WAY.

It is told by a New York daily paper how a man of sixty-five years, or thereabouts, brainy, honest and poor, went into the office of a down-town printer recently and got estimates on a paper of sixteen pages. The price being satisfactory he deposited $50 as security—it was borrowed money—and then wrote to several business men in the new towns in the South now booming, or being boomed, saying that he was about to issue a paper in the interest of the new South. The return mail brought him enough advertisements to fill four pages of his paper, and the upshot of the matter was that on the first issue of the sheet he made $800 profit.

TWELVE-POINT ART BORDERS.

FONTS OF SIX FEET $1 80. SMALL FONT $1 00.

3



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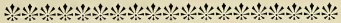
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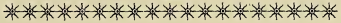
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* * * * * * *

ILLINOIS TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY

NOS. 200 & 202 CLARK STREET

CHICAGO.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT WE ARE NOW OFFERING SPECIAL DISCOUNTS, AND ARE BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER BEFORE FOR SUPPLYING COMPLETE OUTFITS BOTH FOR NEWSPAPERS AND JOB OFFICES.

DO NOT FAIL TO GET DISCOUNTS FROM US BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE. OUR TYPE IS CAST ON THE POINT SYSTEM FROM EXTRA DURABLE METAL—EQUAL TO THE BEST.

WE MANUFACTURE MORE THAN 300 FACES OF BRASS RULE. WRITE OR CALL FOR LAST SPECIMEN BOOK.

WESTERN AGENTS FOR - - - -

GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO.,

. . AND . .

JAMES CONNERS' SONS,

NEW YORK.

TWELVE-POINT ART BORDERS.

FONTS OF SIX FEET $1 80. SMALL FONT $1 00.

41



104



42



16



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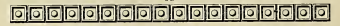
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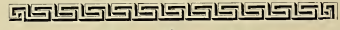
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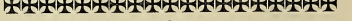
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11



9



3



8A, 16a, Pica Hexagon (12 Point). 3.05

APPRECIATIVE PRINTERS
Will show Approval
Of this Original and Beautiful Series
By Sending their Orders for
Three Different Sizes
1234567890

Hexagon.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

4A, 8a, Double Pica Hexagon (24 Point). 4.40

Harder, Buse & Co
Chicago Type Foundry
139 Monroe St.
Chicago,

FIGURES
with
All Sizes.

6A, 12a, Great Primer Hexagon (18 Point). 4.25

SWEET MUSIC
Listen to the Mocking Bird
Early Morning Hours
8 Dewdrops 4

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

ALASKAN.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

24A, Nonpareil (6 Point). 1.50

MEN WITH ASPIRING MINDS SEEM FROM
THE EARLIEST TIMES TO HAVE BEEN DISSATISFIED
WITH THEIR NATURAL ALTITUDE AND TO HAVE
295 ENVIED THE ELEPHANT 384

16A, Brevier (8 Point). 1.70

THE ORDINARY TOILER FOR
DAILY BREAD HAS NOT SHARED THIS
4 EMULATION FOR THE 6

4A, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 6.00

5 GIANT 2

12A, Long Primer (10 Point). 1.70

THIS SWELLING DESIRE
FOR IMPORTANCE SEEMS TO
35 MANIFEST 48

10A, Pica (12 Point). 2.05

ITSELF IN ANCIENT
LANDS OF EGYPTIANS

3A, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 7.30

NEATEST

8A, Great Primer (18 Point). 3.65

DESIGNS IN NEW ORIGINAL
35 TYPE FACES 48

6A, Double Pica (24 Point). 4.50

GRACEFUL
AMERICAN IDEAS

ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM. SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

FOR SALE BY MARDER, LUSE & CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; THE OMAHA TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA, NEB.; JOHN CRESWELL, DENVER COLO.; KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION, TOPEKA KANSAS.

Combination Border

Series 99

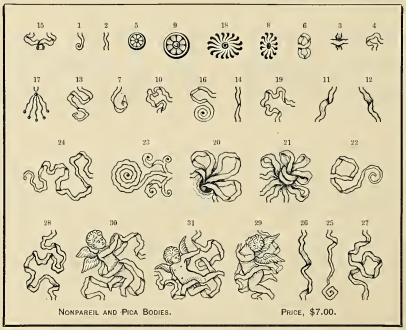
REGISTERED, No. 151,671.

PATENTED SEPT. 28, 1897.

A New Border

That can be made useful in every Office in the hands of Artist Printers

CHARACTERS



NONPAREIL AND PICA BODIES. PRICE, $7.00.

Established 1796

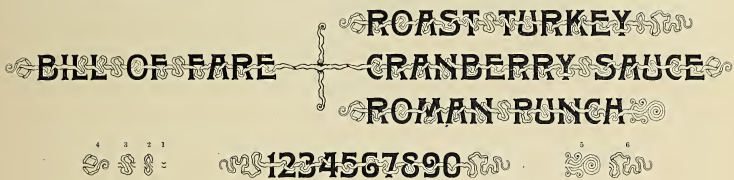
MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia. *Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.*

FILLET

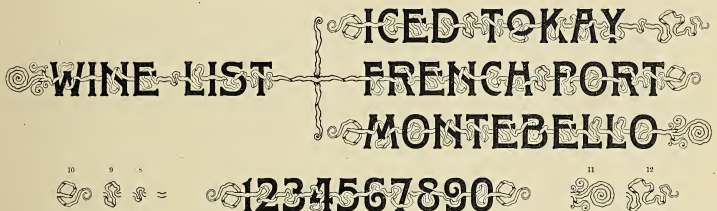
REGISTERED, No. 153,671.

PATENTED SEPT. 29, 1896

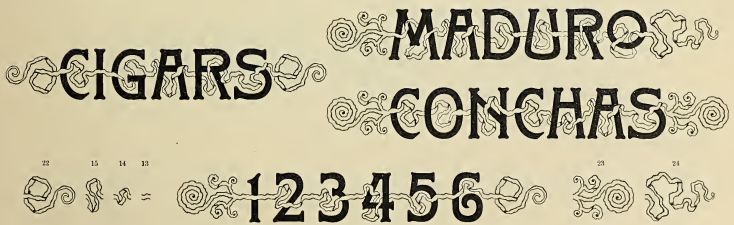
THREE-LINE NONPAREIL. 18 POINT FILLET. 9 A, $2.25



TWO-LINE PICA. 24 POINT FILLET. 7 A, $2.85



THREE-LINE PICA. 36 POINT FILLET. 4 A, $4.85



THE FOLLOWING SPECIMENS OF DESIRABLE JOB FACES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY

150 CONGRESS STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

QUAINT OPEN
8 POINT, 24 A, $1.50
10 POINT, 20 A, $1.90
12 POINT, 14 A, $2.25
18 POINT, 10 A, $2.90
24 POINT, 8 A, $3.40
36 POINT, 6 A, $4.00
48 POINT, 4 A, $4.00

QUAINT
8 POINT, 24 A, $1.50
10 POINT, 20 A, $1.90
12 POINT, 14 A, $2.25
18 POINT, 10 A, $2.90
24 POINT, 8 A, $3.40
36 POINT, 6 A, $4.00
48 POINT, 4 A, $4.00

Complete series, Quaint Open or Quaint, $17.50

Dickinson Type Foundery

ALGONQUIN
42 Point 6 a 4 A $4.32
48 Point 5 a 4 A $4.85
60 Point 4 a 4 A $5.70

ALGONQUIN ORNAMENTED
42 Point 6 a 4 A $4.32
48 Point 5 a 4 A $4.85
60 Point 4 a 4 A $5.70

Latest Issue in Type Designs

The Algonquin and Algonquin Ornamented are effectively used when printed in two colors, one over the other. Spaces are put up with the Algonquin Series to enable registering. Every size complete with figures.

150 Congress St., Boston.

8 Point, 32 a, 18 A, $3.00—L. Case, $1.10
10 Point, 32 a, 10 A, $3.50—L. Case, $1.50
12 Point, 24 a, 14 A, $4.00—L. Case, $1.70
18 Point, 14 a, 10 A, $5.00—L. Case, $2.00

The Skjald Series

24 Point, 10 a, 8 A, $5.50—L. Case, $2.00
36 Point, 8 a, 6 A, $7.50—L. Case, $3.00
48 Point, 5 a, 4 A, $8.65—L. Case, $3.25
60 Point, 5 a, 4 A, $10.35—L. Case, $4.45

Printers having the Typotheta only need buy Skjald lower case. Caps are identical. . . . . This Series lines at the bottom accurately.

Eureka for

Skjald. This is Invariably Exclaimed by Superior Printers When Using the Series

Durable and Nice Looking

By using this Letter you not only save much Valuable Time in justification, etc. but Please God Customers in delivering to them a job that is rapidly as well as
1234567890

& Stylishly

Gotten Together & Printing Offices

Are Advanced 25

Per cent. in value, by adding these very Attractive Faces and discarding those ancient, dust-covered styles

Everything Required to Furnish a Printing Office

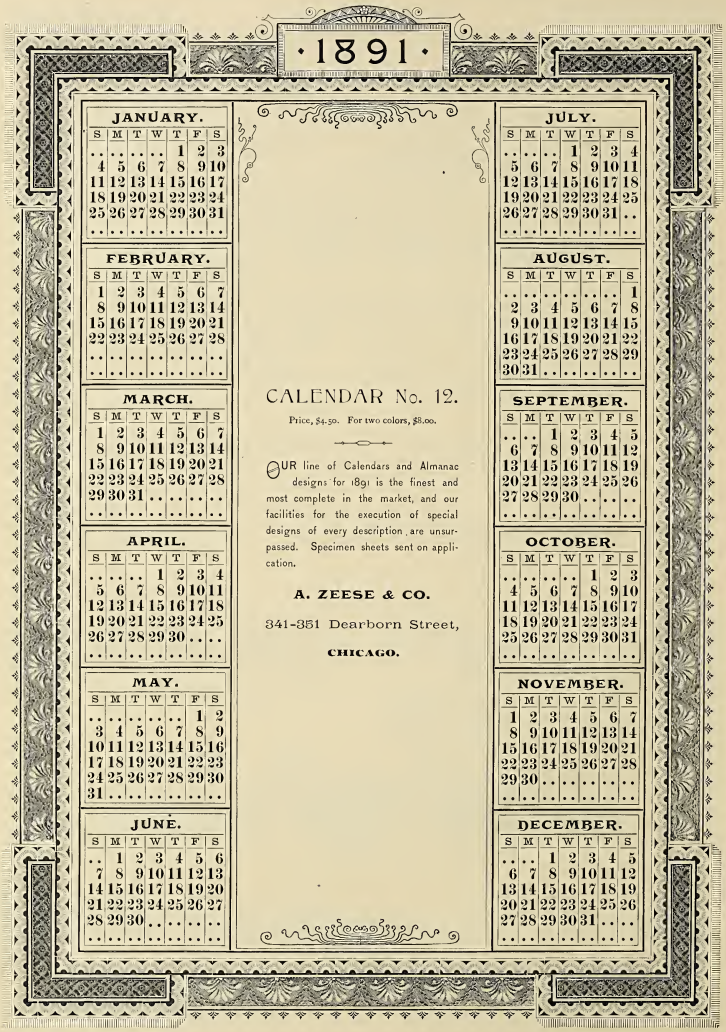
Our Material will Prove Itself as Represented Every Time

Dickinson Type Foundery

GRADY SERIES

18 Point—12 a 8 A—$2.75
24 Point—10 a 6 A—$3.30
36 Point— 8 a 5 A—$4.90
42 Point— 6 a 4 A—$5.40
SERIES COMPLETE WITH FIGURES

150 Congress Street
Boston, Mass.

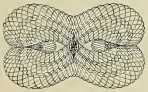

·1891·
JANUARY.
S M T W T F S
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25 26 27 28 29 30 31
.. ..
FEBRUARY.
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
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MARCH.
S M T W T F S
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JUNE.
S M T W T F S
.. 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 .. ..
.. ..
CALENDAR No. 12.
Price, $4.50. For two colors, $8.00.
OUR line of Calendars and Almanac designs for 1891 is the finest and most complete in the market, and our facilities for the execution of special designs of every description are unsurpassed. Specimen sheets sent on application.
A. ZEESE & CO.
341-351 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.
JULY.
S M T W T F S
.. .. .. 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
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NOVEMBER.
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DECEMBER.
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DICKINSON & OSBORNE,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF





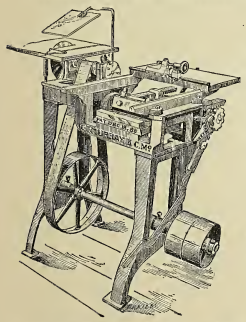
Jewelers' and Lapidists' Tools,
Railroad Ticket Presses,
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Geometrical or Bank-Note Engraving Lathes,

AND FINE MACHINERY FOR ARTISANS AND ENGRAVERS GENERALLY.

GEOMETRICAL LATHE CUTTINGS AND STRAIGHT-LINE OR CYCLOID RULING DONE TO ORDER.

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Stereotype and Electrotype Finisher.

TRIMMER, SAW AND SHAVER COMBINED.



Sent to any responsible firm on fifteen days' trial.

THREE MACHINES FOR THE PRICE OF ONE.

The only Machine on the Market that Finishes a Plate Complete

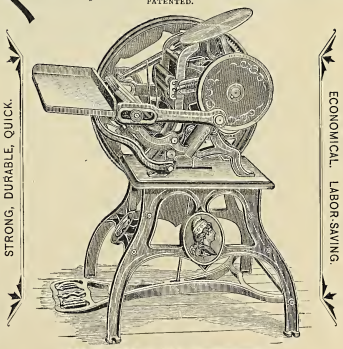
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Columbian Rotary Press.

PATENTED.



STRONG, DURABLE, QUICK. ECONOMICAL. LABOR-SAVING.

BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

No. 2.—6 x 9 inside chase..... $85.00
No. 3.—8 x 12 inside chase..... 150.00
Throw-off, $15.00. Steam Fixtures, $10.00 Boxing, $5.00.

CURTIS & MITCHELL, 15 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Manufacturers of TYPE, PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, and Dealers in all kinds of PRINTING MATERIAL.

Send for Catalogue and Terms.

TRADE MARK.

1893 WORLD'S EXPOSITION CHICAGO.

1893 WORLD'S EXPOSITION CHICAGO.



CHICAGO OFFICE:
409 Monon Block,
320-326 Dearborn St.

J. O. SPENCER,
WESTERN MANAGER.

OVER 600 MADE AND SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

THIS IS FROM ONE OF THE BEST PRINTERS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

35 NORTH ST. PAUL ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 1, 1890.

MESSRS. JOHN THOMSON PRESS CO., New York:

Dear Sirs,—I have had running in my office during the past year, six of your Colt's Armory Presses; and I wish to say to the printing fraternity that they are the very best presses I ever used for all kinds of work, heavy or light.

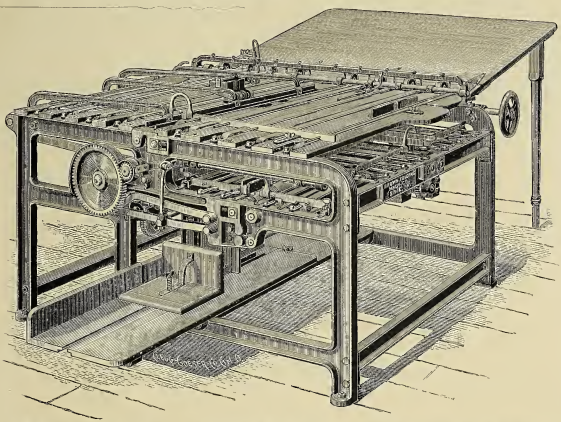
I have used the old Universal and the "New" Universal, and have thrown them all out for yours. I like your press because it is speedier, more rigid, never slurs, quicker to make ready on, distribution superior to all other platen presses, and easier to feed. I found the old Universal to be too slow for my work, and too easily thrown out of order; and finally, after giving both the old and "New" Universals a fair and unbiased trial I was forced to abandon them and take the Colt's Armory Presses.

I wish to say that I have no other platen presses in my office, and would have no other.

Yours truly, (Signed) ERNEST HART.

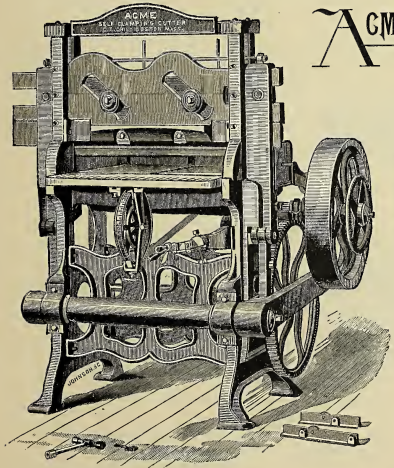
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

NEWSPAPER FOLDER



MADE BY **Brown Folding Machine Co.,**

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STEAM AND HAND.

ACME Self-Clamping Paper Cutter.

FOR PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS,
BOX MAKERS, Etc.

IT is strong and powerful; runs very easy by hand or power. It is very rapid, saving half the time in trimming books and pamphlets, and does all classes of work. Made 28 and 32 inches in width.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

No. 64 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,
GENERAL AGENTS,

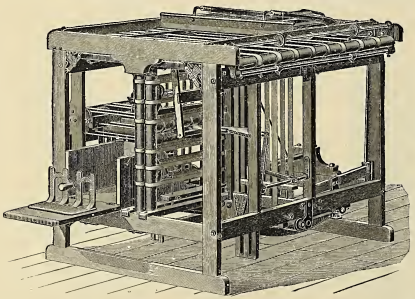
345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO. 41 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

1-5

Geo. Mather's Sons
Printing Inks
60 John St.
New York.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

THE KENDALL FOLDER.



To change from Press-Feed to Hand-Feed requires less than 5 minutes.

No other make of Folder possesses this feature.

Any number of Folds desired.

Pasting and Trimming Attachments for Quartos.

Attached to any kind of Press.

Fed by hand sufficiently accurate for Pamphlet work.

THE KENDALL FOLDER has proved itself, by use in almost every kind of an office, to be the

EASIEST RUNNING, THE NEAREST NOISELESS, THE SIMPLEST, MOST ACCURATE, and THE MOST SATISFACTORY IN ITS LINE.

Thirty Days' Trial given in all cases. Prices from $150 to $350.

Until further advised, address all Western correspondence to 183 Monroe Street, Chicago.

E. K. DUNBAR & CO., SOLE AGTS., 170 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, MASS.

A GOOD CHANCE

TO SECURE A

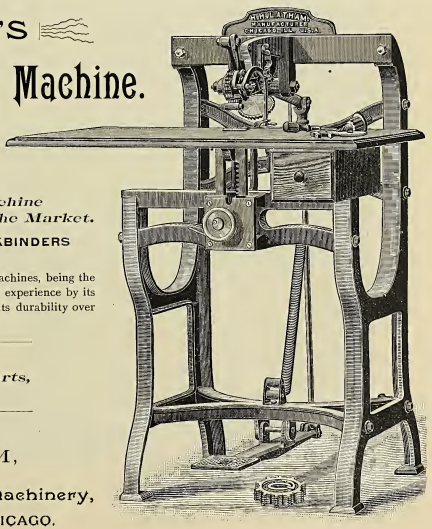
BOUND VOLUME OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO ANYONE sending us a club of twelve yearly subscribers at the regular club rate ($1.50 per year) we offer as a premium a bound volume of THE INLAND PRINTER, either Vol. IV, Vol. V or Vol. VI. As we have but a few copies of each of these left, those who get to work first will have the best opportunity of securing these premiums. When sending club, please specify which volume you desire. In case a club list is received after the last volume is disposed of, we will place the name of the party getting up the club upon our subscription books for one year in lieu of the bound volume premium. The bound volumes cannot be mailed, but must be sent by express. Vol. VIII begins with the October, 1890, issue. Now is the time to organize a club. Send on the lists.

Address THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,
183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

LATHAM'S

Paging & Numbering Machine.



TWO STYLES: No. 1.—Foot Power. No. 2.—Steam and Foot Power combined.

The Smoothest Running,
The Most Accurate
Numbering Machine
in the Market.

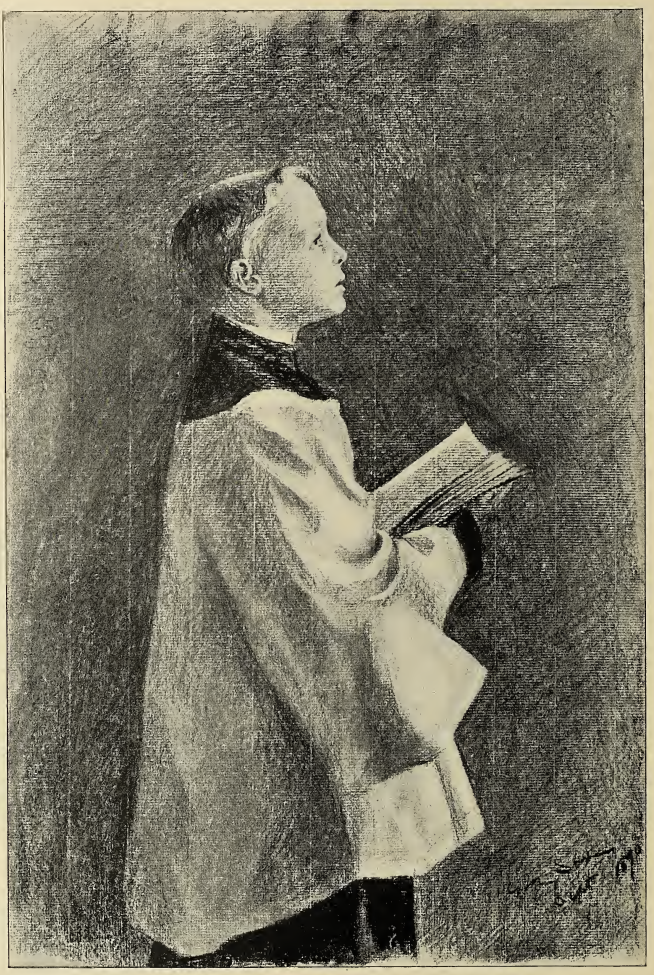
NOW IN USE BY THE LEADING BOOKBINDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

TAKES first rank among Paging and Numbering Machines, being the product of years of experimenting and practical experience by its designer. The construction of this machine insures its durability over any other Numbering Machine in the market.

The Simplest,
Fewest Operating Parts,
The Best.

Write for Descriptive Circulars.

H. H. LATHAM,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Printers' and Bookbinders' Machinery,
304 & 306 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.



"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."

Reproduced by the Inland Printer Company from charcoal drawing.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, ITS LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES—A NIGHT TRIP TO PIKE'S PEAK.

COLORADO SPRINGS having become such an interesting spot to the craft throughout the country, and happening at the present time to be sojourning here, I thought that a few notes of the Springs and surrounding attractions might be appreciated by the fraternity, many of whom some day may call it their home.

Colorado Springs was laid out in the year 1871, by a corporation headed by General William Palmer, of New York. They realized the great future of Manitou, with its numerous mineral springs and incomparable scenery, and foresaw that a great city would grow up near these springs, and the present site of Colorado Springs was chosen. From its inception the city was intended to be a city of homes. The sale of liquor is forever debarred by a clause in the deeds of all the property in the city prohibiting its sale for all time and the forfeiture of land and all improvements in case of non-compliance. The aim of the founders of the city has been to secure the location of educational and refining institutions.

Colorado Springs, the capital of El Paso county, is located at the base of the "Rockies," in Central Colorado, almost due west from St. Louis. It is built on a level plateau, 6,000 feet above the sea, and its surroundings are as picturesque as those of any city in the world. To the west old Pike's Peak rises towering to the sky; on the east the plains stretch away 500 miles, like the billows of the sea; to the north is the "Great Divide," or water-shed, that separates the territories of the rivers Arkansas and Platte, and to the south are fertile valleys, dotted with farmhouses, orchards and green meadows of alfalfa. The streets are all 100 feet wide. The avenues are located every fourth block, and are 140 feet wide, while all alleys are 20 feet. The lots are 50 by 190 feet, giving ample room for house and abundant space for lawns and trees. Rows of fine trees are planted on both sides of all streets, and the avenues have three rows, one being placed in the center; they are watered and cared for by the city government. There are numerous fine parks, located so as to be accessible to residents of all parts of the city; they are handsomely kept, and open-air concerts are given in them during the summer months, paid for by our "Silver Kings." The city owns a grand park of 500 acres, in Cheyenne Cañon, containing some of the finest mountain scenery in the world. The delegates to the Denver convention were entertained there.

The water supply is derived from the snow that lies in everlasting quantities upon the sides of Pike's Peak and other mountains, and from the mountain lakes and springs. Lake Moraine, located up in the mountains on the trail to Pike's Peak, is owned by the city, it having been ceded by the United States government. The ground slopes gradually from the mountains and foothills to the city, and the water is carried by its own force to every street and house, no pumping being required. The water is pure melted snow, unmixed with mud or sediment of any kind, and is very wholesome.

The trees, lawns, parks and gardens are watered by irrigation, the water being distributed by a system of canals that extends to every city lot. No charge is made for irrigation water in any part of the city, the perpetual right to its use being deeded with the land.

The fine rapid passenger transit is worthy of special mention, as all points of interest are easily accessible to everyone by the electric motor, which comprises a system of twenty-one miles, built at a cost of $750,000.

The educational advantages are second to none. The courses obtained in Yale and Harvard can be had here. The State institution for the education of the deaf and blind is located here.

The typographical union is one of the most patriotic in the jurisdiction of the International, and a "typo" without a card might as well hunt snowballs in hades as to seek favors in Colorado Springs. There are about thirty members. Mr. W. W. Frye is the gentleman who wields the gavel to the satisfaction of all. The ground donated for the Printers' Home, eighty acres, is now estimated to be worth by real estate men *one thousand dollars an acre.* Who says we are not rich?

The fire department is the volunteer style, and the chief is a "festive print," Charles B. Farrin by name, and all business is suspended when the alarm strikes.

There are in the Springs and suburbs, about 16,000 people, and city lots have trebled in value in one year.

All visitors or residents are considered "tenderfeet" until they have climbed to the summit of Pike's Peak, and wishing to be considered "to the manor born," Tommy Lawless, formerly of Poole Bros.; Ed. Baty, a pressman of Topeka, and delegate to Denver, and your humble servant, started Saturday night, August 30, to witness a spectacle of a lifetime, sunrise from the Peak. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and having struck the trail at 8 o'clock, we began our difficult task of climbing over three miles to the summit, involving a journey of about fifteen miles, which history tells us was never accomplished by either Ruxton or General Pike. At 11 o'clock we arrived at what is known as the Half-Way House, a hotel, and the station of the new Pike's Peak railroad to the summit, which, by the way, is as far as the road has run this summer; it has now suspended operations until next year. If they ever get that road to run to the comfort of passengers it will be an engineering miracle. The walking is not bad to the house, but beyond that the grades are terrible. The scenery is grand, and being tired and sleepy, when we looked away below us and witnessed the flashing of the waters of Lake Moraine and parts of the Seven Lakes in the moonlight, we imagined that it was all a dream. When we got above timber line the cold was intense, and not having an overcoat nearer than Chicago, we wished for a "pipe-line" to Johnnie Burke's. We could plainly see the lights of Denver (eighty miles away), Pueblo and all the surrounding towns. At 3 o'clock A. M., we arrived at the summit nearly frozen. There was considerable snow on the west side of the Peak, and some on the east side, but when "Old Sol" got in his work it vanished very quickly. We were admitted to the house at 5 o'clock and a very good breakfast was served at $1 a head. All water used is from melted snow, and it is difficult to cook anything on account of the light air. Beans are never cooked, and the potatoes served to us appeared to be half cooked, although boiled over three hours. The boilers of the engines on the new Pike's Peak road will have to be reconstructed, not being able to generate enough steam to carry the train above timber line. The walls of the house are four feet thick, with three sets of windows. The building has been used by the United States Signal Service, but owing to expense, trouble, etc., was abolished several years ago. When the sun began to come up, far below us, we imagined we were in two worlds at once, the moon shining brightly on one side and a large ball of fire coming out of the earth on the other, while down below us was the darkest spot that mortal ever witnessed; the sun gradually arose, and the mountains around, which appeared like foothills from the "old giant," put on all the colors of the rainbow, and the trio of "festive prints" stood transfixed and speechless gazing at the wonders of nature. As the language of your humble servant is limited to a certain number of words, all we can add is that sunrise from the Peak is indescribable.

Colorado Springs from the Peak is like a checker-board; its wide shaded streets stretching for miles are truly a beautiful sight. The site of the new home is easily discerned. Good views can be had of Denver, Pueblo and the "snowy range."

After resting about four hours we began the descent, which is a quicker trip, but very difficult; we gazed down the "crater" and our hair stood up like Billy Arlington's fright wig; not caring to explore it we continued downward and passed through a snow-storm, hail and rain storm, and banks of clouds, arriving in Manitou in four hours from our start from the summit, badly used up but tickled with our trip. We are no longer considered "tenderfeet."

There is buried in the union lot at "Evergreen" a well-known Chicago print, Jack Campbell, well known as "Barb Wire." He

left Chicago about the time of the strike for his home in New York, when he became a sufferer from consumption; he went to Colorado and drifted to the Springs in search of health; the union while in session one Sunday, last December, received a telegram from New York Union stating that he was in a hospital at the Springs and to look after him; a messenger was sent to the hospital, who returned with the information that poor Jack was dead two days. The union adjourned and attended his funeral in a body, not one member knowing him. He is laid in a beautiful spot, and his grave is well attended to.

A FIREPROOF PAPER.

A new composition for making paper or board fireproof consists of forty per cent of vegetable or animal fiber, or both; fifteen per cent asbestos; ten per cent alum or copperas, or their equivalents, such as salt or tungstate of soda; ten per cent plumbago, lampblack or other suitable coloring material, and twenty-five per cent infusorial earth. To every five hundred pounds of the mixture are added about one hundred pounds of silicate of soda; the composition is thoroughly mixed with water in an ordinary pulp engine, and run through an ordinary paper machine into the form of paper or board. After being dried, one or both surfaces of the paper or board are treated with a coating of silicate of soda. By reducing the percentage of vegetable fiber and adding infusorial earth, the fire-resisting property of the board or paper is materially increased, rendering it particularly well adapted for covering or lining floors, walls or vaults, rooms or apartments generally. It is also useful for a great many other purposes, such as protection of shutters or roofs.

A SUGGESTIVE fact, recently noticed by the Minneapolis *Tribune:* Seven newspaper men are running for state offices on the tickets of the two leading parties in Wisconsin.

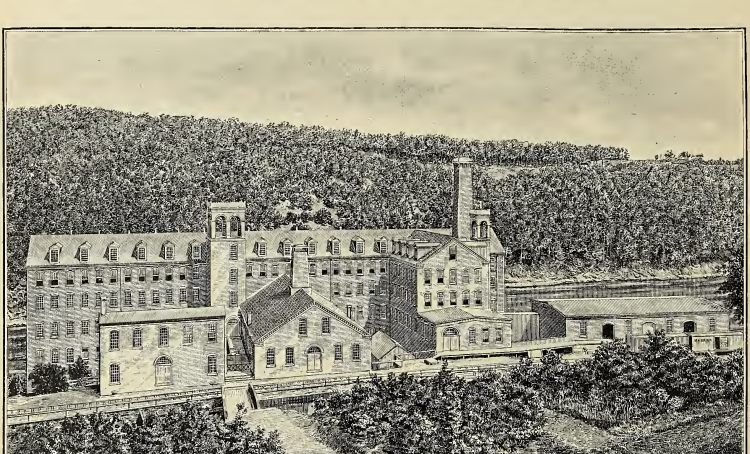
THE PAPER MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. IV—THE KEITH PAPER COMPANY.

The Keith Paper Company, a view of whose mill on the Connecticut river, at Turners Falls, Massachusetts, is here presented, was organized in 1871, by the late John Keith, who was president and manager until his death in 1886.

The mill, the main building of which is 278 feet in length, contains ten rag engines and two Fourdrinier machines and has the capacity of five tons daily of animal sized, loft dried writing paper.

One of the chief requisites in the production of paper with clear and uniform color is an abundant supply of pure soft water, free from mineral salts as well as vegetable stain, for washing purposes. There is no kind of business that is so dependent on the quality of water used as paper making.



In locating this mill this important point was kept in view, as a large natural spring of clear, soft water, free from both vegetable and mineral contamination, could be secured, and the water is conveyed by a twelve-inch pipe to the mill.

In the manufacture of first class writing paper, not only must good stock be used, but it must be very carefully prepared and all the operations conducted with great cleanliness to secure good results. In this respect the Keith mill stands at the head, and has long borne the reputation of being the cleanest mill in the country.

It has been the aim of this company from the start to make only the better grades of paper, and the reputation achieved by the Keith linen ledger, Ravelstone and Westlock brands of flat papers is owing principally to the fact that these papers are made only from pure white rags without wood pulp or clay and that instead of cheapening the product to meet declining prices the quality has been constantly improving.

UNIFORMITY IN TYPE BODIES.

The following is the report of the committee consisting of Messrs. DeVinne, Woodward and Pugh, appointed at St. Louis session of the Typotheta to consider the subject of a possible greater uniformity in the bodies of types from different foundries. The accompanying letter was addressed to all the typefounders in the United States.

DEAR SIR,—At the third annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America held at St. Louis, October 9, 1889, a special committee was appointed to consider the question of a possible greater uniformity in the bodies and in the lining of types made under the point system, with instructions to report at or before the next meeting to be held in Boston in September, 1890.

Master printers are already fairly informed as to the relative sizes of types made under the point system, as shown by the diagrams of Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, and by other typefounders.

The unitary base of the system as explained by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company in their *Typographic Advertiser*, Nos. 129 and 120, 1884, is understood by all who have examined the subject.

It is also well known that a majority of American typefounders are making types by the point system; that this system is growing in favor; and that types of the same name from different foundries are more uniform as to body than they have been.

This marked improvement is thankfully acknowledged, but perfect uniformity has not yet been reached. There are differences of body in types of the same name from different foundries which lead us to ask:

1. Is the point system of your foundry established on the basis of 83 picas to 35 centimeters, and of 12 points to this body of pica?

2. Do typefounders who adopt this system use a properly verified common measure?

3. What measures have been taken by the associated typefounders to make accessible, for purpose of testing or verification, the standard meter on which the common measure depends?

4. Is there a defined and observed agreement among the associated typefounders as to the best methods to be employed in the testing of molds, and in the casting and finishing of type, for the purpose of securing uniformity?

5. Considering the large number of justified matrices now in use by different founders, and of types already cast therefrom from which future sorts will be wanted, as well as the increasing demand for text types and display types that fill the body unequally—some with short, and others with long descenders—is it practicable to attempt a new system which aims to put all faces on one line, or even on two or three established lines?

6. Have you any trustworthy information as to the degree of uniformity reached by different European typefounders, all of whom (those of Great Britain excepted), we are told, cast type by the Didot point system?

7. Why was not this point system adopted by American typefounders?

We trust that you will not consider our questions unnecessary or hypercritical. The information asked for is needed by printers to prevent erroneous conclusions and possible erroneous action. Any suggestions or information that you can offer on this subject will be thankfully received.

[Signed by the Committee.]

From the many courteous replies received, and from personal interviews and correspondence with many typefounders (for which the committee here renews its thanks), it appears that most of the typefoundries in the United States are represented in the United States Typefounders' Association and are practically agreed in the maintenance of the point system of type bodies, first introduced to this country in 1878, and afterward modified by general agreement in 1886.

One prominent typefoundry, not a member of the United States Typefounders' Association, declines the point system entirely, and will make bodies on this system only to special order.

The members of the United States Typefounders' Association who have agreed upon the point system are: A. Foreman & Son, San Francisco, Cal.; Allison & Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, Ill.; Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Boston Typefoundry, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.; Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati Typefoundry, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Cary & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Collins & McLeester, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Curtis & Mitchell, 15 Federal street, Boston, Mass.; Farmer, Little & Co., New York; H. H. Thorp Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Illinois Typefounding Co., Chicago, Ill.; James Conner's Sons, New York; Jno. G. Mengel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Jno. T. Reton & Son, Kansas City, Mo.; L. Pelouze & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Palmer & Rey, San Francisco, Cal.; Phelps, Dalton & Co., 150 Congress street, Boston, Mass.; St. Louis Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.; the Jno. Ryan Company, Baltimore, Md.; the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Union Typefoundry, Chicago, Ill.

The types of the point system that are most in use are those of the newer fashions of ornamental type. The new bodies have not entirely displaced the old. All printers who have large stocks of text type continue to have sorts and additions made to the old bodies. The introduction of the new system before it has fully displaced the old, just now tends to increase existing irregularities.

The first attempt at uniformity by means of points began with the theory that the pica should be one-sixth of the American inch, and that there should be twelve points to this pica. This method of making a basis was not approved of by the founders whose pica was less than one-sixth of an inch, and these founders were in the majority. It was finally decided that the standard pica should be the pica of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. It was claimed by the advocates of this standard that this body of pica, made by the oldest foundry in the United States, had already been adopted by many other founders, and was used by more printers than any other body of pica; and that a system of points based on this pica would inflict the least loss on founders and printers who had to change from the old to the new system. These conclusions were accepted reluctantly by those who had made pica of a larger body. They objected to the new standard as capriciously and unscientifically selected, not based on any regular fraction of the foot or meter.

The need of a more definite standard than an accidentally selected pica led to the discovery that 83 picas of the accepted body were equal to 35 centimeters. It was also found that by making a very slight alteration in the height that 35 centimeters would exactly meet 15 heights of type. The old standard of height was eleven-twelfths or $\frac{916}{1000}$ of an inch. The new standard is one-fifteenth of 35 centimeters or $\frac{918}{1000}$ of an inch.

It does not appear that every typefoundry owns or has ready access to an official meter, on which the common measure of 35 centimeters depends. We cannot learn that all founders have procured this common measure. Some of them seem to depend entirely on a smaller measure of centimeters, by which they test their types. It has been claimed that there is no special reason why frequent recourse should be had to an official meter, as the meter is of a fixed and unalterable length, which can be determined by pure mathematical calculation.

The methods agreed upon by the United States Typefounders' Association for the purpose of securing uniformity under the new system seem to be theoretically satisfactory. A properly graduated measuring rod of steel, 35 centimeters or 83 picas in length, made or provided by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, is accepted as the common measure. Each pica is divided into twelve points. The distance between the bodies of text types most used is kept in regular graduations of one point; in the smaller sizes of one-half point; in the larger sizes of two or more points. The typefounders who use the same measuring rod, and agree upon the same system, should make types uniform as to body.

Typefounders are agreed as to the best methods of casting, testing and finishing types, but at this point the agreement of the United States Typefounders' Association ends. It does not pretend to have any control over any member in his use of the point system or in his methods of making type. The quality of the metal selected, the degrees of heat employed, the care given to the testing of molds, or to the finishing of the cast type, are matters of individual right.

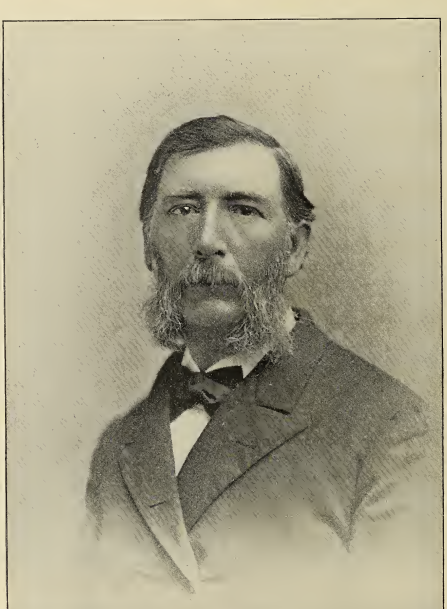
Your committee have been asked to get information concerning the irregular linings of types of the same body from the same foundry, and to find whether this irregularity is entirely or partially avoidable. We have to report that it is not practical to attempt extended alterations in the lining of the old and approved standard faces of type so that all shall be on one line, or even on two or three lines. The varieties of line already made are too many, and the expense of alteration would never be repaid. The evils of irregular linings are well understood by typefounders,

and in the getting up of new faces will be avoided as much as possible.

Your committee have also been asked why the United States Typefounders' Association did not accept the point system which now prevails in Europe, generally known in France and southern Europe as the Didot system, and in Germany as the Berthold system. The Didot system was intelligently considered, but was rejected for good cause. The Didot point is too large: it makes the distance between bodies too great. The adoption of the Didot point would have compelled the retirement not only of all existing molds and matrices, but would have required the recutting of new punches for too many sizes. The point adopted by the United States Typefounders' Association is .0351 centimeters. This is almost identical with the point devised in 1737 by Fournier le jeune, of Paris, the true inventor of the point system. The point substituted afterward by Ambroise-Firmin Didot is .0376 centimeters. Eleven points of the Didot system are almost as large as twelve points of the American system. French typographers of the highest authority have recorded their regret at the change in size from the Fournier to the Didot point. Sharing this belief we think the United States Typefounders' Association acted wisely in preferring that system which allows of nicer subdivision and does not materially disturb existing sizes.

Whether this new American system is the best that could have been devised; whether the new point should have been a regular fraction of a foot or of a meter; whether the standard measure on which this unitary point is based should not be more readily accessible to all founders and printers; whether the Bruce system of a geometrical progression of bodies instead of an arithmetical extension of lines, is not more scientifically accurate—all these may be questions of speculative interest, but they are not now of practical import. The American point system is here to stay, and we are to make the best we can of it. That it will be of advantage in bringing the sizes of different founders in closer agreement is apparent. That it will ever be so perfect that types of the same body from different founders can be mixed and used together is not so clear. No perfection in the system can ever make care or skill in the manufacture of secondary importance. Under the new system good typefounding will exact as much watchfulness as ever. The irregularities that follow from overheated metal, from sprung or untested molds, or from careless rubbing are as possible now as they ever were. "The man is more than the machine," or the system.

Your committee have been asked "to request of the leading typefounders specimens of all sizes of body letter made by them under the point system with the view to the adoption of that measurement and such faces as are used in the production of the largest amount of type." Compliance with this request is impracticable. A comparison of bodies would not lead to any useful result. The discrepancies would be slight and the conclusions derived therefrom might be misleading. A comparison of faces is still more impracticable because there is no accepted standard of taste. The style approved by one printer would not be accepted by another. Types are made to suit different tastes and different mechanical requirements. The face which is most useful and most durable in a newspaper is often highly objectionable in a book. The face used with advantage in jobbing is not good for many forms of fine printing. There must be a variety of faces. It would be impolitic to attempt to control individual taste in selection.



WILLIAM E. PABOR,
Second Vice-President National Editorial Association, Fruita, Colorado.

Your committee have been asked to consider the advantages of a distinct series of roman and italic, to be known as the Typothetæ series, matrices of which should be in every typefoundry. The object desired is to enable any printer to quickly get in any foundry sorts or additions to a font previously bought from another founder in another city. No doubt this arrangement would be of value to printers, but the difficulties of agreeing upon a common face, and of getting the coöperation of typefounders, are insuperable. The proposition does not meet with favor from the foundries.

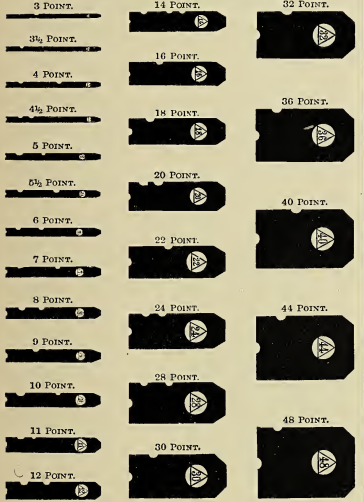
The subject of accurate bodies cannot be dismissed without adverting to the wear of the printing house which often makes types from the same foundry and from the same casting irregular. All worn types have a thin film of adhering dust or gummy matter which makes them larger than new types. New sorts always seem smaller in body. The wearing types get from over-heating in one process of stereotyping, and the squeezing they often get from violent screw quoining, necessarily distort their bodies. For these faults the typefounders cannot be held responsible. Printers who

wish absolute perfection in typography, whether in accuracy of face or in geometrical solidity of composition, will have to use new types.

Too much should not be expected from the new system. To expect perfect uniformity at all times, from all sizes, in different foundries and under the difficult conditions that control type-founding, is to expect that typefounders can never make mistakes. Instead of censuring founders for their occasional lapses from their own standards, the thanks of all printers are justly due to the United States Typefounders' Association for the degree of uniformity they have already secured, and for the pleasing prospect that the next generation will have types more uniform than they are now.

The explanatory diagram is from the foundry of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, and may be accepted as an official representation of the bodies of this system.

AMERICAN POINT BODIES.



WHO CAN BEST BE SPARED?

Young men, this is the first question your employers ask themselves when business becomes slack and when it is thought necessary to economize in the matter of salaries. "Who can best be spared?" The barnacles, the shirks, the makeshifts, somebody's protégés, somebody's nephews, and especially somebody's good-for-nothing. Young men, please remember that these are not the ones who are called for when responsible positions are to be filled. Would you like to gauge your own future for a position of prominence? Would you like to know the probabilities of your getting such a position? Inquire within! What are you doing to make yourself valuable in the position you now occupy? If you are doing with your might what your hands find to do, the chances are ten to one that you will soon become so valuable in that position that you cannot be spared from it; and then, singular to relate, will be the very time when you will be sought out for promotion to a better place.—*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

WILLIAM E. PABOR,

Second vice-president of the National Editorial Association, whose portrait appears on opposite page, is a resident of Fruita, Colorado, where he publishes and edits the Fruita *Star*. Mr. Pabor is a native of New York, and commenced his literary career by writing verses for *Ballou's Pictorial Drawing Room Companion*, an illustrated magazine, doubtless remembered by a number of our older readers. In 1870 he located in Greeley, Colorado, and has since been a resident of that state. In 1874 he became associate editor of the *Colorado Farmer*, and has been prominent among the newspaper workers of his state and an active member and officer in the Colorado Press Association. He is the author of two works which have been received with much favor, "Fruit Culture" and "Colorado as an Agricultural State." He resides in a beautiful home called the "Mulberries," at Fruita, a town which he assisted in establishing in 1884. He is now engaged in collecting a volume of his poems, which he expects to publish in the near future.

Mr. Pabor has hosts of friends wherever he is known, and his election, which by the by was unanimous, was an honor worthily bestowed.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S NEW BUILDING.

A rumor, started several weeks ago, that the New York *Herald* would soon move its main publication house far up Broadway, is now recognized as certainty. The site for the new building is the block bounded by Broadway, Sixth avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, where the old armory of the Seventy-first regiment now stands. It is the intention of Mr. Bennett to entirely remodel the edifice, which will contain all the departments of the *Herald*. It is proposed to have the walls of the first floor chiefly of plate glass, and to have located on this floor the printing presses and other mechanical apparatus, so that passers-by may see how a daily paper is printed. It is said that the ground has been leased for a term of thirty years. Work on the building will be commenced very shortly. Messrs. McKim, Mead & White will be the architects.

THE TARIFF.

At last the tariff has been perfected and the duties on pulp, paper, books, etc., are placed as follows:

Printing paper, sized or glued, suitable only for printing books and newspapers, twenty per cent ad valorem.

Pulp and paper—Mechanically ground wood pulp, $2.50 per ton dry weight; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, $6 per ton dry weight; bleached, $7 per ton dry weight.

Sheathing paper, ten per cent ad valorem.

Printing paper, unsized, suitable only for books and newspapers, fifteen per cent ad valorem.

Papers known commercially as surface-coated papers, and manufactures thereof, cardboards, lithographic prints from either stone or zinc, bound or unbound (except illustrations when forming a part of a periodical newspaper, or in printed books accompanying the same), and all articles produced either in whole or part by lithographic process, and photograph, autograph and scrap albums, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

Manufactures of paper—Paper envelopes, twenty-five cents per thousand.

Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire boards, writing paper, drawing paper, filtering paper and letterpress copying paper, albuminized and sensitized papers, and all other papers not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Books, including blank books of all kinds, pamphlets and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.

Playing cards, 50 cents per pack.

Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, twenty-five per cent ad valorem.—*United States Paper Maker.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. H., Berlin, Wisconsin: In your August number in "Answers to Correspondents" you give a recipe for a "good, flexible pad composition," but fail to state quantity of glue required. Please give lacking information.

Answer.— We acknowledge the omission. While different makes of glues vary in strength, the average may be accepted at a pound and a half. If this is too much, dilute with water.

J. F., Philadelphia: Please state who was the founder of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., the amount of his bequest, and his nationality?

Answer.—The Smithsonian Institute was organized by act of congress in 1846, in accordance with the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed the reversion of an estate amounting to $515,169 to the United States of America, to be devoted to the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

A. McD., Alexandria, Ontario: Kindly let me know in your next issue if white ink can be worked to advantage on a black or any dark colored card? I have tried, and you will see by the enclosed sample it has proved a failure. It is $1.50 white I used. It makes a good size and nothing more. I spoke to the foreman of the Montreal *Gazette*, and it has also been a failure with him.

Answer.—White ink *cannot* be used to advantage on black cardboard. The effect desired can be obtained by *two* impressions, however.

C. P., Atlanta, Ga.: What is your remedy for the following? I have great trouble with my 35 by 52 two-revolution Cottrell. Every time I put a heavy cut form on, it seems to grind my tympan and breaks it at the nipper edge. I have tried about all I know to remedy it, but have not succeeded yet; any information will be thankfully received. At the first glance one would think my cylinder was not riding the bearers, but they are perfectly taut.

Answer.—It would be difficult, without an examination of the press, to give the exact cause for the defect referred to. For example, it may have been caused by the tympan being out of order, or there being too much packing on the cylinder; or it is possible the form may have been larger than the press is intended to print; and another possible reason is that the cylinders and bearers are not set absolutely true.

J. B., Canterbury, New Zealand: In your answers to correspondents I should be glad if you could tell me a means of making matrices for rubber stamps other than with plaster of paris. I have an apparatus, but have to take casts from the type in plaster of paris, a dirty and unpleasant process, and by no means certain. I understand that a far more expeditious and cleanly method is now practiced by stamp makers. I also wish you to explain the meaning of the words "two revolution" when applied to printing machines. It seems to be a common enough term in America, judging from your advertisements, but so far as I am aware is not applied to English machines. I know a little about machines, and have applied to one or two machinists, but they were unable to enlighten me.

Answer.—1. Information in regard thereto has already been forwarded. 2. The same question was answered in September issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

JOB PRINTER, Moncton, N. B.: Will you inform me in next number where I can obtain a work of specimens of general job printing, with practical hints on the different styles of the art—something similar to Harpel's work, published, I think, in 1870, but of a more modern character, of course.

Answer.—We do not know of any single work of the description referred to. The *American Printer*, published by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, contains more practical information and hints to the compositor than any work we know of, but it is unaccompanied with specimens of jobwork. The *Practical Printer*, by H. G. Bishop, of Oneonta, New York, contains many valuable suggestions on job composition, as also several excellent examples of first-class jobwork. The *Progressive Printer*, by Samuel Whybrew, Rochester, New York, is also a useful little work. We would advise our inquirer to purchase all of them, and write to A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, New York, for book of specimens; Foster, Roe & Crone, Chicago, for their "Everyday Samples," and last, but not least, to Mr. Ed H. McClure, Buffalo, New York, for the four volumes of the *American Printers' Specimen Exchange*. The cost of this entire list will not exceed $10, and it will prove to be $10 richly invested.

G. A. S., Columbia, South Carolina: We are quite at a loss to decide as to which process of fastening pamphlets together, ranging from twelve to one hundred and twenty-five pages, is the most expedient and economical; and, being in doubt, appeal to our printing encyclopedia, THE INLAND PRINTER, which we keep. Marder, Luse & Co., of your city, advertise a stapling machine at $10, claiming to do such work as described above. Do you advise wire staples, or stitching with thread and using a stabbing machine, as the best process? Another question and I am done: Do you think it proper to keep the set of rollers in use on the press when not running, or is it best to remove rollers every night and put away in a box? Heretofore we have always left rollers on press, never taking them off except to wash them, or change for colored inks.

Answer.—1. The most economical as well as the best and quickest method of fastening pamphlet work together is by wire, either by flat stitching or through the center. To stitch work of the character you refer to (from twelve to one hundred and twenty-five pages), as it should be done, will require a power machine that will stitch with either round or flat wire. No $10 machine will accomplish the work. 2. There is little objection to the course you have been pursuing, though the explanations connected therewith are worthy of a special article.

LEVI SHEPARD.

On the opposite page we present a lifelike portrait of a gentleman who numbers his friends by the hundreds, whose traits of character command esteem, and whom to know is to love—Mr. Levi Shepard, father of Mr. H. O. Shepard, president of the Inland Printer Company. He is a native of Hamilton, Madison county, New York, and was born in 1818. In 1840 he removed to Norwich, Chenango County, and in 1843 was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Olendorf, by whom he had four children—two sons and two daughters. In 1866, following Horace Greeley's advice, he came west, locating in Aurora, Ill., and in 1872 took up his abode in Chicago, where he has resided since that time. Although he has reached the allotted span, he is still a hale and hearty old gentleman—a monument of a well-spent life. In conjunction with his hosts of admirers we trust that his last days may be his best days, and that he may long be spared to his family and a community which he has so long adorned.

AMERICAN EDITORIAL AMENITIES.

Here is the latest, freshest, fair-to-middling, yet characteristic, specimen of Dana-might: "The New York *Times* now indulges its native leaning with small danger of let or hindrance. In your decrepitude, Jones, there is no longer any fun in whacking your shrivelled and irresponsive old hide. The rousing howl that rewarded chastisement of yore has fallen into the thin whine of impending dissolution, and when you are kicked you only emit disagreeable and offending noises. Decidedly, Jones, there is no more fun of any kind to be got out of you."

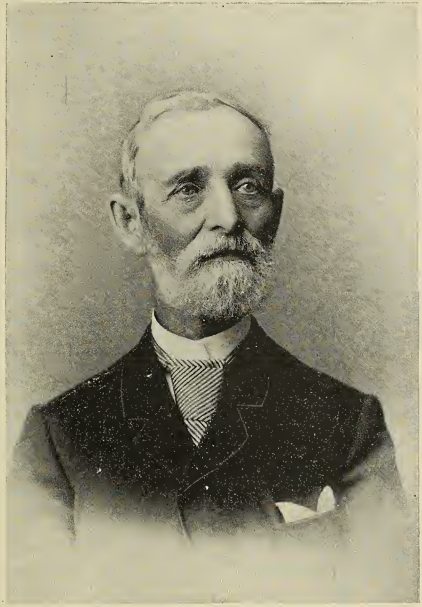
A VALUABLE WORK.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complete collection of Shoppell's "Modern Houses," consisting of nearly six hundred pages, containing fifteen hundred illustrations, many of them in colors, and accompanied with plans and specifications. The work is published by the Coöperative Building Plan Association, architects, 63 Broadway, New York. The price is $10, and to the party intending to build, it is worth many times this amount.

JOE HARVEY'S WONDERFUL POWERS.

A PRINTER WHO MEASURES RULES AND LINES WITH HIS EYES ALONE.

A young printer employed by the Blakely Printing Company is astonishing his associates with some marvelous feats. The accuracy with which he takes measurements with his eyes and mind seems really supernatural. In using pica measures—a pica is one-sixth of an inch—he employs no guide to aid him, but adjusts his stick, cuts rules and leads the desired length by measuring the space in his mind. In giving an exhibition of his powers yesterday he took nine pieces of brass rule and cut them to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 pica ems respectively, and on measuring the cut rules they were found to be the exact length. He then cut twelve pieces to one length without comparing them. The pieces were gathered and compared and could not have been shaved nearer one length. He tells longer measures with equal accuracy. A piece of wood was handed him and he was asked the length of it. "Two feet five and three-eighths inches," was the quick and absolutely accurate reply. He was also asked if a certain block was square. "One of its angles lacks a little of it," he answered. The angle referred to was found to be slightly acute. Another curious freak of this printer is that he never carries a watch, but is a positive regulator at telling the hour. One dark afternoon, after having not seen a clock all day, one of the men jestingly asked him the time of day. "Seven minutes after three," was the prompt reply, and all the correct watches in the house testified to his accuracy. To more fully test his ability in this direction his room-mate awoke him a few nights ago and put to him the query as to the hour. The reply this time was "twenty minutes after two," which was correct to a minute. The young printer dislikes notoriety and refuses to use his peculiar gift publicly for gain. His name is Joe Harvey. Since a boy he has been able to accomplish remarkable feats of this kind.—*Chicago Herald.*



LEVI SHEPARD.

We acknowledge the receipt of the report of the proceedings of the Thirty-Eighth Annual Session of the International Typographical Union held in Atlanta, Georgia, June, 1890. It is a carefully compiled document of 224 pages. The presswork is not what it should be by any means, however, and we regret to say so.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The state of trade is very good indeed and there are no press feeders to be had for love or money scarcely at this time, and compositors are not to be found without a good amount of looking around and the expenditure of much argument and talk. The outlook for a good winter's business is quite flattering.

H. Feldbush has removed into his new quarters on Locust street, and is fully settled and thoroughly at home. He has a pleasant and convenient office.

The building occupied by the new weekly paper, *As You Like It*, has within the past few weeks been embellished by the addition of a large and attractive sign upon the front of the building. The paper seems to be meeting with fairly good support and success.

St. Louis now has a new monthly magazine which is issued and edited by Mrs. Swart under the title of *The Chaperone*. It is fully illustrated, and is issued as a family magazine, and has departments devoted to fiction, art, children, family circle, science, etc., and numbers among its contributors some of the best writers of the day upon the different subjects. But it is really too bad that such bad typography as appears in the initial number should find its way into such a publication, and especially when it is graced with such a beautiful cover. But we look to see these bad features eradicated and to see the magazine a success.

We are pleased to chronicle progress and advancement among our printer friends, and much more so to note that our old friend S. G. Burnham's business has outgrown his old quarters, and he is now located on Third street near Locust.

The delegates from the St. Louis Typothetæ report a very pleasant trip and as being much gratified with the work accomplished in the convention at Boston, and they are all full of praise for the right royal manner in which they were entertained by the Boston society. The greater number of the delegates went via Montreal and the White Mountains, and they report an exceedingly pleasant trip.

The management of the *Globe-Democrat* evidently do not wish to occupy their new building very soon, but they must intend to remain in it a long time when they do remove, as they are taking great pains to put in a most substantial foundation, and no evidences of haste are to be seen, while there are visible all the signs of thoroughness and stability.

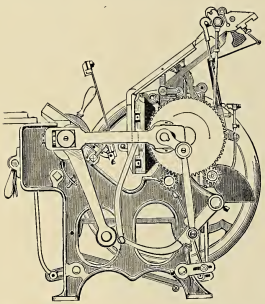
The matter of the official organ of the city for publishing the city transactions is still in a muddled condition and the *Sayings*

continues to do the work. A variation was afforded during the latter end of September by the attachment of the plant of the *Evening Call* to satisfy a claim of a hundred dollars or so and which was settled at once.

Typographical Union No. 8, at its meeting in August, discussed and voted upon the amendments to the constitution, and all of them were approved except the third, fourth, sixteenth, nineteenth and twenty-fifth. THE PRINCESS.

CARTY'S PRINTING PRESS.

Although many improvements have been made in the cylinder press during the past several years, thereby greatly enhancing its value, both as to speed and quality of work, the platen or job press has received but little attention at the hands of inventors, although the platen press is acknowledged to be a very desirable machine in every job office, and would be even more so if it possessed some of the points of excellence of the cylinder press.



Carty's new press attains this end, which can be readily understood by a perusal of the accompanying description.

The following are its special features as claimed by the inventor:

1. That owing to its construction the press can be run much faster than any now built, because it sets low, has no jerky movement, and its parts being all balanced, thus requiring but a small percentage of power to run it. The motion of the platen is a new one and very desirable.

2. New tympan clamps, rendering the bulging of the sheet impossible; in fact it stretches the sheet as it is being clamped.

3. New fingers, the very thing on close margins or where the work may be odd shaped. The fingers are operated by a new method and lay against platen of their own weight when being adjusted.

4. New movement of form rollers, by which they have an even pressure against the form, and not weak in the center and heavy at the upper and lower ends as on other presses.

5. Adjustable roller ways, thereby regulating the pressure of the rollers against the form when changing from heavy to light forms, or vice versa.

6. New fountain by which the ink is thoroughly distributed before it reaches the disk, and before the form rollers receive it, the distribution being as thorough as on any cylinder press.

7. Perfect control of the ink fountain by use of small hand lever under feed table within easy reach, by which entire action of fountain can be controlled by press boy without leaving front of press.

8. Full control of form rollers by means of a second lever under feed table, by which the action of the rollers can be stopped, and ink distributed without rolling the form, or an impression taken without rollers passing over the type. The suspension of the rollers as above makes it possible for any particle of dust or paper being removed from same without stopping press, an impossibility on any other press.

9. New movement of impression throw-off by which the entire action of fountain, form rollers and impression is suspended, thus preventing the form being rolled when an impression is not being taken, although it is possible by other means to roll the form as often as desired without taking an impression. This is a great convenience as the form is not rolled the second time without an impression being taken, thus preventing the accumulation of ink on the plate and the form being overcharged when constant use of throw-off is required. New supply of paper can be obtained by pressfeeder and printed sheets laid out to dry without stopping press.

10. The form rollers and fingers are out of the way when the form is being lifted into the press — a great convenience in handling heavy forms.

11. The ink disk can be taken off and cleaned without removing or interfering with the fountain.

12. The platen has a dwell at point of feeding, being secured by a simple arrangement, by which motion is imparted to the platen after the sheet is in position, without the slightest jar or jerk.

13. The platen has a square movement against the form when impression is being taken.

14. The impression can be regulated by one motion so that it is not always necessary to change the impression screws in the rear of the press.

It should not be supposed that as so many features are found on the press, it is like a "combination tool," in which some parts are weakened to strengthen others. The press is a solidly built, durable machine, with very few working parts, and would prove a good seller upon introduction. All persons of experience in operating printing presses will at once recognize the importance of the improvements alluded to, and an inspection of the mechanism presented in the engraving will satisfy the intelligent practical operators and constructors on the question of mechanical adaptation.

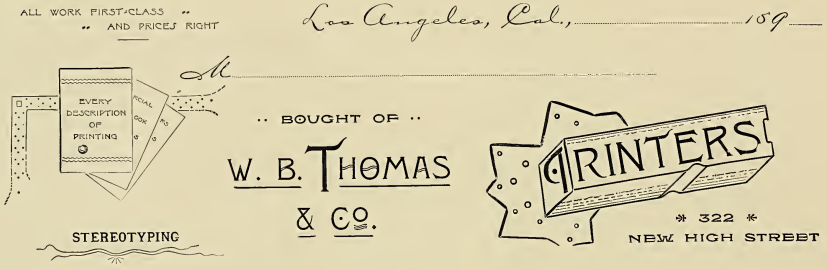
The patent is No. 401,541, and was granted in April, 1889, and is now offered for sale. The inventor and patentee is Mr. Alton B. Carty, 523 New Jersey avenue, Washington, D. C., who will cheerfully give all further information to inquirers. To the right man, a rare chance to make money is offered.

ELECTRICITY IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

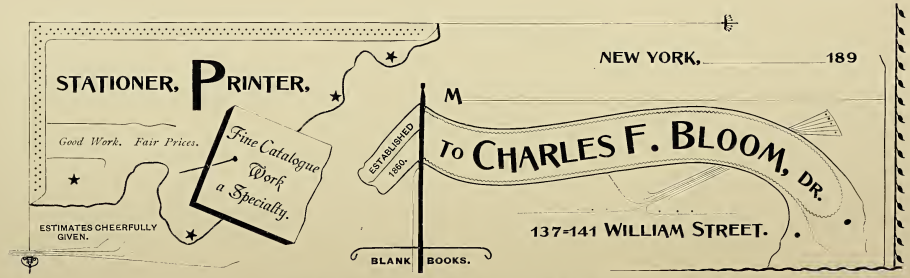
A new use has been found for electricity at the Cook publishing house. In the office of the superintendent ten electric lamps are arranged in separate compartments of a frame or box, somewhat similar in appearance to the annunciators seen in hotel offices. The lamps are concealed from view, apertures in front of the compartments being covered with colored glass, each having its distinguishing color. The lamps are connected by means of electric wires with the automatic counting machines on the ten large printing presses located in an adjoining building. When the presses are in operation, the electric circuit is opened and closed by the working of the counting machines, causing quick flashes of light in the lamps. Thus every sheet of paper printed in the establishment telegraphs its record to the office, where the operation of each machine can be seen and its speed or delays noted.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that the speed of the large perfecting press is so great that it was found necessary to record each two sheets printed instead of single sheets, and even then the flashes of its lamp are almost continuous in appearance, showing that, while the press is not quite so quick as lightning, it is too fast for the eye to follow.

It is believed that this is the first application of electricity to purposes of this kind, and may serve as a valuable hint to managers of large establishments who wish to be enabled to see the operation of their machines while working at their desks.—*Elgin (Ill.) Daily News.*



For colors. Fred S. Lang, apprentice. Los Angeles, California.



Key form for colored bill head. Designed and executed by E. H. Long, foreman.

COLLOTYPE PRINTING.*

Ever since the advent of photography much thought and experiment have been bestowed upon the various processes by which the image produced on the sensitive plate could be utilized in producing impressions in the printing press, and at the present time many modes and ways of making printing blocks suitable for working on letterpress machines, and also for transferring the picture taken in the camera to the lithographic stone, are in everyday use.

The demand for finely illustrated books and periodicals has no doubt aided the introduction of many of these photo-mechanical processes, which aim to combine the accuracy of photographic reproduction with the beauty of steel engraving, and an immense development doubtless awaits them in the immediate future. Manifold are the names given to the different means of producing these process pictures, and so we have "Autotype," "Heliotype," "Phototype," "Lichtdruck," "Mezzograph," "Collotype," and a host of others, all differing but little in the general principles that underlie their working.

One of the most workable of these processes is the last named, "Collotype," and the results obtained by it are almost equal to, and more suitable for, illustrative purposes, than sun prints from the original negative; while it allows of copies being struck off at the rate of from three to four hundred an hour, on steam presses very similar in appearance and construction to those used for ordinary lithographic work.

The process is essentially German, and although worked by several firms in this country, the machines used are of foreign make, and a detailed account of their construction and working as in use by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, was given in our issue of May 5, 1887.

With the exception of a few scattered papers, there has been no handbook of a thoroughly exhaustive and practical nature on the collotype process, until the issue of Mr. Middleton's translation of Dr. Schnauss' elaborate treatise, which is so full of clear, concise and practical instructions that any intelligent lithographer or printer could scarcely fail to thoroughly grasp the details of the process, and add collotype to his business. Of course steam presses are not a necessity, as the very best work can be produced by hand, and as the preparation of the plates is not a matter of great difficulty, we see no hindrance to the attempt of the work. This is what Dr. Schnauss says:

PREPARATION OF THE COLLOTYPE PLATE.

"The well polished glass plate must be thoroughly cleaned with alcohol and ammonia, and it should be ascertained that the surface is entirely free from scratches. It is then coated with the substratum, consisting of a dilute solution of silicate of soda and albumen. The following formula is in constant use by many practical workmen of experience, and answers every requirement:

Distilled water	8 parts
White of egg, whisked	7 "
Silicate of soda (of the consistency of sirup)	3 "

"This mixture must be well beaten to a froth, or put in a bottle with pieces of broken glass, well shaken, and placed aside to settle for half a day. Then filter through paper, which should be replaced as soon as the pores become choked. To facilitate the operation, the filter paper should, before use, be moistened with distilled water. The surface of the plate should be flooded with water and coated as evenly as possible with the above solution, a small glass rod being made use of to assist the flow. Air bubbles must be removed, and by quickly tilting the plate the superfluous solution runs off; this should not be used to coat other plates without being carefully filtered. If the substratum be thin, it is not necessary to wash the plate after drying, but after standing aside two days to harden, with dusting and warming, they may be coated with the chromated solution of gelatine. If small crystal formations appear on the surface the plate should be well washed and again dried before proceeding further. The following formula for substratum is due to M. Thiel, Sr.; it contains less silicate, and the washing before applying the sensitive coating is never necessary:

Distilled water	36 parts.
White of egg	20 "
Silicate of soda	6.2 "

THE SENSITISING SOLUTION.

"This is manifestly the most important matter in the collotype process, for on it depends not only the durability of the printing plate, but also the method of procedure in subsequent operations. It may be here intimated that plates prepared by the very best formula cannot be expected to yield good impressions if the whole of the manipulations are not carried out with the greatest care, and it should be noted:

"I. That neither too much nor too little of the chromated gelatine should be allowed to remain upon the plate. It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule, and the exact amount must be determined by the experience of the operator. Of equal importance, and naturally connected with this operation, is

"II. The even distribution of the solution, the flow of which may be assisted or directed by the aid of a small glass rod and by allowing it to run off more or less at each of the four corners of the plate. Considerable experience has demonstrated that the coating is applied most easily and in the evenest manner by resting the plate, previously warmed to about 45 degrees C., as horizontally as possible on the cork of a heavy bottle, the latter standing in the center of an earthenware dish. A sufficient quantity of the solution, carefully filtered, and heated to 45 or 50 degrees C. is then poured on to the center of the plate and rapidly spread over it with a glass rod, previously well warmed. So soon as the surface of the plate has been entirely covered a further supply of the hot gelatine solution is quickly poured on and partially run off at each corner. A scarcely perceptible inclination should be given to the plate, otherwise the layer will be too thin; it ought to be about the thickness of four or five sheets of Rive paper of eight kilometers per ream. It should be born in mind that the addition of isinglass will necessitate a comparatively thinner layer than when gelatine is used alone."

The author gives alternative methods and minute instructions how to obtain the required grain in the plates, dilates on the quality of the negatives required for portraits, half tone, and other subjects, and dwells upon the importance of the photographer and the printer working, as it were, hand-in-hand with each other in order to produce the best results. The retouching of the negatives and plates and the modes of preserving them are dealt with, as well as the merits of the various brands of plates, films, etc., and methods are given for the reversal of the image, where that is required, and goes on to describe the

PRINTING IN THE PRESS.

"The etching or damping and rolling up of the collotype plate presents difficulties which are greater even than those met with in the preparation of the plate. These remarks also apply with equal force in photo-lithography, and whoever stops at the preparation of the plates or the photo-lithographic transfer and leaves the subsequent operations to be performed by another, should not be considered either as a collotypist or photo-lithographer. The whole success depends upon a succession of apparent trifles; many errors it is impossible, or at any rate difficult to rectify, and great care should be taken that nothing is overlooked, or from some trivial cause the whole may result in failure.

"Firstly, remove all adherent matter from the back of the plate, as the smallest amount of dried gelatine, particle of grit or other hard matter will suffice to cause the fracture of the strongest glass plate on the first application of pressure.

"THE ETCHING OR DAMPING SOLUTION

in most common use consists of a stock solution of five parts water, one part liquid ammonia, three parts glycerine and one

*COLLOTYPE AND PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY, practically elaborated by DR. JULIUS SCHNAUSS, member of the IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF NATURALISTS, etc. *Translated with the author's sanction and assistance*, by EDWIN C. MIDDLETON. Together with an *Appendix on Steam Presses, by the Author.* London: Iliffe & Son, 1889.

tenth part of nitrate of lime. For use add five or six parts of this solution to one hundred parts of water, sufficient of this being used to well cover the plate when placed in a clean dish. Another reliable formula is one liter glycerine, six hundred cc. water, chloride of sodium three grams.

"Plates may be immersed in these solutions for a time extending from ten minutes to five hours, or they may be well flooded with it, wiped off and dried with blotting paper.

"The press having been examined, oiled and put in thorough working order, the next consideration will be

FIXING THE COLLOTYPE PLATE,

which may be performed in several ways. Immersing the plate in the etching fluid precludes the old method of cementing it on with plaster of paris or glue and whiting, but it may be fixed by adhesion to a bed of glass or a well-polished iron plate; or a special and somewhat complicated frame may be procured for securing the thick printing plate by means of adjustable clips secured by screws. Should the printing surface be upon a thin glass, adhesion alone will be found sufficient, a few drops of water causing the printing plate to adhere to the thicker glass plate beneath. This method has the disadvantage that it is most difficult to insure the position of the plate being in keeping with the mask on the frame. Should the mask be placed directly upon the gelatine surface of the plate it will not last many impressions without either tearing or causing damage to the surface through the formation of creases or wrinkles. If the picture has to be trimmed without margin and mounted—either with or without varnish—the masking is altogether unnecessary."

Distributing the ink, rolling up, regulating the scraper, damping the plates and all the minutiæ of working the press so as to secure the best results is fully entered into and treated upon, while the sizing, varnishing and burnishing of the finished print form the subject of a very interesting and instructive chapter.

The causes of and remedies for failures, collotype printing in natural colors, and the making of magic prints, all come in for their full share of treatment. A chapter is devoted to photo-lithography, and there is an appendix on steam presses suitable for collotype and photo-litho work.

A very noticeable and valuable feature of the book is the manner in which the various items are side-headed with bold, clear type, thus rendering any paragraph easy of reference. Both Dr. Schnauss and his translator have done their work excellently, and have presented English printers with the first thoroughly practical work in their language, thereby clearing away the many supposed mysteries of the collotype process, and rendering the art easy of comprehension by all in the profession.—*British and Colonial Printer and Stationer.*

"THE CRUISE OF THE ANGLER."

This is the name of an interesting, illustrated, neatly printed and handsomely bound volume of 103 pages, written by H. Rosevear Winn, of Detroit, descriptive of a three weeks' cruise off Hickory Island, from the press of Winn & Hammond of that city. In composition and presswork it is simply perfect, a striking feature of its typographical appearance being that there is not a single division in the entire work. It is a production of which its author has every reason to be proud, both from a literary and mechanical standpoint.

Biblical units have the following equivalents: A shekel of gold was $8. A firkin was 7 pints. A talent of gold was $13,809. A talent of silver was $538.30. Ezekiel's reed was nearly 11 feet. A cubit was nearly 22 inches. A bin was 1 gallon and 2 pints. A mite was less than a quarter of a glass. A shekel of silver was about 50 cents. A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile. An ephah, or bath, contained 7 gallons and 5 pints. A day's journey was about 23 1-5 miles. A hand's breadth was equal to 1 inch. A farthing was 7 cents.

PERSONAL.

We have received calls during the month from the following gentlemen: George O. Scott, of George O. Scott & Son, Denver, Colorado; Augustus B. Stovel, the Stovel Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Ai Rollin, San Francisco, California; A. S. Prentiss, Norwalk, Ohio; Peter Kinnear, Albany, New York; R. J. Buchanan, *Free Press*, Winnipeg, Manitoba; F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville, Kentucky; Fred. S. Laurence, general manager D. D. Thorp's printing house, Lansing, Michigan; J. Rychen, president Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. S. Chance, of Chance-Matthews Printing Company, Indianapolis; Frank W. Bailey, *Bulletin*, Chillicothe, Illinois; F. W. Roberts, F. W. Roberts Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Hermon Bronson, president Cleveland-Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Following is the total vote of the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union on the propositions submitted by the recent session of that body.

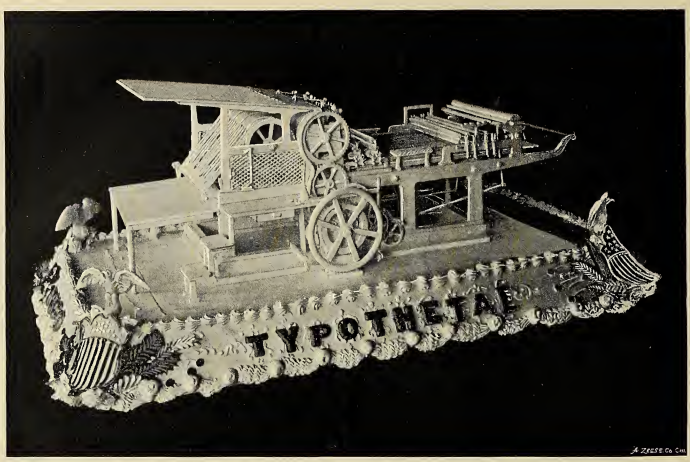
	FOR.	AGAINST.
First proposition	6,226	1,018
Second proposition	6,209	1,027
Third proposition	5,686	1,366
Fourth proposition	6,226	787
Fifth proposition	6,437	568
Sixth proposition	5,712	1,295
Seventh proposition	5,809	1,237
Eighth proposition	6,750	516
Ninth proposition	5,257	1,684
Tenth proposition	2,223	5,313
Eleventh proposition	5,881	1,319
Twelfth proposition	5,860	1,165
Thirteenth proposition	5,802	1,319
Fourteenth proposition	6,023	896
Fifteenth proposition	6,610	561
Sixteenth proposition	4,939	2,292
Seventeenth proposition	6,320	838
Eighteenth proposition	6,138	940
Nineteenth proposition	4,873	1,777
Twentieth proposition	3,810	3,214
Twenty-first proposition	5,853	1,037
Twenty-second proposition	6,063	869
Twenty-third proposition	6,193	778
Twenty-fourth proposition	5,433	2,198
Twenty-fifth proposition	3,018	4,595

ENGLISH PAPER MILLS.

It is stated on competent authority that there are now in England, Scotland and Ireland between three hundred and four hundred paper mills. These are located all over the country, in the water-sheds from the hills, in deep, sequestered valleys, beside the flowing rivers, and near the sources of transit or supply of the raw material. About 300,000 workmen are employed, and are dependent on this industry for support. The amount of capital invested is very large, and some of the companies have a capital of $350,000 to $450,000. Upon the assumption that there are but three hundred mills, and that they average $50,000 each in capital, there would be a sum of no less than $15,000,000 invested in this industry, and these figures are doubtless nearly correct.

STICK TO YOUR RATES.

It is a fact that there are many weekly papers in Delaware and elsewhere that accept advertising contracts at any price. Send them your advertisement and tell them what you will give, and in nine cases out of ten they will accept. They think half rates better than losing the contract. This is a bad way to do. If your advertising space is not worth so much per inch to you, you are working in a way to lose. Make a schedule of rates and stick to them. Don't charge your townsman at an exorbitant rate and give outsiders space for nothing and a year's subscription free. We know of several papers that have been running ads for outsiders very cheap, but as they are the managers, and it pays them to do so, we acquiesce. We have no cheap space for anyone.—*Newark (Del.) Ledger.*



THE "VENDOME" PRESS.

Ornament (in sugar) of the President's table at the Banquet by the Boston Master Printers' Club, to the United Typothetæ of America, at Hotel Vendome, September 4, 1890.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *American Packers' Journal* is the latest venture in trade journalism in this city.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers will be held in Chicago, Wednesday, November 19.

A. T. HODGE, of the Chicago Paper Company, returned to the city on September 29, from a six weeks' sojourn among the northern lakes.

THE interesting description of Colorado Springs, in the present issue, is from the pen of a well-known typo, Mr. John M. Dollard, formerly of Chicago.

E. J. RYAN and others have incorporated the Universal Copying Company in Chicago to do a general reproduction and lithograph business, with a capital stock of $50,000.

ONE of the veterans of New York daily journalism says that James W. Scott, publisher of the Chicago *Herald* and Chicago *Post*, is the most popular western newspaper man who visits Manhattan Island.

THE American School Chart Company has been incorporated in Chicago, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to do a publishing business. The incorporators are R. W. Wortman, Nellie E. Woods and F. M. Woods.

THE Queen City Printing Ink Company, of Cincinnati, is now represented in this city by Mr. C. W. Battell, a popular gentleman well known to the trade, who will at all times be pleased to promptly supply the wants of the firm's patrons.

THE iron foundations of the *Herald's* new building are nearly all in, and rapid progress is now being made in the erection of the structure. Workmen are also engaged upon the reconstruction of the building which is to be the home of the *Evening Post*.

THE National Printing Ink and Dry Color Company have put in an extensive plant at the corner of Austin avenue and Diller street, Chicago, where it intends to manufacture all kinds of fine letterpress and lithographic inks. Mr. J. F. Nicholson, formerly of Cincinnati, and a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, is secretary and treasurer.

THE Calumet Paper Company have rented additional storeroom at 263 Franklin street, for their heavier stock of holiday and society goods. The room is 50 by 150 feet, and offers a considerable relief from the overcrowded state in which they were getting.

THE P. Aug. Rosen Company, of Chicago, has recently been incorporated, with a capital stock of $5,000. The incorporators are: P. Aug. Rosen, Axel E. Pearson and August Anderson. They manufacture printers' and bookbinders' furniture, cabinets, galleys, frames, etc., and are located at 243 and 245 Wells street.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., photo-zinc and wood engravers, 175 Monroe street, have issued the third number of their magazine, the *Modern Engraver*, which contains samples of the different kinds of work which they produce. The journal is neatly printed, and shows to good advantage the character of their illustrations. Send to them for a copy of it. Mailed free to any address.

THE German newspaper men of this city have organized, and their association will be known as the German Press Club of Chicago. The following officers have been elected: Theo. Janssen, city editor *Staats Zeitung*, president; Dr. Max. Henius, vice-president; John P. Arnold, recording secretary; Sigmund Kauder, city editor *Abendpost*, corresponding and financial secretary; Fritz Glogaur, publisher *Abendpost*, treasurer; C. Albrecht, E. F. L. Gauss, trustees. The club room is located in Brand's Hall, North Clark and Erie streets.

THE John Thomson Press Company, of New York, have found it necessary to establish a branch office in Chicago, for the sale of the Colt's Armory job printing and embossing presses. These machines seem to be received with such favor by the fraternity that the opening of a branch for the western trade became a necessity. The office and salesrooms are in the new Monon Block, 320 and

326 Dearborn street. They are in charge, as western manager, of Mr. J. O. Spencer, who has been the general traveling agent of the company since its organization. Sample presses will be on hand where printers and others may examine them at any time during business hours.

We acknowledge a pleasant visit from Capt. J. C. Rockwell, proprietor of Forest Glen Park, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, one of the most beautiful, picturesque and attractive summer resorts to be found within the length and breadth of the country. We speak by the card when we state the captain is an entertaining host, a first-class story teller, and devotes his undivided attention to the comfort and enjoyment of his guests.

Mr. J. N. Faithorn, the well-known chairman of the Western and Northwestern Division of the Western Freight Association, has resigned his position to accept the chairmanship of the Southwestern Railroad and Steamship Association, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. Faithorn will leave for his new field of labors November 1, and carries with him the good wishes of every gentleman who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The following circular, issued by the Chicago Paper Company, 120 and 122 Franklin street, under date of October 7, explains itself:

On last Friday a suit was commenced by a stockholder of the Chicago Paper *Manufacturing* Company (a concern making straw wrapping paper at Pontiac, Illinois), against the officers of that company, and a receiver prayed for. Charges of fraud were also made against one or more of the officers.

Through a most unfortunate mistake the Chicago newspapers, in their account, used our name and printed Chicago Paper Company instead of Chicago Paper *Manufacturing* Company. This company has no connection, directly or indirectly, with the Chicago Paper *Manufacturing* Company, and does not know anyone connected with that concern.

Although the daily papers made correction in subsequent issues, still, as some of our friends may have seen the charges and not the retraction, we take this method of informing them of the unpleasant error which has caused us much annoyance.

The following communication explains itself, and it will be admitted the compliment contained therein is richly merited:

CHICAGO, October 7, 1890.

Mr. J. W. Ostrander, Manufacturer of Electrotype and Printing Machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago:

DEAR SIR,—How well the contract which we awarded you for moving all of our printing presses and other heavy machinery into our new building on Adams street, has been carried out, it is only necessary to state that of the seventy-one presses (many of them weighing from eight to nineteen tons each), not one of them was in any way injured, nor a piece of machinery of any kind broken; and although it required an average of twenty-three experienced machinists and helpers, and several large trucks, nearly seven weeks to accomplish the task, not a person was injured, and this, too, with very little, if any, interruption to our business. In fact the work throughout was performed in a most thorough and satisfactory manner, which we are thus pleased to acknowledge.

Very truly yours, RAND, MCNALLY & CO.
A. MCNALLY.

This firm has recently placed five roll-faced, two-revolution Scott presses in the Chicago Newspaper Union office, and a Scott lithographic press in the Chicago Bank Note Company, 371 Dearborn street.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Gilbert G. Davis, Worcester, Massachusetts. Neat business card and note head in colors.

Dowell Bros. & Co., Hicksville, Ohio. A very fairly executed design for cigar boxes, in colors.

McIndoe Bros., Boston, Massachusetts. Handsomely embossed letter head in colors. Worthy of the firm producing it.

Sales Book Company, Mechanics Falls, Maine. A bunch of samples of everyday commercial printing, the composition and presswork of which are commendable.

C. L. Larew, Knoxville, Tennessee. A number of statements, letter and bill heads, some of which are very attractive, while the presswork on all of them is commendable.

Brunt & Co., San Francisco, California. A sixteen-page ball programme for the Native Sons of the Golden West. The entire presswork on an edition of ten thousand was executed on platen presses in six days. It is handsomely gotten up and fairly printed.

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The scene on the front page, in colors, and handsomely embossed, represents the water-front of San Francisco. The bear, bear flag and star are emblems of the order.

S. & D. A. Huebsch, New York. Firm card and four-page business circular, neatly designed, but perfection demands that when rule and corner pieces are used, exactitude should be observed.

The Stanton Printing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan. A uniquely designed firm card in gloss red, black and purple, and gold bronze, something in the style adopted by Alfred M. Slocum & Co., Philadelphia.

McGill & Wallace, Washington, D. C. A sixteen-page circular, showing the most recent faces of type in plain and artistic printing used in their establishment. All the specimens shown are gotten up in the highest style of the art.

Martin H. Novotny, Argyle, Minnesota. A large selection of commercial printing, which shows that really good work can be turned out in a small office when a judicious and serviceable selection has been made of the material in use.

Louis C. Hesse, St. Louis, Missouri. Business card, in colors and gold. It is well designed, well executed and well proportioned. The coloring perhaps is a little too loud, but taken as a whole, it is a very creditable specimen of printing.

E. Johnson, Kansas City, Missouri. A few samples of plain, everyday printing worked on a Chandler & Price Gordon. Though the office is small the specimens sent show that the proprietor knows how to use its resources to the best advantage.

Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio. Some advanced sheets of their book on colored printing, every specimen of which is a gem, and a foretaste of what may be expected when it is completed. We would kindly remind Mr. Earhart, however, that 1891 will soon put in an appearance.

Pacific Press Publishing Company, Oakland, California. Twenty-page circular, showing samples of work turned out by this establishment, accompanied with eighty-three styles of type, all adapted to small jobwork, which seems to be their specialty. It is a very creditable production.

Reflector Printing Company, Norwalk, Ohio. Several specimens of color printing, some containing five colors, which were printed simultaneously on a pony Campbell press, by means of Freer & Co's color attachment. Some of them are very creditable and attractive samples of workmanship.

Fremont Clipper Office, Lander, Wyoming. A few samples executed in a little town in the mountains, 130 miles from the railroad, and where it takes freight fifteen days to arrive from the nearest railroad terminus. On the whole we have no hesitation in saying these are superior to the work done in the average country office.

George Lewis & Son, Selkirk, Scotland. A collection of business cards, in colors, which it is a positive delight to examine. We have never received a collection which, for the quality of stock, ink used, taste displayed in composition, presswork or general effect, has excelled the one before us. This is saying a good deal, but every word of praise in connection therewith is deservedly earned.

Oil City Job Office, Pennsylvania. Two exquisite specimens of composition and presswork which are a delight to the lover of fine printing. One a rhyme, making sixteen pages and cover, 10½ by 9, set in long primer light faced gothic, printed on coated paper, with diagonal placed corner ornaments and ribbons, printed on alternate pages in blue, lake and gold, the effect of which is very pleasing. The introductory pages are gems. Also a "Greeting" of twelve pages, similarly printed, containing the list of officers, past, present and charter members of Cornplanter Lodge, No. 757, I. O. O. F., of Oil City.

Also, from Tracey, Gibbs & Co., Madison, Wisconsin; the Bell Printing & Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Virginia; Mock Bros., Alma, Nebraska; *Sun* job office, Brandon, Manitoba;

Swinburne Printing Company, Minneapolis, all first-class, as usual; Cartan's Steam Press, Union City, Tennessee; job department, Menominee (Mich.) *Range*, firm card, in colors, well proportioned and attractive; Sheridan Lake (Colo.) *Chronicle*, satin badge, very neatly printed; Purcell Bros., Broken Bow, Nebraska; job department, Pueblo (Colo.) *Daily Chieftain*, poster in three colors, striking and attractive; Wilson county *Citizen* print, Fredonia, Kansas, colored poster; business card, Pacific Press Publishing Company, Oakland, California; artistic blotting pads from Alfred M. Slocum & Co., Philadelphia; Payne, Vose & Co., St. Paul, Minnesota; W. H. Wright, Buffalo, New York.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Childs-Drexel fund now amounts to $27,453.40.

ON August 30, the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union had a balance on hand of $21,972.88.

ORGANIZER FREEMAN, of the Third District, has appointed George W. Morgan, of Atlanta, Georgia, deputy organizer for the State of Georgia.

THE contract for furnishing stationery to the State of Virginia was let to the Richmond Paper Company, the Virginia Paper Company, J. W. Randolph and Everett Waddey.

ON September 20 a charter was issued to Memphis (Tenn.) Stereotypers Union, No. 14. The charter members are: J. B. Reed, Thomas Traeger, Al Howe, Robert Stewart, William Coroty, Ed Darrett, Lee Ruble.

ON the 17th of October, Mr. John A. Parshall celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of his entrance into the Delaware (N. Y.) *Gazette* office. And he is still a hale, hearty old gentleman, who works at the case six days in the week.

THE Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary on September 11, by moving into its new pressed brick building, at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets. The *Appeal* has now one of the finest offices in the South.

THE Horace Greeley statue, at the entrance to the New York *Tribune* office was unveiled on the morning of September 20. The exercises opened with prayer by Bishop Potter, while Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the day, was introduced by Col. John Hay. The unveiling was by Miss Greeley, the daughter of the great journalist.

THE October issue of the *Typographical Journal* says: "Of the twenty-five propositions submitted for popular vote, all but the tenth and twenty-fifth were adopted — the former contemplating an increase in the salary of the president and the latter the establishment of a mileage relief system. A very light vote of the members is recorded, and nearly one-half of the subordinate unions fail to make returns."

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Doylestown (Pa.) *Democrat* has added a daily issue.

THE *Press* is a new seven-column folio at Niagara Falls, New York.

F. D. HENRY has started a daily paper, the *World*, at Kittanning, Pennsylvania.

THE Kingston (Pa.) *Times* has been made a chartered company, with $15,000 capital.

THE Norristown (Pa.) *Register* has abandoned its daily edition and enlarged its weekly to its old size.

THE *Evening Post*, a bright six-column quarto, has recently made its appearance at Los Angeles, California.

PARTIES from Freeport have purchased the Galena (Ill.) *Press*. The name of the paper will be changed to the Galena *Democrat*.

THE Hunterdon county (N. J.) *Democrat* began its fifty-third volume on August 12. R. J. Killgore is the editor and proprietor.

A NEW German monthly, the *Intelligenz-Blatt*, has been started in Milwaukee, by Messrs. Schoenherr & Son. It will be devoted to literature, wit and humor, for the home and fireside, and the aim of the publishers is to make it a welcome visitor in every household.

THE first issue of the Beatrice (Neb.) *Beacon* made its appearance September 27. It is a very neatly gotten up and readable journal.

A NEW paper in the interests of the Farmers' Alliance is soon to be published at Opelika, Alabama. P. Lawrence is to be editor in chief.

THE *Southern Progress* is the name of a new seven-column, eight-page monthly published at Garden City, Franklin county, Mississippi.

THE *National Democrat* is a new paper published at Little Rock, Arkansas. It is owned and edited by colored men of more than ordinary ability.

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusets, has a new evening daily which has $35,000 capital. It is edited by a Mr. McCall, late of the New York *Star*.

THE laws of New Jersey are being published in the newspapers of that state, and happy are the publishers of those papers which receive them.

THE Chambersburg (Pa.) *Valley Spirit*, daily and weekly, has been sold by John G. & D. A. Orr to William Kennedy, of the Pottsville (Pa.) *Standard*.

THE Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Herald and Leader* is a new seven-column folio, devoted to the interests of the colored race, with Rev. James Jones as editor in chief and business manager.

THE *Times* is a new paper at Florence, Alabama. It is neat and newsy, with a wholesome tone about it. The editors and proprietors are M. W. Camper and Prof. C. W. Ashcroft.

MR. A. LIEBERNECHT, of the Geneseo (Ill.) *Republic*, has been appointed consul at Tampico by the president. The appointment could not have been bestowed upon a more worthy or acceptable person.

PENNSYLVANIA papers that have suspended recently are the Edinburg *Herald*, Milroy *Herald*, New Cumberland *Local News*, Riegelsville *Home Frien...*, Shenandoah *Dispatch* and Uniontown *Advertiser*.

THE Age-Herald Company, of Birmingham, Alabama, have moved into their elegant new three-story building on Second avenue, and now print their paper, the *Age-Herald*, on a $15,000 perfecting press.

MRS. MILLER, the wife of the governor of North Dakota, was a compositor in the little newspaper office at Dryden, New York, when her husband courted and married her. She is still fond of the art preservative.

DANIEL F. KELLOGG, a native of Chittenango, New York, and only five-and-twenty years of age, is the new city editor of Gotham's best written daily newspaper — that *Sun* which shines for all, at 2 cents a copy.

A NEW weekly is soon to be published in San Francisco by Klein, "the American," after the style of New York *Life*. This publication is to be called the *Cynic*, and the plates for the illustrations are to be executed by the eastern firms who now supply this class of work to the higher class of illustrated journals. There will be sixteen pages in the initial number. Politics will be represented to some extent.

ALL practical printers like a neatly printed newspaper, howbeit all such printers do not send forth such a paper. A prettier weekly newspaper than the Columbia *Herald* cannot be found west of the Mississippi — and few, if any, east of it. It is a model of tasty typography, good presswork and admirable arrangement. The editorial standard is on a line with the mechanical. If it is well printed it is equally as well edited. Columbia is the home of art, science, literature and learning in Missouri. It is worthy of such a paper, and the paper is worthy of such a town.—*Rev. Ben Deering in the St. Louis Times*. To every word of which THE INLAND PRINTER says, amen!

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Ohio Paper Box Company (not incorporated), Cleveland, Ohio, has sold out.

A WOOD pulp and paper mill plant, to cost $100,000, is to be set up at Ashland, Wisconsin.

THE Borden Stationery Company, of Fairfield, Massachusetts, has completed its new building.

THE new Irwin paper factory at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, was successfully started early in September.

THE Irwin Lyon Paper Company, of Quincy, Illinois, has changed the name to Irwin Paper Company.

AT Conant Rapids, Wisconsin, a paper mill of twenty tons daily capacity is to be erected by George A. Whiting and others.

THE Sawyer Paper Company, of St. Louis, has leased for ten years the new four-story building at Third and Locust streets from Charles Hoyle.

THE Anderson Paper Company has been incorporated at Indianapolis, with a capital stock of $100,000. Robert Cummings, John C. Blake and Albert Reynolds are the directors.

WHITING BROS., of Neenah, Wisconsin, and others, will build a monster paper mill at Stevens Point, where they already own water power, and hope to have it in operation by March 1.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota, is to have a new industry. The Northwestern Envelope Company intends establishing a factory in that city that will have a capacity of 1,500,000 envelopes a day.

ARRANGEMENTS are said to have been completed at Fort Worth, Texas, for the erection of a large paper mill, which will probably begin with the manufacture of straw paper, a home market being assured for its entire product.

THE Minnesota state contract for stationery has been awarded to the St. Paul Stationery Company. The contract for book paper has been made with Wright, Barrett & Stillwell. The paper contract will amount to about $8,000 and one for stationery $2,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE newspaper men of Creston, Iowa, are taking steps to organize a press club.

A PRELIMINARY organization of the newspaper men of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, Pennsylvania, was effected on the 9th inst. Mr. Sanders, of the Wilkesbarre *Telephone*, was elected temporary chairman, and Mr. Chamberlain, of the Wilkesbarre *Leader*, temporary secretary.

THE Inland Daily Press Association, composed of the publishers of forty daily newspapers in the smaller cities of Illinois, and including papers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana, met at the Sherman House Tuesday afternoon, October 14. Matters relating to press correspondence, special telegrams, advertising agencies, etc., were considered.

AT the recent meeting of the Missouri Press Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Goodwin, Sedalia; first vice-president, Rev. W. H. Williams, St. Louis; second vice-presieent, T. D. Fisher, Farmington; third vice-president, Sam Keller, Lebanon; recording secretary, J. W. Jacks, Montgomery; corresponding secretary, Walter Williams, Columbia; treasurer, W. L. Thomas, St. Louis.

THE following officers were chosen by the Northern Indiana Editorial Association in its session at Maxinkuckee, September 8: President, E. A. Jernegan, Mishawaka *Enterprise;* first vice-president, W. A. Beane, Goshen *Democrat;* second vice-president, J. W. Baker, Columbia City *Commercial;* secretary, E. G. Thompson, Ligonier *Leader;* corresponding secretary, Louis McDonald, Plymouth *Democrat;* treasurer, C. O. Musselman, Knox *Ledger*. Executive Committee—Q. A. Hossler, *Daily Times*, Warsaw; J. B. Stoll, *Times*, South Bend; W. K. Sheffer, *News*, Kendallville; Harry Francis, *Appeal*, Michigan City. The next session occurs at South Bend in June, 1891.

TRADE NEWS.

THE Acme Printing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has dissolved.

FLESS & RIDGE, printers, New York City, have dissolved partnership.

DAVID STEELE, printer, Portland, Oregon, has been succeeded by Sherman Martin.

FISHER & JACKSON, publishers, Santa Monica, California, have dissolved partnership.

THE Kearney Enterprise Company, publisher, Kearney, Nebraska, has sold out.

ROGERS & WEIRSEMA, publishers of the *Recorder*, Albion, Michigan, have sold out.

G. E. DESHARAT & SON, printers, Montreal, Province of Quebec, have dissolved partnership.

MARTIN SHERMAN, printer, Portland, Oregon, has been succeeded by the Himes Printing Company.

WILLIAM BROOKS, bookbinder, and Brooks & Wallace, steam printers, Waco, Texas, have consolidated.

THE Marsh Printing Company has been organized to establish a printing house at Bedford City, Virginia.

THE certificate of incorporation of the Smith Publishing Company, New York, has been filed. Capital, $15,000.

HANNAH BARDSLEY & SONS, printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have been succeeded by Hannah Bardsley.

GOLDTREE & CO., of the Pacific Ink Factory, San Francisco, California, have dissolved partnership and sold out.

THE Pastoriza Printing and Lithographing Company have been incorporated at Houston, Texas, with a capital of $50,000.

THE Baltimore Globe Company, newspaper publisher, Baltimore, Maryland, has been incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital stock of $100,000.

IF you wish to purchase a well equipped and well established printing office in a thriving city in Central Ohio, see advertisement in want column. Address "Art Gothic."

HEBER WELLS has succeeded Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., of 8 Spruce street, New York, dealers in printers' materials, type, presses, etc. Business will be continued at the old stand as heretofore.

D. C. SHEARS, J. S. Peebles, Julius Balke, Jr., and others, of Covington, Kentucky, have incorporated the National Publishing Company, for the purpose of printing, publishing, etc. The capital stock is $250,000.

THE Everett Waddey Company, of Richmond, Virginia, has been incorporated with Everett Waddey as president and D. M. Hall, secretary, for the purpose of publishing, printing, etc. The capital stock is $30,000.

IT is said that Philadelphia parties will erect wood fiber mills at Lenoir City, Tennessee, to cost $500,000 and employ six hundred hands. The work is to commence at once, as all details have been arranged, even to freight rates.

F. C. NUNEMACHER, of Louisville, reports business first-class. Since November, 1889, he has added eight railroad companies to his list of patrons, and forwarded them a full supply of tickets, coupons, etc., without being supplied with a line of copy.

THE New Bedford (Mass.) *Journal* was issued October 11. Evening paper; independent stock company of $35,000, of the principal business men. The job printing office of C. W. Knight, one of the largest concerns, is merged into the company. The manager of the printing and business departments is C. W. Knight; manager of newspaper department, Warren P. Tobey. The outfit was purchased of the Boston Typefoundry throughout.

THE Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, Middletown, New York, report that the new labor-saving steel furniture which they have just brought out for blank work has met with great success, several tons being sold before it was six weeks in the market. For the purpose it was designed it is claimed that it goes further.

is quicker used and is less expensive than metal furniture or any other material that can be used. It is described in our advertising columns.

M. J. HUGHES, inventor and manufacturer of the Hughes stereotype outfit, 18 Spruce street, New York, has recently added another valuable improvement to his outfit in the combination of the metal furnace and the casting box by the use of hot water. This dispenses entirely with the expensive use of gas, gasoline, coal oil, steam, etc., for the drying of molds or matrices. The plan is one that everyone about to purchase a stereotype outfit should investigate.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SIR WILLIAM HARDMAN, editor of the London *Post*, died September 13.

THE manufacture of paper from native rock-moss is a new industry in Sweden.

A MARKED decrease in the circulation of *Allgemeine Zeitung* is clearly traceable to its virulent anti-Bismarckian editorial policy.

SAFELY returned to his local heath, Mr. Otto Meyer, of the Utica (N. Y.) *Press*, blithely chirrups of the good time he had in Europe during July and August.

IT is said in literary circles that Monsieur Paul Blouet, better known as "Max O'Rell," has received over $3,000 as royalties on the American sales of his books.

THERE has just been issued, at New York, a large paper-cover illustrated edition of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," which is Walter Besant's most notable story.

CHARLES FISKE, for several years on the reportorial staff of the *Home News*, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, has left that paper to enter upon his studies for the Episcopalian ministry.

AN event of interest in New York as well as in London is the suspension of the daily London edition of the New York *Herald* after an existence of two years. The Sunday issue is continued.

IT is claimed by the editorial and business managers of the *Morgen-Journal*, New York's latest German daily, that it has "taken the town." If the town has also taken it, success is a live certainty.

ALEXANDRE CHATRIAN, the well-known French novelist, who wrote in collaboration with Emil Erckmann, as "Erckmann-Chatrian," died September 4, aged sixty-four years. The literary partnership began in 1850.

ON Thursday, September 11, John E. Morey, Sr., formerly one of the owners of the *Union and Advertiser*, died in Rochester, New York, of cancer of the liver. He was seventy years old and a prominent Freemason.

MEXICO'S literary fecundity is really marvelous. A recently published bibliography records no less than 12,000 volumes by 3,000 native Mexican authors. The first book printed on this continent was published in Mexico.

TODAY the human family aggregates nearly one billion five hundred millions. Less than half of them will visit Chicago in 1893, and perhaps not half of these will call at THE INLAND PRINTER office; but they ought to.

SEVEN thousand persons have been employed in getting out Mr. Stanley's new book and more than six hundred tons of paper have already been used in England. The English edition alone required two hundred and forty tons of paper.

BRONSON HOWARD, the distinguished writer of society comedies, will reside this autumn and winter in the south of France. He denies that he has taken any interest, as has been reported, in the management of the Criterion Theater, London.

THOSE vituperative German newspapers which, of late, so shamefully reviled the elder Bismarck have ceased their invectives against him since he threatened to publish a list of the writers who were formerly in his pay, with full particulars respecting the money he gave them. Prince Bismarck has recently described the journalists of Germany as "cowards without principle or dignity."

THE fact that Harper & Brothers are erecting a building in London for the publication of the English edition of their magazine is accepted as emphatic proof of the growing of an international popularity more or less shared by the better class of American pictorial serials.

WRITING from London to the Chicago *News*, eccentric and versatile Eugene Field says that Andrew Lang's duties as a newspaper man do not in the least clash with the preparation of his better known literary work. Much of his time is spent in Edinburgh. When at desk in the English metropolis, however, he will sit down in all the noise and confusion of the editorial room and reel off a delightful essay, full of learning, of wit, of allusion and of quotation; this, too, without referring to any book from which it may be desirable to take extracts, or to which it may be desirable to turn. In fact, Lang is looked upon by his journalistic associates as a cyclopedia of learning, a fountain of wit and a master of all that is charming in style.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, not over-brilliant; composition on evening papers, 16 cents; bookwork, 18 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. The *Morning Dispatch*, after several years of ups and downs, including two or three suspensions, is completely dead and will not be resurrected at present. The afternoon papers are jubilant over that fact.

Austin, Tex.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $20; job printers, per week, $20. Work is better than for some time past, with better prospects ahead.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Mr. Henry Lutzke, an old and respected member of No. 81, died at his home in this city on the 9th inst., of consumption. His funeral took place under the direction of No. 81.

Birmingham, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. Scale raised at last meeting from $15 to $16.50. No trouble. Organizer Freeman has returned from Americus, Ga., where he organized a union.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. Business is good at present, with a very few subs in the city.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. The P. P. F.'s on the *World* recently demanded the discharge of the straight-out non-union foreman, W. L. Daggett, who turned the tables on them and filled the office with country printers.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work has not been very good here this summer in book and job offices, but subbing on newspapers has been fair.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not too encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week, nine hours; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. The state work will start between October 15 and November 1, and continue until January 1, 1891. After that, work will resume its normal condition.

Dallas, Texas.—State of trade, poor; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 42 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business not as good as in the past few months. Job offices running light.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, ordinary; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Town not good for tourists at present.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $13.50. William Falkinburg is down with the rheumatism, and is being cared for at the hospital by No. 78.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Work in job line has picked up, and will likely continue good through the winter.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. The influx of subs during the month has been quite large, and we are now supplied. Our job offices are well supplied with work, and some of them turning out some fine specimens.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, morning papers, good; job offices, indifferent; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20 to $25. In the line of commercial printing, there seems to be considerable doing, but the book departments seem to be running light.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, $13 or 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, good; prospects for fine run in job offices; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. The next issue of the *Weekly Standard* is to be a sixteen-page. Understand an eight-page monthly is to be issued in a few weeks.

Jamestown, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 and 28 cents; evening papers, 22 cents; job printers and week hands, per week, $12. Jamestown Typographical Union, No. 205, is in a prosperous condition and the membership list is steadily increasing. Most printers here are members of the union. Work is fair, but generally enough printers to supply the demand. Tourists usually find a few days' work, but prices paid are low and it is a good town to steer clear of.

Keokuk, Ia.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. W. F. Douglas has purchased the Keokuk *Chief*, a weekly newspaper. He formerly worked on the Chicago *Tribune*. A Central Labor Union was organized Friday.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, per week, $16 to $20; job printers, per week, $16. Union, 37 cents; non-union, 35 cents.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. London union has been busy revising by-laws and scale of prices. An advance of two cents has been secured on morning papers, while the evening scale remains as formerly. An increase for book and job work has not yet been secured. The employers of one office have promised to raise the price $1 per week after January 1, 1891. The other proprietors have not given an answer.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. The lockout on the *Times* and *Herald* still continues. The union receives no cards at present. We expect to win, but will have a hard fight.

Louisville, Ky.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business has not improved since last report. A few subs have been added to the already large number.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. A decided improvement over last month is noticeable in job offices. Newswork is no good, subs not being in great demand.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Enough printers here to supply the demand.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Travelers had better avoid Mobile for the present.

Montclair, N. J.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $20. Country and state fairs have made business lively. The removal of the Samuel Crump Label Works will throw a good many first-class men out of employment.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business in this city has improved considerably since report of last month, but there is a great plenty here to do it. If the employers who belong to the typothetæ would cease cutting prices it would be a good thing for themselves and their employés. It is a ruinous business, as is often clearly shown in THE INLAND PRINTER.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $21. Trade has been good for the past several weeks on account of State Fair being held here. Subs doing fairly well.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. A new evening paper has been started here called the *Democrat*.

San Antonio, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work has been very good for the past three weeks on account of the International Exposition, which is held from September 30 to October 11, after which "the first landing of Germans in the United States" will be celebrated in grand style on October 12.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, never duller; prospects, worse; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The job business never was in a worse state than at present, and all hope for anything better from month to month is not realized. Would advise eastern prints to give southern California a wide berth this winter.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business in St. Louis is good at the present. Very few men out of work.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; wages of job printers per week, $16 to $20. The Executive Committee is engaged in making a new scale for Thorne machines, which will be placed at 9 cents for brevier.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15. Work on the new state contracts begins this week, and there are plenty of men in the city to fill the positions.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. Short of printers. Two morning and two evening papers.

Springfield, O.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13.50. Work in the jobbing line continues good, though newspaper work is a little dull. There is every indication of a brisk season the coming winter.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents job printers, per week, $14.

Toledo, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Everything is booming at the present time, and there is a good demand for subs. It is said that some of the Rogers machines will be here this month.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28⅓ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. More printers in town than for a year, and all of them working as much as they want.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31⅓ cents; bookwork, 31⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. The *Herald* (non-union) will be sold under the auctioneer's hammer, October 22, to the highest bidder. Liabilities nearly $200,000. Prospects look bright for unionizing the office.

Vancouver, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Papers pretty solid. Vancouver sent two delegates to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The *Telegram* is in its new office, which is one of the best equipped on the Sound.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, generally good in winter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Business has not started in with the "rush" as should be expected for this season of the year. Everyone is putting in those ten long, weary hours, though quite a number of travelers are in town.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNTIL permanent headquarters are secured all inquiries relating to the Kendall Folder, advertised in the present issue, so far as relates to the western trade, should be addressed care of THE INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

The Burlington route, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, operates 7,000 miles of road, with termini in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. For speed, safety, comfort, equipment, track and efficient service it has no equal. The Burlington gains new patrons but loses none.

THE BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS, of Buffalo, New York, have recently issued their new specimen book of inks, and will gladly furnish copies of it to printers. The work shows many of the colors produced by the house—those most commonly used by the trade—and is beautifully printed. The success attained by this company in the manufacture of inks has been phenomenal, the demand for their productions being constant, and growing each year. Although but six years old the Buffalo Printing Ink Works has a reputation for placing the best goods upon the market that many older ink firms could well be proud of.

THE new price list just issued by the Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, is a 32-page pamphlet, printed in good style by Ashby & Vincent, of their city. The book contains cuts and descriptions of the various machines manufactured to be folded by the company, and diagrams of imposition for forms intended by machine. Every office intending to put in a folding machine should send for this price list.

HOLIDAY CUTS.

The Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York, have a very large selection of new holiday stock cuts for sale, and invite the attention of printers to them. The line includes some of the most novel and seasonable designs, made especially for their trade, and parties looking for engravings of this kind cannot do better than write to this firm. The methods employed by the Moss Company include Moss' new process, mosstype process and zinc etching, all superior substitutes for wood engraving. The company also does electrotyping and printing, and their facilities are such that all work intrusted to their care will receive the most careful and prompt attention. Send stamp for their new general circular "D. D."

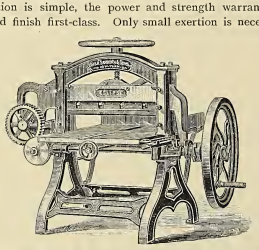
THE HUBER PRESS.

In this issue we publish four pages of the advertisement of the Huber printing presses. The success of this machine in the West, in view of the very close competition, has been wonderful, and nothing but words of praise are heard of its merits. Strong, well-built, and of truly mechanical construction, its builders have cause to be proud of its record. Messrs. Van Allens & Boughton, the agents of this machine, are gentlemen who stand high in the trade, and are known everywhere as generous, liberal dealers. The western manager of this firm, Mr. H. W. Thornton, is universally popular — a gentleman whose tireless energy is equaled only by his suavity and cordiality.

Printers who contemplate purchasing new presses would do well to investigate this machine, by inquiry at 301 Dearborn street, the western office.

SANBORN'S NEWEST CUTTER, "ECLIPSE."

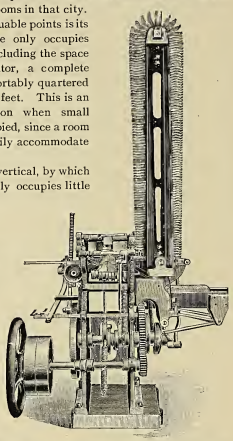
This machine, a correct illustration of which is herewith given, is guaranteed to excel, in all the points requisite in a good machine, all other low-price hand and power cutters in the market. The construction is simple, the power and strength warranted, the fitting and finish first-class. Only small exertion is necessary to



operate by hand, and the fly-wheel is made extra large as an additional advantage. The pulley for power is always ready for the belt when needed. The knife cuts from left to right, has a sliding, draw movement, which is uniform and rapid and can be stopped at any point in the cut. There are gibs in the frames for the adjustment of the knife-bar. Either the usual style of clamp and gauge or the intersecting clamp and gauge is furnished as may be preferred. The back-gauge is split, thus admitting of two sizes being cut at one operation. In the front table is a brass measuring rule divided into eighths of inches. Only special boxing charged for. Further information can be obtained by addressing George H. Sanborn & Son, 69 Beekman street, New York.

GRANT'S IMPROVED ENVELOPE MACHINE.

The ingenious and effective envelope machine of Mr. S. A. Grant, of Hartford, Connecticut, an illustration of which is herewith presented, is now perfected in all its details, and is in full operation at his workrooms in that city. One of its specially valuable points is its compactness. Its base only occupies 19 by 24 inches, and including the space required for the operator, a complete machine may be comfortably quartered in a floor space 4 by 5 feet. This is an important consideration when small quarters must be occupied, since a room 12 by 20 feet would easily accommodate ten machines.



The drying rack is vertical, by which arrangement it not only occupies little more than a square foot of floor space, but has an additional advantage in that it conducts the envelope at once into the warmest and driest air of the apartment, and if necessary, the drying process can be aided, with no inconvenience, by the introduction of a lamp in the center of the rack. Its great merit, however, lies in its simplicity. All the motions are positive, and the blanks can be fed at the rate of two thousand per hour by an intelligent child, without danger of delay or damage. As the blank passes through the single set of rollers which engage it, it is creased, printed if desired, by a very ingenious printing arrangement, and gummed. While another envelope is passing the rollers this one is moved out upon a small bench at the back, where it is folded and at the same moment pushed into the drying rack.

The gumming arrangement is another peculiar feature. Not only is the gum very smoothly and perfectly applied — which means economically — but the gum fountain is divided, so that a cheap, smooth paste may be used for the lower flap, giving even better work at less cost, while the open flap is treated with a high grade gum arabic solution. In this respect, also, Mr. Grant's machine marks a new departure.

The objects aimed at have been simplicity, compactness, direct and positive action, with moderate cost; all these have been attained, and the quality of work which the machine is now producing sufficiently attests the thoroughness with which the idea has been developed. A company has been organized in Springfield, Massachusetts, for the sale of this machine, at 23 Hampden street. It is known as the United States Envelope Machine Company, with Hinsdale Smith as president, S. A. Grant, vice-president, and Enos Smith, treasurer. The factory is at the shops of the National Machine Company, Sheldon street, Hartford, Connecticut.

MANY COLORS AT ONE IMPRESSION.

In our "Specimens Received" we notice a circular sent out by the firm of W. E. Freer & Co., Norwalk, Ohio, to advertise their color attachment for cylinder presses. We have not seen the attachment, but if it will do what its manufacturers claim for it, and what the circular shows, it is certainly an important invention. On page 85 is an advertisement of this new color attachment. Write to this firm if you are interested.

N. S. L. S.

A queer combination of letters! For what do they stand?

Well, we'll tell you. They were suggested by some encouraging words spoken to a member of the Buffalo Printing Ink Works, which, since the sad death of Mr. Hurlbutt two months ago, have by hard work and persistent endeavor retained among their patrons and friends the good share of trade heretofore given them, and with the increasing fall business are keeping fully abreast of the times. Their new sample book contains many desirable colors and is sent any printer for the asking. But what has all this to do with the letters above. Have patience, friend. Their "well-wisher" said, after giving some sound advice (and better still, a fair order), "Remember, my boy, *Nothing Succeeds Like Success.*"

NEW GASOLINE ENGINE.

In this issue our readers will notice that the Van Duzen Gas and Gasoline Engine Company have made a change in their card. This enterprising company has been in the past year experimenting upon gasoline engines, and now they have a little wonder that does the work of a giant. A 6 by 7 inch engine, weighing only 800 pounds, and taking up about as much room on the floor as a flour barrel, runs 100 feet of shafting and machinery necessary to keep twenty machinists at work. A regular little hustler. This engine consumes six gallons of gasoline daily, at an expense of 60 cents. Write for information and prices that will surprise you, to the Van Duzen Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who are the patentees.

A CORRECTION.

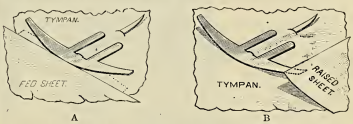
In our August number we published an article relating to the gumming and varnishing business of Messrs. Story & Fox, of Buffalo, New York, in which we stated that "designs from them have always been noted for originality and beauty." This statement, it is believed, would convey a wrong impression to the printing and lithographing trade that they are what is usually called designers. We wish to state that this is not so; they are *finishers*, and their designs are specially for die cutting. Any work in the way of varnishing, gumming, eyeleting, punching, tin stripping, etc., is executed by Story & Fox in the best manner. We cheerfully make the above correction, and trust this will explain the particular branch of the business the firm does.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

Webster's International Dictionary, published by G. & C. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, a magnificent work of 2118 pages, recently placed upon the market, is the legitimate successor of the famous Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which has been so long recognized as the standard authority on the words and usages of the English language. In introducing it to the public the publishers say: "The great work of Noah Webster, of which the publication has been carried on by our house for more than forty years, has received from time to time a succession of revisions by the most competent scholars, by which it has been kept abreast of the swift growth of the language. In the International Dictionary we offer to the public a new revision, the product of the labor of a large corps of workers during more than ten years. Of the present book it may be said, in a word, that in the thoroughness and completeness of its reconstruction it surpasses even the edition of 1864. We have, at various times, in the intervals of the great revisions, added supplements and appendixes, but in a broad view it may be said that three dictionaries have been successively constructed upon the foundation laid by Dr. Webster. The first was the book of 1847, which was little more than the original work of 1828 brought from two volumes into one, pruned of some excrescences, and with moderate additions. The next was the book of 1864, in which the more scientific principles of modern lexicography were applied and a large store of additional matter, partly gleaned from old authorities and partly afforded by the world's advance, was included. Following the several supplements by which that book has been enlarged, we now present Webster's International Dictionary, which embodies substantially the amplification and enrichment of the language during another generation as it has been noted by a wide and close scrutiny, and registered by scientific methods with scholarly conscientiousness and vast labor."

MEGILL'S FLEXIBLE GAUGE PIN.

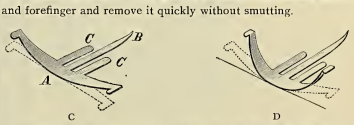
For some time past printers and pressmen have often wished they had a side gauge that could be used directly under the gripper or between the platen and roller-ways; one that nothing could smash; one that was high enough to feed curly sheets to; one that would help remove the sheets from the platen, and one that could be used when printing plates on patent blocks without breaking. They now have it in the new pin described in this article. The most striking and important feature of this new gauge-pin is its wonderful adaptation as a side gauge, as it can be used directly under the gripper without injuring either, and the elasticity of the spring-arms is guaranteed to last as long as the pin itself.



A B

Cut A shows the No. 4 pin set for feeding. The gripper, when it descends, will press the spring-arms flat, and thus, being unobstructed, will grasp the sheet. The metal is very thin and yields readily under light pressure, but if there should be any tendency to bear off it can be very easily counteracted by cutting a sheet or two out from under it. The pin will not move if properly secured; a short slit made with knife along in front of the gauge and the edge raised against it, will effectually prevent this, and also avoid any chance of feeding under it. Should the sheet be very small and a narrower gauge desired, one of the arms may be bent so as to lie flat on the tympan, or it may be cut off. The pin is made of extra flexible quality brass, and is capable of being changed in shape, but not to be bent sharp. The attaching parts are embossed to stiffen them.

Cut B shows the same pin acting as a sheet lifter. This feature will enable the feeder to take hold of the sheet between his thumb and forefinger and remove it quickly without smutting.



C D

Cut C shows the No. 1 pin, which is the same as the No. 4, except that it has lips or projections at the ends of the spring-arms to keep the sheets down. It can be used almost anywhere the No. 4 can. But the No. 3, shown in Cut D, owing to its extreme height of curvature, will not flatten except to rise only half way up again, and is consequently suitable only as a bottom gauge, or, when the gripper does not strike it, as a side gauge. This will be found excellent in feeding sheets that curl and refuse to go down flat, especially where the margin of the sheet is narrow. The furniture, of course, will come in contact with No. 3, but being lower than the type will press it only part way down, in which case it will return to its original height. The dotted outline indicates the degree of descent. The ends of No. 3 are bent, but should be used opposite level furniture.

These pins have many advantages, which can only be discovered when they are put into practical use. They are fully protected by patent. Put up assorted, all sizes, in a box, and sold for 75 cents per dozen. Edward L. Megill is the patentee and manufacturer, 60 Duane street, New York.

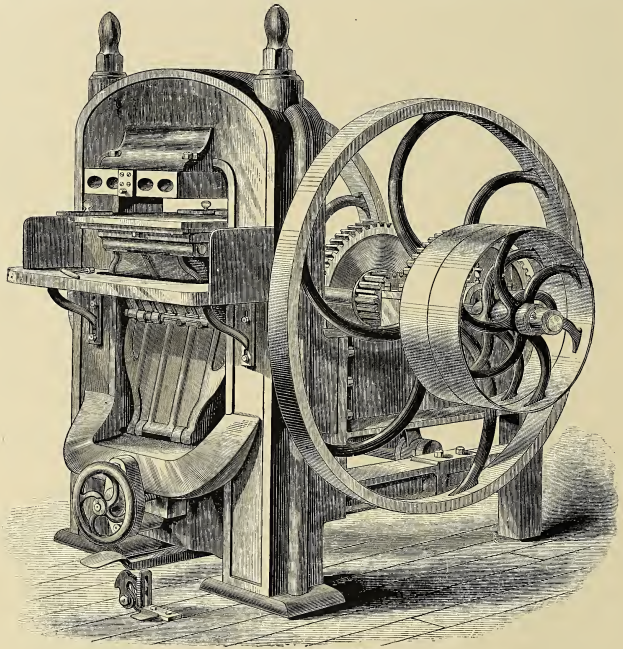
SANBORN'S No. 12 EMBOSSING AND INKING PRESS.

This is a machine with an improved inking attachment for inking book covers. It has all the advantages of the embosser, and will either ink, emboss, gold stamp or blind stamp. The bed is provided with adjustable gauges, and particularly suited to color work. The inking attachment is considered by good binders the most serviceable and satisfactory, in every way, of any heretofore introduced. Its action is rapid, yet thoroughly effective, and perfect distribution is always obtained. It has fewer parts than any other similar attachment and not being complicated, is not easily gotten out of order. The inker is operated by a separate cam, and started or stopped at will by means of a special foot-treadle in front of press. But a few moments are necessary to cool the steam head for inking. The construction of the machine throughout is such that an accident is next to an impossibility. Special care is paid to the entire fitting of all the parts of the press, so that true register and positive accuracy of the work is assured.

Particular attention is called to the accessibility of the working parts of this press. The principal parts are open to instant inspection, an important point easily understood.

This machine will do the heaviest kind of book embossing and inking.

Among others, the following well-known firms have it in use: W. J. Wilson & Co., Boston; H. M. Plimpton & Co., Boston; Ephraim Adams, Boston; A. J. Cox & Co. (two), Chicago; W. B. Conkey, Chicago; Illinois Printing & Binding Co., Chicago; Donohue & Henneberry, Chicago; Horace O'Donoghue, Chicago; Lamonte, O'Donnell & Co., Chicago; Ohio Valley Printing & Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati; Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati; Lauer & Mattill, Cleveland; William Schake Bindery, Cleveland; Forest City Bookbindery, Cleveland; Barr & Dinwiddie Printing & Binding Co., Greenville, New Jersey; Plimpton Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Connecticut; National Blank Book Co., Holyoke, Massachusetts; Harry C. Travis, Minneapolis;



NO. 13 EMBOSSING PRESS.

P. F. Collier (two), New York; J. J. Little & Co., New York; T. J. Cagney Bindery Co., New York; J. G. Shaw Blank Book Co., New York; Henry Altemus, Philadelphia; Hubbard Bros., Philadelphia; J. W. Paul & Co., Philadelphia; A. J. Holman & Co., Philadelphia; Oldach & Mergenthaler, Philadelphia; Miller Bible & Publishing House (Limited), Philadelphia; Historical Publishing Co., Philadelphia; H. L. Beldin, Springfield, Massachusetts; Becktold & Co., St. Louis; C. B. Woodward & Co., St. Louis; Government Printing Office, Washington.

No. 13 EMBOSSING PRESS.

This is a new machine, a correct illustration of which is herewith presented, capable of sustaining the greatest pressure

possible. It is used for embossing and gilding large surfaces on cardboard or any thin, solid substance, and is the most massive, strong and powerful machine ever introduced. It has two large and heavy fly-wheels, two gun-iron toggles, double gear pinions of gun-metal and is in every way fully equal to all modern requirements.

Among others using them are Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, A. J. Cox & Co., bookbinders, Chicago, the Forbes Lithographing Company, Boston, and the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati.

Both are manufactured by the well known firm of George H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

DICKINSON TYPEFOUNDRY SPECIMENS.

In another part of this issue we print two pages from the above foundry, which show the popular Quaint and Quaint Open, the Algonquin and Algonquin Ornamented, the Skjald series and the Grady series, all of which have had a large sale and proved to be especially useful faces. The Quaint and Quaint Open, and the Algonquin and Algonquin Ornamented, work well together in colors, the register being perfect, and enable the printer to secure a pretty effect in many jobs. The Skjald is simply the Typothetæ with a lower case, and offices having the latter letter need order only the caps of Skjald, as the fonts line perfectly. The Grady commends itself where a plain, readable condensed letter is required, having enough ornamentation to permit of its being used in fancy jobwork.

A PARTNER WANTED—A first-class practical printer to take half interest in an office showing about $10,000 business last year. Rent $30 a month. Central location in Denver, Colorado. Has three job presses, paper cutter, 800 pounds body type, over 100 fonts job type, etc., all on point system. No incumbrance; present debts and accounts to be settled by present owner. It is a splendid opening for a steady, active man who understands his business. $1,500 will take it. Address "H," care Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

EVERY YOUNG PRINTER should have a copy of "THE PRACTICAL PRINTER," 100 pages. Price, 25c. by H. G. Bishop. Also "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER. Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, Box 1061, Oneonta, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the bandiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them.

FOR SALE—Job printing office; one of the best equipped, medium sized job offices in a city of one hundred thousand inhabitants in Ohio. Established trade. Ill health cause for selling. Address "ART GOTHIC," care INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

FOR SALE—On easy terms with security, a successful and well-established job printing and newspaper plant, the leading Sunday paper of the city, and a weekly edition having an old-established country circulation. Presses, machinery, and material in first-class condition. Newspaper dress almost new. Circulation 4,000. Population of city 45,000. Reasons for sale, business engagements in the West. Address BRADY & WOODS, Erie, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—Printing office, containing 4-horse power engine and boiler; 10 by 15 Golding jobber; paper cutter, and full assortment of job and body type. Terms reasonable. Address MRS. F. M. McLEAN, Rutland, Vermont.

OF COURSE!—We can give them away, but we have only a few more of the complete unbound sets of "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" (4 volumes) at $3.75. The balance, 10 volumes, we are going to bind and hold at $10 each, and they are worth twice as much. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

SPECIMENS CHEAP—Full unbound set (4 volumes) of the *American Printers' Specimen Exchange*, at $3.75 by express; or one sample volume (no choice allowed) at 60 cents, postpaid, and the balance of the set at $2.10 per volume, postpaid. Will then bind one or all the volumes at $2. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

WANTED—A partner. An A1 man with small capital. An excellent opportunity. Address "KENT THE PRINTER," Utica, New York.

WANTED—Every printer and pressman to know the "Practical Printer" is the best and cheapest work on printing, in all its branches, now on the market. Price 25 cents, postpaid. J. W. ALEXANDER & CO., 17 Griswold street, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRESSMEN!

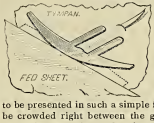
EUREKA OVERLAY KNIVES.

The undersigned have succeeded in producing a knife for cutting overlays, etc., which *will give satisfaction*. Will outlast twenty erasers, and is sold by mail at less than the price of one.

Send address and 25 cents to GEO. FERGUSON & CO., 860 Sixth avenue, New York City.

THE NEW SIDE-GAUGE.

FOR ALL JOB PRESSES.



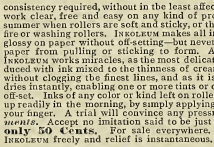
FIRST ever invented for the purpose, and offered to the trade at so low a price as to make it look as though it was a sham. But it will do wonders, and when we think how often we have wanted a side-gauge that we could use without dispensing with the gripper, we are surprised that it was not thought of before; and then to be presented in such a simple form, and in a single piece of metal! It can be crowded right between the gripper and the tympan without smashing, losing its elasticity, or bearing off the gripper. Don't you believe it? You will as soon as you try them. You will also find in them many more uses too numerous to mention in an advertisement; and all for the small sum of

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Warranted to instantly reduce all kinds of Printing Inks, no matter what color, or how old or stiff, to any consistency required, without in the least affecting their color and make them work clear, free and easy on any kind of press or stock the hottest day in summer when rollers are soft and sticky, or the coldest day in winter without fire or washing rollers. INKOLEUM makes all inks mixed with it dry quick and glossy on paper without off-setting—but never dries on rollers—and prevents paper from pulling or sticking to form. As a reducer for tint printing INKOLEUM works miracles, as the most delicate shades and tints can be produced with ink mixed to the thinness of cream, causing it to cover perfectly without clogging the finest lines, and as it is never gummy like varnish, it dries instantly, enabling one or more tints or colors to follow at once without off-set. Inks of any color or kind left on rollers over night will work or wash up readily in the morning, by simply applying a few drops of INKOLEUM with your finger. A trial will convince any pressman. *Beware of Infringements.* Accept no imitation said to be just as good as INKOLEUM. **Price only 50 Cents.** For sale everywhere. For bruises or burns apply INKOLEUM freely and relief is instantaneous. Put up only by

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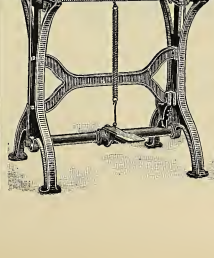
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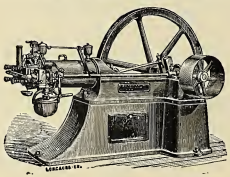
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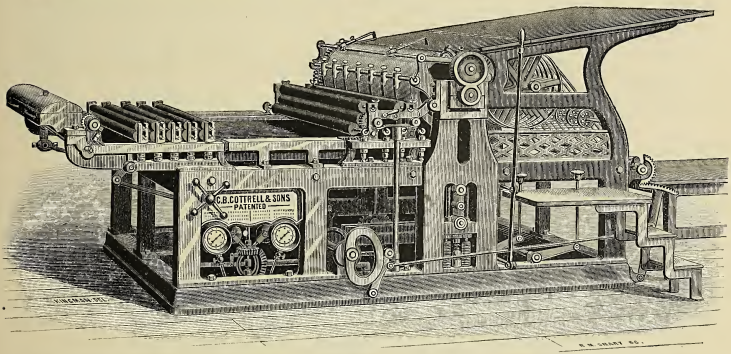
Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent LESS GAS than ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE, DOING THE SAME WORK.



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Two-Revolution Four-Roller Press.

NEW SERIES.



THIS machine is adapted to printing book work of all kinds, illustrated catalogues and color work; it will register perfectly, is easily handled, and can be run at high speeds, making it the most economical press in the market. We also build a Two-Roller Two-Revolution Press, with rack and cam distribution, or with rack, cam and table distribution. Send for our special catalogue of Two-Revolution Presses.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A CYLINDER PRESS, WRITE US FOR ESTIMATES,

AS WE BUILD ALL STYLES OF PRESSES.

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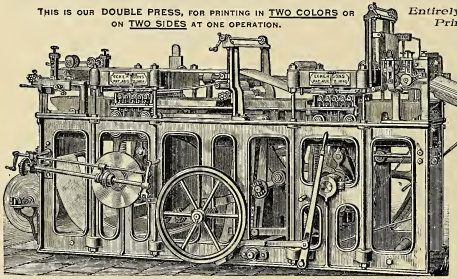
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Prints from the Roll.
Easily Understood.
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Rolls Form Perfectly.
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We build other sizes to order.

These Presses run from 3,000 to 6,000 impressions per hour.

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THEY CAN DO IT IN A STYLE THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.

THE INLAND PRINTER is a specimen of their work.

LOOKING FORWARD.



A GLANCE AT WHAT VOLUME VIII OF THE INLAND PRINTER IS TO BE.

THIS TIME we beg to announce our plans for the next volume. Beginning with the October, 1890, issue, THE INLAND PRINTER starts its eighth volume. Ever since the first number of this magazine was issued, it has been the aim of its publishers to improve it and make it *the best* publication of its kind extant. That this endeavor has been carried out successfully one glance at the September, 1890, issue, or a bound copy of Volume VII will prove. Volume VIII will be in many respects superior to those of previous years. The colored inserts, and all special features that have made THE INLAND PRINTER so popular, will be continued, and many new features added to make it still more attractive and welcome in offices in every part of the world. A series of articles on Shorthand, written expressly for THE INLAND PRINTER, will be begun in an early issue, and continued from month to month. The method of shorthand described in these articles is new, and has never before been made public. This feature alone will be worth the subscription price. Instruction in engraving, stereotyping, etc., as well as practical lessons in all that pertains to the printer's art, will be given space in its pages. Its editorials, contributed articles, correspondence, specimens of typography, answers to correspondents, engravings, trade news, etc., will, as heretofore, receive especial attention, and be found instructive and entertaining.

We have hundreds of testimonials from subscribers in all parts of the country, testifying as to the esteem in which they hold THE INLAND PRINTER. We select a few from those recently received, to show the tone of expressions daily reaching this office. It is not possible to publish all, but those on this page echo the sentiments of many others.

Do not fail to renew your subscription if it has expired. Canvass your office or city and organize a club. Let others know of the benefits to be derived from the careful reading of THE INLAND PRINTER.

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183 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

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Cannot get along without it.—*A. M. Grindell, Mirror Office, Manchester, N. H.*

Your magazine is looked for eagerly and appreciated highly.—*John D. Conway, Printer, Lawrence, Mass.*

Keep THE PRINTER coming my way.—*S. G. Williams, Editor Journal, Rutland, N. Dak.*

I am highly pleased with THE INLAND PRINTER, and wish you continued success.—*J. F. Hughes, Linden, Wis.*

Inclosed find my subscription. I know a good thing when I see it.—*Edmund A. Darling, Pawtucket, R. I.*

THE INLAND is my favorite journal, and I read each one from cover to cover.—*Jno. W. Michael, 817 N. Capital St., Washington, D. C.*

THE INLAND PRINTER is a regular visitor that we look for eagerly every month. It should be in the hands of all printers.—*Edwin F. Gibbs, Madison, Wis.*

We could not live without THE INLAND PRINTER here on the Columbia river.—*Geo. M. Cornwall, Gazette Publishing Co., Cathlamet, Wash.*

I value your interesting journal highly, and could not afford to have it discontinued. I inclose my renewal.—*A. W. C. Finbold, Grand Valley, Ont.*

Inclosed find $2.00 which kindly place to my credit on INLAND PRINTER—the best printers' journal published.—*H. E. Tuttle, Sawyer & Woodard, Osage, Iowa.*

I am very much pleased with your most excellent journal, and have but one complaint to make, and that is, it comes but once a month.—*Fred. C. Davis, Austin, Tex.*

You need not fear; I desire THE INLAND as much as you may wish to send it. I inclose my subscription. My best wishes for your continued success.—*Z. H. Denison, the Job Printer, Marshall, Mich.*

I have been trying for two years past to live without THE INLAND PRINTER. If you will put my name on your list I won't do it any more. Inclosed find $2.00 for year's subscription.—*Jas. Aiken, Pub. Gazette, Redwood Falls, Minn.*

Inclosed find $2.00, for which please continue my name on your subscription books for another year. I consider it invaluable to any printer who has any appreciation of the art. I might fill this page with compliments, but I consider the renewal of a subscription the best manifestation of appreciation.—*Wm. Ferguson, Sec'y New York Typographical Union, No. 6, New York.*

I have subscribed to a great many trade journals in my time, but for originality and usefulness of articles, style of advertisements, presswork, and in fact general get up, have found none to approach THE INLAND PRINTER. The specimens of process work are delightful, and the intricate specimens of rule-work, inserted from time to time, regular eye-openers.—*John Bambridge, Temuka Leader Office, Canterbury, New Zealand.*

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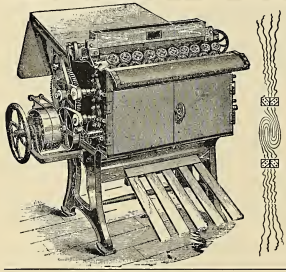
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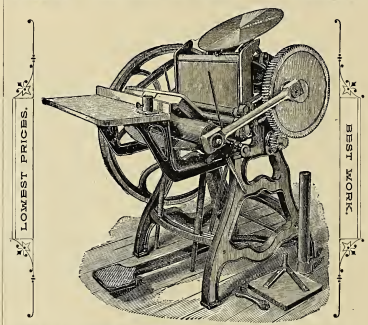


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Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs.,			$60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off,			$150
"	8x12 "	"	600 "	85	"	8x12 " Finished, "	120
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"	10x15 "	"	1,000 "	135	"	10x15 " " "	190
"	8x12 "	Plain, Throw-off,		100	"	11x17 " " "	230
"	9x13 "	"	"	113			

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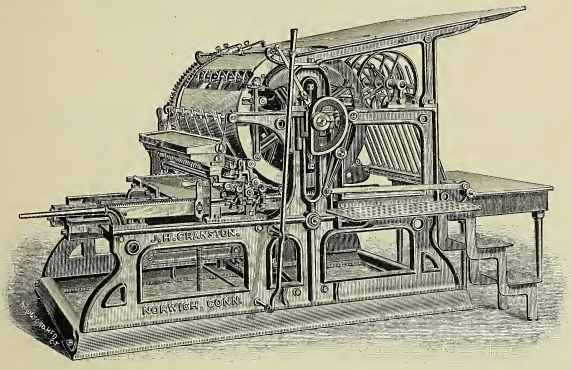
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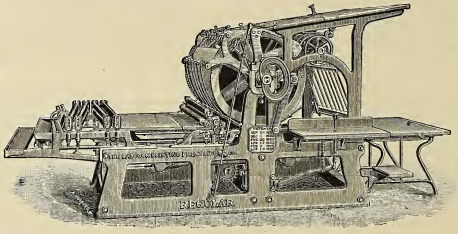
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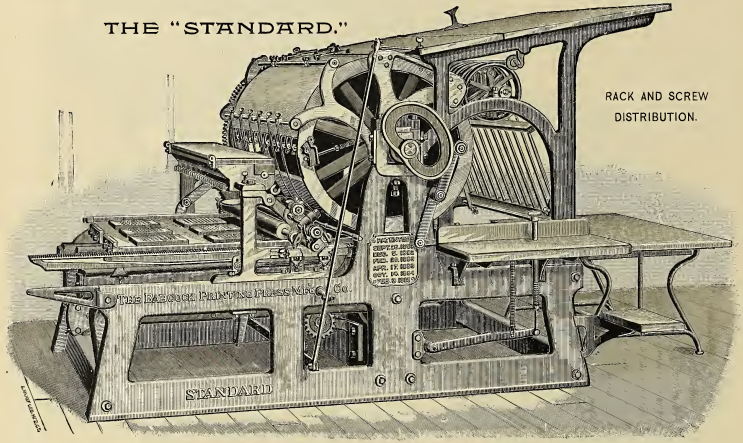
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30 PER CENT discount on Job and Display Type and Brass Rule.

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For cash with order we allow 5 per cent additional discount, as also for cash in ten days from regular customers.

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"GET THE BEST" IS A MOTTO THAT HAS INDUCED PRINTERS TO PUSH UP PROSPERITY IN THE PAST AND PRESENT, AND PROMISES A MUCH LARGER JUGGESS IN THE FUTURE.

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Rapid and powerful; perfect ink distribution, convenient impression throw-off and adjustment. Sizes, 8 x 12, 10 x 15, 12 x 18, 11 x 21 inches. Speed, 1,500 to 3,000 per hour.

The Pearl.

Balanced platen movement; strong and light running; unequaled for speed. Sizes, 5 x 8, 7 x 11, 9 x 14 inches. Largest size with throw-off. Speed, 2,000 to 3,300 per hour.

Fairhaven Cylinder.

Compact, strongly built; can be run easily either by hand or steam power, and has impression throw-off. Speed, 1,200 per hour. No. 6, 31 x 46, $900.

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Little Giant Rule Cutters and Shapers, Lead Cutters, Rule Curvers and Miterers, Card Cutters, Wire Stitchers, Mailing Machines, Numbering Machines, Punches, Eyeleting Machines, Perforators, Bellows, Tablet Presses, Brushes, Galleys, Imposing Stones, Quoins, Mallets, Planers, Tweezers, Hodkins, Comp'g Rules and Sticks.

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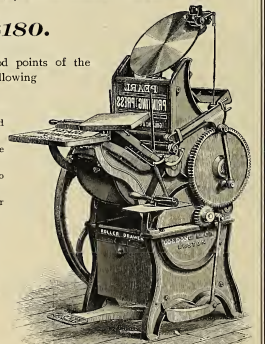
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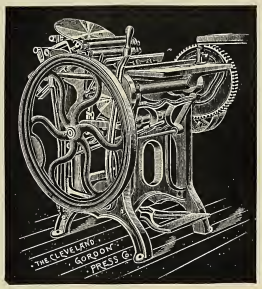
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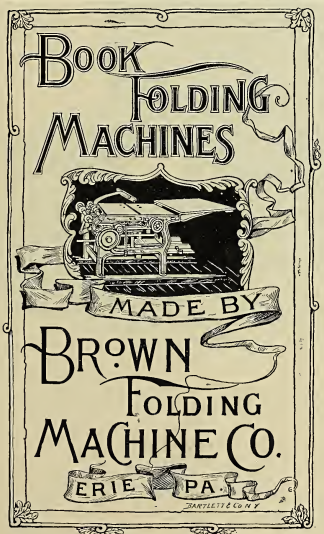
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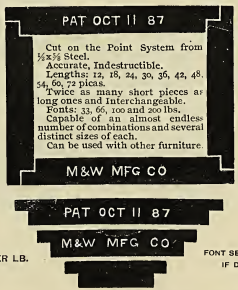
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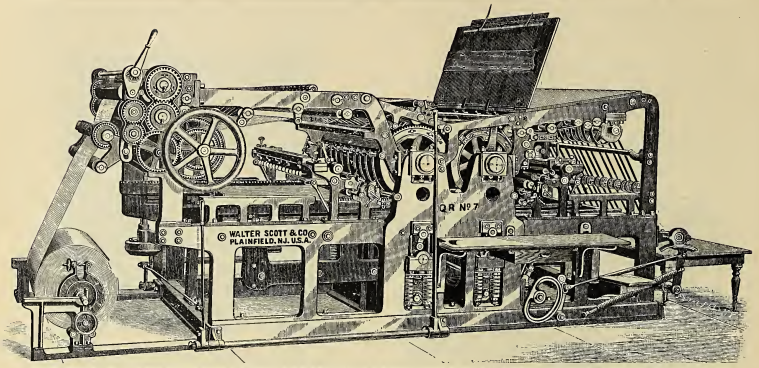
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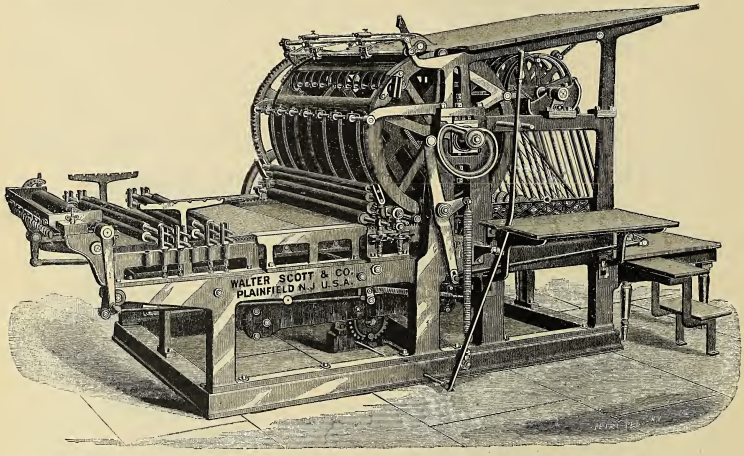
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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 2. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1890. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

BY JOHN W. POSTGATE.

TO an American the British newspaper is by no means attractive. Its columns are wide and heavy, the make-up is clumsy and inartistic, the news department lacks variety, and the editorial page is often somber and dull. With the exception of the political and sporting, there is an absence of snap and vigor in all its departments. At times there is an agreeable dash of spice in the sporting columns, and during hot campaigns the political writers frequently indulge in pungent satire and biting invective. But, as a general rule, the British newspaper is insufferably dull and stupid—that is, to Americans abroad. We must give the English editor credit for knowing what he is about. If he makes a tiresome journal he is undoubtedly giving his readers what they require. John Bull is not an imaginative man; he has a greedy appetite for facts, especially such facts as tend to promote material results, and his newspaper must cater to his temperament in this regard. He wants no fanciful writing; he likes a certain degree of style in the editorial page; but reports of meetings, records of criminal affairs, reviews of trade and commerce must be presented to him in the dryest, most matter-of-fact manner. Any attempt at embellishment by the reporter would arouse his ire and spoil his mental digestion for a month.

The vast ramifications of British interests play no small part in the management of an English newspaper. The editor must be thoroughly conversant with foreign affairs. He must be continually on the lookout for political changes on the European continent; he has to keep a watchful eye on the tactics of eastern potentates and run abreast of colonization movements in all parts of the world. His readers are deeply interested in the internal economy of every state and nation. British capital is invested everywhere, and is continually seeking new fields of employment; consequently, the editor has to keep his finger on the commercial and political pulse of the globe, and print such information as will benefit as well as interest his patrons. It is owing to this fact that so much space is given to foreign correspondence, which is often stupid reading for Americans, but is relished keenly by the British investor and speculator.

The Englishman has his own ideas of what constitutes news. Everything must "happen" to be of interest to him. Anticipation, the life of American newspapers, is almost an unknown quantity in British journalism. "Beat" and "scoop" are unintelligible terms to the editor, who will leave out the details of a great fire or the particulars of a thrilling shipwreck in order to find room for a full report of a speech on the Irish land question. In London local news is almost completely ignored by the great dailies. During the session of parliament reports of debates have precedence of all other news. The *Times* frequently publishes three and four pages of the proceedings of the two houses, and the affairs of the great metropolis (whose population almost equals that of Canada) are condensed into a few paragraphs about accidents, fires and police court topics. It is this indifference to purely local news which disgusts the American reader of the British press. Local news is the very life blood of American journals. The many shifting scenes of life furnish a feast for all classes of readers; but in London, where sensations develop daily, where the ebb and flow of humanity reveals the most startling contrasts, the newspapers close their columns to affairs of pressing interest in order to discuss dull matters of international concern. As stated above, this is a feature demanded by John Bull the trader and speculator, but I am afraid it possesses no attraction for the ordinary reader, who is as curious as to the passing events in his neighborhood as is his counterpart on this side of the water. The London edition of the New York *Herald* started with the intention of remedying this great defect in British journalism. But Mr. Bennett's experiment failed. He did not grasp the situation thoroughly, and he could not overcome the prejudice against American journalists which seems to pervade all classes of British society. He dropped occasionally into English ways and habits; it was difficult to determine at times whether his paper was English or American.

The British public look askance at enterprises of so dubious a character; they refused to subscribe, and Mr. Bennett, after dropping half a million dollars, suspended publication in disgust.

Editing in England is by no means the fine art it has become in the United States. Very little attention is paid to details. The managing editor contents himself with giving out topics for leaders and sending instructions to his foreign correspondents. Everything else is left to one or two sub-editors, who, as a rule, have little conception of what constitutes real "news," and are largely responsible for the uninteresting style of British journals. The "copy reader" is unknown to the profession in England. On important papers like the London *Standard* and the Manchester *Guardian*, the sub-editors merely glance over manuscript with a view to its general suitability. Corrections are rarely made, and ordinary errors of grammar and punctuation are left to the watchful eyes of the compositor and proof-reader. Indeed, these gentlemen are practically the editors of the great dailies. The leader writers and sub-editors may be men of great literary ability, but they have no taste for the technicalities of their profession. The foreman printer is responsible for the make-up, and ought properly to be called the night editor; the compositor is held accountable for obvious "outs" and grammatical slips in copy, and the proofreader exercises a careful supervision over all. As a result of this system, the English compositor acquires considerable editorial training. He weighs and criticises his "takes," and frequently makes suggestions to the foreman printer with a view to improving the phraseology; he becomes conversant with all subjects of public importance, and is often more capable of guiding the destinies of a great newspaper than the university man at its head.

The English compositor is "intelligent" in the legitimate sense of the word. He untangles the worst kind of copy; he straightens out contortions of orthography and grammar, and he sets up tables from running matter without grumbling about the incompetency of the sub-editors. I remember several instances where articles which could not be deciphered in the rooms below, were sent to the composing room and put in type so as to enable the editors to judge of their quality. Some years ago I took Mr. George Baker, of the state's attorney's office, to a printers' club house in London. Mr. Baker did not know the company he was in, and was deeply interested in the discussion of a public topic. "Who are those gentlemen?" he asked, on leaving. "They are compositors on the London dailies," I replied. "Compositors!" he exclaimed; "why, I thought they were members of parliament." This compliment will be more highly appreciated when I state that Mr. Baker formerly held a prominent position on the Chicago press.

The English reporter, owing to the depressing influence of his environment, speedily degenerates into a mere machine. He must be a shorthand writer, as longhand work of every kind is frowned upon by the managers of the great journals. He is compelled to use stereotyped phrases in his work, which add to the insufferable dullness of the newspapers. Anything like description in the report of a political gathering is strictly tabooed. The meeting opens in a prescribed way, the speakers are introduced in time-honored fashion, and "the meeting then terminated" invariably winds up the account. The "special commissioner," whose work corresponds to that of our reporters, is allowed more latitude. He can occasionally indulge his fancy, and get out of the beaten track of monotony. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, belonged to this class, but few special commissioners are fortunate enough to make a reputation outside the newspaper offices. English journalism is anonymous in the highest degree. Scarce a dozen newspaper men are known beyond the purlieus of Fleet street. I question whether a score of persons outside the profession know the name of the editor of the London *Times*. This may or may not be a good system. One of its results, however, is to maintain respect for the press. The mysterious "we" is more potent when the identity of the writer is unknown, and what the English journalist loses in personal reputation, the newspaper he serves gains in influence and power.

Press work in England is, on the whole, better compensated than similar work in the United States. Managing editors are paid from $5,000 to $15,000 a year; editorial writers run from $5,000 to $10,000, while special commissioners receive from $2,500 to $10,000. Forbes was paid the latter sum by the London *Daily News*, which also made him a present of $10,000 after his magnificent work during the Russo-Turkish war. Ordinary reporters earn from $10 to $50 per week, according to ability and experience.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BORES.

NOT A LIVE-STOCK TREATISE.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

KILL off the bore! That fellow who thinks he owns the office because he brings in an occasional job. He appropriates desk room, helps himself to stationery, borrows stamps, loafs about the composing room bothering the busy workmen; he sits on one chair and puts his feet on another while weary customers stand; he leans over the counter and lends attentive ear to the bargaining of printer and customer, then makes funny (?) remarks before the customer gets out of hearing; while his book is in hand, he interferes with the routine of the whole office by his cranky ignorance and imagined knowledge of the business. He insists on "long pica" body type, with "small beveer" headings; he kicks because time is charged for making changes; he objects to giving sheets time enough to dry before printing the second side; he makes life a dreary waste to everybody in the place while his work is in, displacing much more profitable business. He finally insists on deductions from the

bill on account of all sorts of trivial things; and adds the finishing touch to the whole by assuming a most offensively patronizing air, as if his patronage alone stood between the printer and failure.

Kill off the bore! That customer who "used to work at the business myself, you know." He wastes the compositor's time by taking his stick and setting a few letters wrong side up, to show he has not forgotten how to manipulate the types; he presumes to criticise the work of the office and point out its defects, the alleged defects usually being the printer's special pride in "new wrinkles." He kicks on composition, presswork and binding of his job, when, in fact, he has no knowledge of what he is talking about.

Kill off the bore! That fellow who takes every opportunity to tell a smutty story, and expects one to listen politely to his nasty filth, and laugh when he does. He mistakes smut for wit, and protrudes his vile tongue on all within hearing, twisting the most innocent remarks of others into the semblance of smutty meaning.

Kill off the bore! That pressman or foreman who accepts a "rake off" from ink agents or machinery salesmen. He knows it comes out of his employer every time in some shape, and is a bore to both agent and employer. How much better and more honorable the sneak thief is than he, remains for the reader to decide. The sneak thief at least lacks the nerve to accept a man's money in one hand and steal from him with the other.

Kill off the bore! That loafing, shiftless workman, too lazy to hold a situation long himself, who spends his spare time visiting his more diligent friends and bothering them with his ceaseless gabble. At the same time, kill off the chap whose tongue is hung in the middle, so that his everlasting chatter never lets up. Let's "have a little peace, even if we have to fight for it."

Kill off the bore! That middleman who bamboozles the printer into giving him special rates, then underbids the printer on the orders of his best customers. He always hangs for special prices, and by a systematic course of artistic lying makes more money out of a job than the printer who does it. The middleman is only a sap-sucker, a parasite, a cockroach, a leech on the business anyhow, who can largely be suppressed by a little vigorous effort on the part of the printer. Let the middleman pay a fair price, then if he can get customers to pay him a figure to leave him a profit, no one can object, since no one but the customer suffers, and he deserves to suffer for his foolishness in giving orders to parties who farm out the work.

Kill off the bore! That woman who asks to have show printing done for nothing because "it is for our church, you know," then has the colossal nerve to urge the printer to buy tickets for cash. Also, the theater manager who jews down the price of printing all through the season, then expects a free lot for his benefit performance in the spring.

Kill off the bore! That secretary of a political club who, because he turned over a few jobs during the campaign, expects to have his own printing done for nothing the balance of his life.

There are many other bores who ought to meet the same fate, but with these mentioned out of the way forever a gloriously roseate dawn of brighter days would steal upon the printer's vexed and wearied soul, and there would be some fun in doing business even if all his profits did have to go into new type and material.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE HINDOO PRINTER—AN EXTRAORDINARY DISCIPLE OF THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

BY MALCOLM MCPHERSON.

WHILE Johann Faust, Gutenberg and Caxton may by some bare possibility have dreamed of the marvelous growth and improvement of the art preservative as we see it at the present day, it is safe to say that not even in their wildest flights of imagination did they ever outline such an extraordinary being as a Hindoo printer. When printing was first invented and books were produced from the coarse wooden blocks, the superstitious multitude suspected that Faust and Gutenberg were in league with the evil one, a relic of which superstition survives to us in the name which is generally applied to the boy in the printing office who has to do the arduous work of the "devil." Had these celebrated fathers of the art happened to hire a stray Hindoo as their assistant, the populace would have had no doubt whatever that they were hand in glove with Sathanos, and that bronzed Oriental would have run a pretty fair chance of being burned at the public market place for practicing wicked and unlawful arts.

Imagine a slightly-built, dark-skinned gentleman standing up at the case wearing nothing on earth but a little silk cap, turned up slippers, and a dhotee, little better than a breech-clout, around his middle, and you have a fair idea of the outward appearance of a Hindoo printer at work, or what he pleases to call work. The sweat streams in rills down the channels of his back, globes of perspiration stand a moment on his forehead and then break and tumble over his nose and thence into the space box. Take a hundred of these Hindoos working in one room under such conditions, and you may possibly realize what kind of an ancient and fish-like smell would overwhelm your nostrils if you happened to enter that composing room. Cologne, before the invention of the scented water which bears its name, had—so Coleridge affirms—over seventy distinct and well-defined stenches, but I am certain that not one of them resembled the unique, the indescribable, odor which floats around like a cloud in a printing office occupied by Hindoos when the thermometer is indicating anything between ninety and a hundred degrees in the shade. Bad as that stench is, however, it is nothing to what it becomes when the time for the noonday meal arrives. The odors of dried fish, garlic, asafœtida, and fifty different kinds of curry mingle with the original stench and give it a sort of flavor, as it were. When the foreman gives the word each man drops his

stick, squats on his heels on the floor, opens his parcel of cooked rice, and then proceeds with his right hand to cram his curry, his rice, his chutney and his dried fish down his throat. After this they chatter for half an hour—and a fearful babel it is—until the bheestie arrives with his mussuck full of water. A bheestie is a water carrier, and his mussuck is a goat skin, sewn up somewhat in the shape of the bellows of a pair of Scotch bagpipes. The almost naked Aquarius passes around the different frames and pours water into the right hand of each man, who laps it up like a dog. Observe the use of the right hand only. For certain reasons the left is never used at meals by a Hindoo of good caste. After the water has been passed around, work is resumed, but the constant chatter goes on all the afternoon and until the paper goes to press shortly after two o'clock in the morning. The foreman, a big paunchy Parsee, named Sorabjee, Rustanjee, Jamsetjee or some "jee," has a thin, squeaky voice and makes more noise than anybody else, as he keeps yelling out his orders, more to show his authority than anything else. To his European superiors he is cringing and obsequious; to his inferiors he is a tyrant first, last and all the time.

With his long, skinny fingers, and a nervous temperament, the Hindoo should be a fast compositor; and he is so in offices where he gets his own language to compose; but in the large European establishments he is exasperatingly slow, simply because English manuscript is Greek to him, and he goes on setting type like an automaton, knowing nothing whatever about the matter on his case, and caring less. The result of this state of affairs is, of course, from nine to a dozen different proofreadings of the same matter. In any large printing office in India proof correcting forms the heaviest item of expense. Notwithstanding so many proofreadings, the most exasperating blunders creep daily into publication, and when an editor receives his morning paper at his bungalow, he opens it with trepidation, and only lays it down with a sigh of relief when he finds nothing that is absolutely scandalous or objectionable. The blunder of a Hindoo proof corrector once got a friend of mine into serious trouble. He was editing the *Times of India*, which is an English newspaper, the policy of which is to support the natives against the government in every case of difference between the two. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam's prime minister in the territory of Hydrabad, and a remarkably able and haughty Mahomedan, expressed his intention to be present at the reception of the prince in Bombay. Here was the *Times of India's* chance. So prominent a native as Sir Salar Jung must be lauded to the skies, even to the innermost heaven occupied by the Hindoo celestials. Accordingly, my friend sat down and penned a gushing pæan in honor of the distinguished visitor. He assured the "princely minister" an enthusiastic welcome from the million inhabitants of Bombay, and made a great many other well-meant but extravagant assurances. Imagine his disgust, his horror, when he opened his paper next morning and found that wherever he had meant to speak of the "princely minister," his proofreaders or printers had made him speak of the "princely monster." He at once wrote a letter of explanation and abject apology to Sir Salar Jung, but the distinguished Hydrabadian was mad, and it was only by the intervention of high government officials that the *Times of India* was not sued for $25,000 damages, and the editor seized and thrown into jail for criminal libel.

I used to keep a scrapbook of some of the extraordinary blunders that appeared in print while I was in India. They were of a kind which it is beyond the power of any American to conceive. The inversions of language, the attempts to use English idioms in their proper sense, the prevalent ignorance of English social habits, produced the most ludicrous effects, and jokes that would make the fortune of any comic paper in the world. I have unfortunately lost that scrapbook, but I remember the funny attempt of one learned Hindoo to render into the vernacular the well-known nursery rhyme about little Jack Horner, who sat in the corner, eating his Christmas pie, and who put in his thumb, and pulled out a plum, saying, O what a good boy am I! Here is the Baboo's version. I think it is unique:

"Chota Jack Horner bita mi corner,
Khaty ko Christmas pie.
Ooska ungli me dalla, ek kismee nekalla,
Aur bolta, Bohut atch a chokra hum hi!"

The Hindoo printer is a constant source of dread to the conscientious editor, but as he could not possibly be supplanted by white labor, he must be regarded as a necessary evil.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

OH, YES!

BY F. W. THOMAS.

WOMEN will some day be printers. They have a natural love of mechanics, machinery and tools, and such a keen perception into the workings of all such things. How can they help but become printers? I tell you that a woman is the ideal mechanic. Is she not widely noted for her ability to drive a nail straight? Did ever anyone hear of a woman who could not take her sewing machine to pieces and put it together again O. K.? Certainly not. Such things are in a woman's sphere. Her appreciation of mechanical devices is so great that she understands them at a glance. A man's ingenuity is nowhere. She is bound to lead the world in these things. Do you doubt it?

Fellow printers, here is proof. Several evenings ago I spent a full quarter of an hour explaining to a fair feminine creature the wonders of *brass rule* bending. For some time I wore the proud air of a man who has done something, and done it well. I prided myself on my descriptive powers. I fancied I had left no shade of doubt or perplexity in her mind as to the character and appearance of *brass rule*. Imagine my horror when in less than half an hour she pointed out some embroidery patterns in a fashion catalogue and asked me if that was not some of "that work done with *gold wire*."

Written for The Inland Printer.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. XII.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

MOST important is the selection of the casting box. It is on this instrument that the accuracy of the work depends. Both top and bottom should be perfectly flat. This is of more importance than that they be absolutely smooth. If the box is too large, it will require an unnecessary amount of strength and waste of time in heating it. If the top is too high when tilted up, the ladle will have to be lifted unnecessarily high. If too low, the stereotyper will have to stoop in placing his matrix and removing the casts. If the box is too light, it will not remain true; if too heavy, it is clumsy to handle and takes too long to heat. It has been found that comparatively thin plates, suitably ribbed, make the best boxes. In the small boxes, where the pressure is applied in the center, the ribs are usually made to radiate from the point of the screw's contact, as in the first figures. In the larger boxes, which are clamped in the corners, the ribs are either longitudinal, as in Fig. 4, or, preferably, there are two sets, one at right angles to the other. Boxes were first made of two plates, the inside surfaces of which were flattened. After the matrix had been laid on the lower plate, the bearers, in three pieces, were placed on its edges and secured by clamps on the corners. The open edge was then tilted up and the metal poured into it. The first improvement consisted in running up arms on the sides of the lower plate, and connecting them with a swinging cross brace, in center of which a screw was placed. By turning this the plates were clamped together. At the same time ribs were added, strengthening the box without making it too heavy. Such boxes are still in use to a moderate extent, Fig. 1 being copied from a European manufacturer's circular. This box, though it answered every purpose, required too much time, and to afford greater ease in handling, short shafts were added on each side of the bottom box, resting in the trunnions of a suitable stand. Such a box naturally falls into an upright or casting position, as shown in Fig. 2, also a copy of a European cut. When the box is to be opened to remove the cast, it is swung into a horizontal position, and the catch shown on the extreme right hand of the cut engages in the bottom half of the box, preventing further movement. The screw is then loosened, the cross arm thrown back, and the cover lifted. Were no provision made against it, the cover would fall back until its top reached the floor.

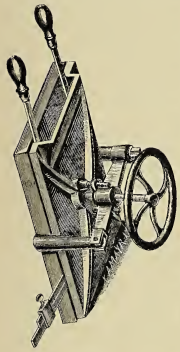


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

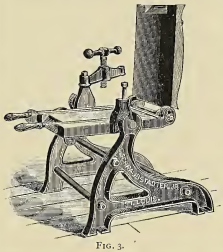


Fig. 3.

To avoid this, the projecting arm is attached to the bottom of the lower half, and the top rests against this. Another form of this apparatus is shown in Fig. 3. Instead of the arm in Fig. 2 it is provided with a balanced hook, part of which may be seen immediately beneath the box. This engages in a cross bar and prevents the box from assuming a vertical position. To keep the top from going back too far, projections are made on the upper halves of the hinges. This, or a similar box, is generally used for small work in this country. For larger work the style shown in Fig. 4 is usually employed. This box also swings in trunnions, A being held in a horizontal position by the uprights B and D. When the box is to be opened the clamps are loosened and the cover raised, the bar E, attached to the stand,

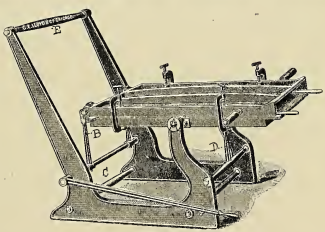


Fig. 4.

preventing it from falling back too far. To bring it into a vertical position for casting, it is only necessary to lift the lever, C, and swing back the arm, B, when the box will fall into an upright position. Instead of having the plates separate, as shown in the first illustration, they are generally hinged at the bottom, as in the other cuts. If but one thickness of plate is to be cast, the hinges are of the usual form, but if various weights of plates are to be cast, or if the box is to be used as a drying press, the hinges are slotted vertically to allow the plates to come down parallel at any thickness.

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE PRINTING TRADE AS AN EDUCATOR.

BY SAM. G. SLOANE.

IS the printing trade a real educator? By this question I mean, do its followers gain any real education from it, independent of all other sources and efforts. That it offers some opportunity for gaining knowledge not afforded by other trades is self-apparent. But are the members of the printing trade—the working printers, both news and job—as a class, better educated as a direct result of their trade than the members of many, if not all, other trades? That they are popularly supposed to be, I know, but, judging by knowledge gained from more than twenty years among them, I do not fear to take issue with this popular notion that printers are better informed on account of their trades than other tradesmen. I will not claim that they are not as well informed as other tradesmen, and I will even admit that they appear to be what is popularly claimed for them. I am of the belief that this reputation of superiority is gained partly from supposed opportunity to acquire knowledge afforded by the trade, and partly because the printer gains the knowledge acquired from his trade in advance of other tradesmen. I say "supposed opportunity" purposely, for I know from personal experience that the trade does not afford the educational advantages popularly attributed to it both by its members and those outside of it. Those outside jump at the conclusion that because one's work is with books and papers, that, as a consequence, he must know all about them. They do not know that the printer in his work rarely sees all of a book or paper, or any of their articles entire, and, although engaged in the making of books and papers, he does not, by his work, gain full knowledge of their contents. Besides, it is but a meager percentage of the many books and papers made by the printers' hands that are real educators, and of course the number of printers employed upon them is small in comparison with the total number engaged in the trade. "Of making many books there is no end," but, alas! how few of them are real educators even to those who read them entire, which the printer engaged in making them cannot do except as other people do. While his work is that of putting knowledge into shape for the world, the printer to possess that knowledge must acquire it in the same manner others do; he must seek and acquire it for its own sake. Of course he cannot help gaining some knowledge of the subject matter of the books and papers upon which he is engaged by his work, and herein lies what ought to be a real advantage of the printing trade over others as an educator. In it one is afforded opportunity to gain an insight into what there is to be learned in the realm of books and papers; it points out many things that ought to be learned; it shows one the road to knowledge, but does not afford that knowledge. Like a guideboard, it points the way but does not take one there. But, in the light of the facts, I am compelled to say these pointers are not made as much of by a great majority of the workers in the printing trade as they should be. At best the knowledge gained by the printer from his trade is but fragmentary and disconnected, and of slight availability; it can hardly be said to come under the head of education. I am sometimes inclined to the opinion that such fragmentary knowledge is really detrimental rather than beneficial, and this opinion can be sustained by several reasons. It tends to put one in the habit of being satisfied with superficial knowledge, rather than delve deep and get the bottom facts of the subjects of which partial knowledge is gained. I think the printer's trade is one well calculated to give him a little and fragmentary knowledge of many things; but that it will give him full knowledge of any subject, study or science, I do not think can be claimed and the claim sustained. This superficial, disjointed information is not education, and is to many detrimental rather than beneficial. To be sure it is a taste; and to many, a taste that comes without effort is sufficient. Especially is this true when special effort is necessary to acquire more. And, furthermore, to make the effort required to gain more information on a subject of which some knowledge has been gained in his work, seems to the printer much like continuing his work after working hours are ended. That his work is so much with his brain is often given by the printer as an excuse for not indulging in much that is of a mental character outside of working hours.

Another reason why the printer's trade is not the educator it is popularly thought to be is, that while much of his work is of a mental character it becomes mechanical in a very great degree—so much so that practically no knowledge is retained of a piece of work after it has passed through his hands. I think any old printer will attest to the correctness of this statement. The printer finds after he has worked on a subject that to know it he must give it study as though he had never seen it.

While I believe the printer is as great, and may be a greater, reader of newspapers and like literature, I am not ready to make the claim that he is superior as a student of solid, substantial literature to workers in other trades. That he should be, I will admit; that he is, I cannot. From my acquaintance and observation among them I do not feel warranted in saying that the percentage of printers who own a library, or even the nucleus of one, of good books, is any larger than in other trades. Too many of them are apparently content to rest upon the reputation of being superior to other tradesmen in point of learning. The inclination to be satisfied with the reputation for possessing a thing, even though the thing is not possessed, is not absent in the printer any more than others of the great human race; for this reason he rests upon laurels popularly attributed to him, but which he does not have. It is a homely old saying "that so long as a man thinks he knows it all, he does not learn anything." So long as the printer is satisfied with the mere reputation for knowledge, he does not seek very assiduously to acquire it. This is the point I wish to make, that the printer's trade is not, but is popularly supposed to be, an educator within itself; therefore, the printer is, other things being

equal, accorded the possession of knowledge superior to other tradesmen. The detriment to the printer follows from being satisfied with this erroneously attributed superiority, and, therefore, failing to acquire the knowledge that would give him the real superiority.

It has not been my aim in this article to detract from the real intelligence and learning of the printer, nor do I think I have done so. My aim has been to show that the knowledge afforded by his trade is at best fragmentary and superficial, and cannot be denominated an education. I would urge him to take up some course of reading or study outside and independent of his work, and pursue it assiduously until he becomes as thorough and proficient in it as possible. Such knowledge will prove both beneficial and a pleasure, and the laurels it brings will be real and fairly won.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A JOB PRESS.

NO. II.— BY F. J. HURLBUT.

THE incidents in my life are very like the record of a human life, in that they portray a series of errors and misfortunes that inevitably tend to shorten the narrator's existence, but they differ greatly in the respect that the human being and I sustain opposite relations to natural law. He is both its servant and its master, while I am simply its slave, without his inherent possibility of altering my relation thereto.

This observation is not so much of digression from my narrative as you might at first conclude, for I have discovered that I am a sort of object lesson to a great variety of students whose varying degrees of aptitude and intelligence are exhibited to no better advantage than when they assume the management of a printing press. Some of them, apparently, think I am an inspired creature, having brains, which they have not, and treat me as though I ought to perform the same feats under all circumstances and conditions, without the assistance of that indefinable quality which our Yankee forefathers called "gumption," and which is occasionally described as common sense.

You will remember that I said my purchaser assured the dealer of whom he purchased me that he knew all about my construction and my adaptabilities. Well, that must have been a joke, for he knew no more about me than a good methodist deacon knows of the tempting but elusive jack-pot. He put me in charge of a small boy whose value consisted of the facts that he would work for small pay and could feed rapidly, so rapidly, indeed, that it mattered little to him whether one or six sheets went in at once, and he had a wonderful faculty of hiding the spoiled sheets and disposing of them during occasional trips to a convenient closet.

I never shall forget how emphatically the master impressed upon that boy the necessity for feeding up to gauge, keeping the wheel turning, watching his color, etc., *but not a word about oil.* Being quite new, and but partially oiled, it was not long before my bearings were like the lips of a desert traveler, and before the day was passed the belt on my driving pulley slipped whenever the boy gave me steam. This attracted attention, and the boy was told that I *might* require oiling, so he oiled me at every point except the crank shaft, where I needed it most. This eased my action a little, but nature was bound to assert itself at that crank shaft, and presently I came to a full stop, the belt screeched and tugged, but to no purpose. The journal was cut.

There was a regular inquest held over me then, and I was thoroughly oiled on all my bearings, including the seat of trouble, but it was too late; several strong fellows tried to start my fly-wheel, but no one could discover the cause of the difficulty. Finally the dealer was called upon to "send a man over to fix that press. It won't run." The machinist who responded removed the crank-shaft at once and showed it to the printer, who merely remarked, "Well, that press was well oiled, and if it had been fitted properly the cutting would not have occurred." He had learned a lesson, though he had not the courage to admit it.

My next misfortune was caused by a loose gripper. The boy was using only one gripper and simply shoved the other out of the way, but did not secure it tightly, and the jar of the press moved it gradually toward the outer edge of the bed. The boy was feeding merrily, nearer and nearer crept that horrible gripper, and I fairly trembled as I anticipated the disaster which must follow when it arrived at a point where it would be caught between the platen and the bearer of the bed, but there was neither intelligence nor kindly hand to avert my doom, and—crash! my pinion was stripped from the shaft and broken into several pieces.

Now, my friend, what do you suppose occurred? Why, the boy was discharged for his carelessness and the printer got a new pinion and paid for it without a murmur? Not so. He was assured that the press was running as usual, when it suddenly broke down without cause or warning. And this was the story he told the dealer, who, poor man, finally compromised by furnishing a new pinion at half price. The fact was that no one had the sense to get at the cause of the disaster, and not one of them will ever know what it was, but the relations between my owner and my builder are strained, and always will be. Neither of them dares refer to the breakage.

Since then I have seen my companions broken down repeatedly in various places under similarly mysterious circumstances, but in very few cases has the blame been placed where it belonged, namely, to the carelessness or stupidity of the operator. It is always the same old chestnut. "I don't know how it happened. The press was running all right when it suddenly broke down without cause or warning."

One warm day in April, when the atmosphere was damp as well as hot, the boy in charge of me reported to the printer that I was slurring, and he could not stop it. The printer examined a sheet of the job, thought as the boy did, of course, and notified the dealer that the

press slurred. The fact was that the rollers were made for winter use, the warm, damp day had softened them, the job in hand had a great deal of rule work in it, the rules were cutting the rollers, and the composition was mixing with the ink, which made the job work very dirty. That was all, but the machinist who came to examine me could not discover the difficulty. It was not in his line. He was sure that I did not slur, but he could not make the printer believe it, and to this day my owner insists that I "sometimes slur." It happened that the roller maker came in at that time, on his usual rounds, and suggested to the printer that it was time to order new rollers, pointing to the condition of mine as evidence. The job was put on another machine, new rollers were ordered for me, and thus ended another experience which should have been a valuable lesson for my owner, but of which he either would not or could not avail himself.

One disaster that befell me will never be erased from my memory. It arose from my owner's overestimate of my endurance. He put on a run of fifty thousand large labels, duplicated so that the form filled the chase. I had a good fountain, so the color was all right, but he used pretty hard packing, and there was considerable soiled surface in each label, and this multiplied gave me a terrible load. There was not sufficient strain to cause a breakage at any one impression, but each impression strained every part of me to its fullest tension. Now, if a practical man had watched my labors he would have seen that my large gear wheel bent outward at every impression by the pull from the side arm, that was just like taking a piece of wire and bending it backward and forward with your fingers, and, this bending process occurring always at the same place in the wheel, a weakening was sure to result. On the second day of this run the feeder began to notice that there was trouble brewing. The impression grew lighter, and he forced my platen forward, and finally he called for help, when an examination revealed a long crack in my large gear wheel, which opened wider with every impression. *I was carrying too heavy a burden.* I was being worked to my full capacity under circumstances that left me no chance to save myself. This is a common error with printers, and affords proof of what I have all along claimed, namely, that the job press is the drudge of the printing office; is subjected to greater burdens in proportion to its natural capacity than any other machine.

Did you ever think to compare, by actual figures, the difference between what is expected of a cylinder press and the tasks that are set for the bed and platen machine? Well, let me give you a pointer. You know the old proposition that two elements are required for printing, and that these are "ink" and "squeeze." You know, further, that you can, to a certain extent, substitute one of these elements for the other, only in a slight degree, however. The "squeeze" is the actual labor of the machine. Your ponderous two-revolution, with a printing surface fifty inches long, has less squeezing to do than a little 8-by-12 jobber, providing that both have full forms to work. It is a simple calculation. When the cylinder is printing, its contact with the form is 50 by $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, equaling $3\frac{1}{16}$ square inches of printing contact. The job press must print 8 by 12, equaling 96 inches. Besides this, the jobber does its work in a manner that gives it no leverage. It must go over a given center under the severest strain, while the cylinder rolls over its form.

Probably you never thought, before now, that the lofty cylinder press that costs so much, and is so greatly admired, is not doing a tenth of the actual work performed by its little neighbor who trundles along in its humble, unpretentious manner; that is, it does not expend as much force in actual printing. It is a great, unwieldy bulk, and four-fifths of its force is spent, not in printing, but in propelling its bed. You may think there is a little jealousy at the bottom of this idea, but, whether there is or not, it is readily susceptible of proof.

I find there is not time to give you anything like an account of my experiences in a single chapter, as I cannot resist the temptation to linger over some of the lessons learned by the wayside. I am now in a condition that may be considered *passé*. The zenith of my life is past, and I know that it might have been prolonged almost indefinitely if I had been operated with due care and intelligence, which two qualities are admirable substitutes for skill.

If you should ever desire to hear more about my tribulations, call on me, and I will recount them as they occur to me. I will leave you to digest what I have already said, with the added statement that the job press is the pack mule of the printing office. It is given less consideration than any other machine. It is put into the hands of incompetents, and expected to respond with unvarying uniformity to the touch of all kinds of talent, or people without talent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS AS GOSSIPERS.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

"Oh, yes, they will gossip, must gossip, I trow,
Some people about each other you know."

WHEN the present generation of gossipers shall have ceased to exist; when their "forms" are locked up in the "chase" of everlasting sleep and their gossipy tongues are forever stilled; when they are no longer able to transmit their messages of disturbance from one to another, their places will be filled by new recruits, and the misfortunes, real and imaginary, of fellow mortals will be heralded forth in the same telephonic manner in which gossip is exchanged at the present time. From time immemorial it has been ever thus, and will continue until the world ceases to be.

But it is particularly in reference to printers as gossipers that I wish to speak at the present. They are everywhere recognized (and by printers themselves) as the peers of gossipers, or back-cappers, which is a more recent title, but having the same meaning as the

primitive word. And from a knowledge of certain facts gleaned by close observation, I am convinced that the assumption in this regard is well based, and that a large number of the gossipers of the present time are really found among members of the art preservative. Gossip is not strictly confined, as is generally supposed, to members of the female sex. This is an erroneous impression, and an injustice to womankind. Admitting freely that no opportunities are lost in this regard by the opposite sex, yet I am led to believe that no small amount of gossip is indulged in by our own sex, and a considerable portion of it is maliciously carried forward by knights of the stick and rule. In substantiation of my statement we have only to look about us and study the methods pursued by these human telephones, and there will be but one conclusion arrived at—that as tale-bearers a large percentage of the printers of today are entitled to seats in the front row.

If you are in possession of anything important concerning yourself or somebody else which you don't wish to become generally known, beware of these printorial trouble-breeders, for if you should accidentally disclose your secret to one of them in the morning, before night you will regret that you hadn't remained silent, for by that time it will be the common property of every printer in town. It seems inconsistent that a body of men banded together for mutual protection should take delight in publishing to the world the misfortunes of their brethren; but unhappily such is the case in regard to some of the printers of today. If one of their number is unfortunate enough to fall from grace, instead of endeavoring to shield his weakness from the knowledge and criticism of others, the typographical gossiper will travel as fast as possible in order to acquaint as many as he readily can of his fellow-craftsman's misfortune.

Much of the gossip emanating from printers is prompted by the demon known as the green-eyed monster, whose evil influence is forever creating discord and causing dissensions to exist where the relations of one to another should never be aught than friendly. It is a destructive rock upon which the barque of friendship has many times been wrecked. It has transformed friends into enemies, and created life animosities. If a fellow-craftsman is succeeding beyond his expectations in any undertaking the malicious gossiper allows this demon to become aroused within him, and any indiscretion, however slight, on the part of the successful one, is eagerly grasped by the envious tale-bearer and magnified as much as possible, and then peddled out to the craft gloatingly and with evil intentions, but usually such stories carry with them their own condemnation.

As members of the art preservative, if we must gossip let it be of the good deeds rather than the misfortunes and indiscretions of our fellow-craftsmen. Let us be charitably disposed toward one another, and if one of us is unfortunate enough to fall by the wayside let the remaining ones, as far as is consistent with their manhood, endeavor to shield the erring one's misfortune from the knowledge of the outside world.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LONG SERVICE AT THE CASES.

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON JOHNSTON.

SOMETHING like six years ago an article appeared in the New York *Sun* from a correspondent at Erie, Pennsylvania, calling attention to one Michael J. Quinn, known among the printers of that city as "Father Quinn," who, it was thought, had cashed in a longer string than any man then living and working regularly at the cases. The article states that Father Quinn was apprenticed to a printer in the city of Waterford, Ireland, in 1830, and, after serving his apprenticeship, got cases on the London *Times*, and "stuck" a large portion of the type from which the notice of Queen Victoria's marriage was printed. He soon after came to America, and for seven years held cases on the New York *Evening Post*, then for twenty years held cases on the Erie *Dispatch*, and in 1884 was still holding cases on the Erie *Daily Herald*. Mr. Quinn was then a little over sixty-nine years old, and claimed to have averaged about 7,500 ems per each working day of his life at case, which, during fifty-four years, would amount to about 119,340,000 ems of matter, which figures may be the better comprehended, perhaps, if it be estimated that in setting that enormous amount it must have been necessary for him to have handled, counting in distribution, about 716,020,000 separate pieces of metal.

Since that article appeared it has been my good fortune to stumble over four other printers who can beat that record in some of its most important features.

In Lancaster, Pennsylvania, lives John H. Pearsol, who claims to have been apprenticed to a printer in the summer of 1826. He was then seven years of age, and for a while acted more in the capacity of errand boy for Hugh Maxwell, the then publisher of the Lancaster *Gazette*, than as a printer. But that he must have been more than usually diligent in learning is evidenced by the fact that before he was fourteen years of age he had earned the reputation of being one of the swiftest compositors in the United States. In speaking of his apprenticeship, he says he had to be placed on a chair to get high enough to see the boxes, his instructor frequently taking him by the back of the head and bumping his cranium on the case to make him remember a box containing a letter, the situation of which he had forgotten. He facetiously adds that having had the trade bumped into him, he thinks it stuck by him better than as if he had bumped into it. At the age of eight, with all his errands and "dirty devil work," he had won the proud distinction of outstripping the best compositor in the office. Mr. Pearsol will be seventy-three, if living, the 12th of next January (1891). In 1856, he associated with himself Mr. J. M. W. Geist, and together they started the *Daily Express*, now the oldest daily in Lancaster county. The paper has always been a staunch temperance organ, reflecting the opinions and principles of its proprietors, largely for a cause which dated back to Mr. Pearsol's third year of age, when he was deprived of his mother by the pistol of a drunken ruffian, from

whom she tried to shield his (the ruffian's) family. Mr. Pearsol says he is just as much of a compositor, and labors at his cases, to-day as he was in the summer of 1826, which is sixty-four years ago.

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, there has been for the past eight years, as compositor on the *United States Miller*, Mr. Elijah Rawson, who commenced working at the business in 1828, in the office of the Windsor (Vt.) *Chronicle*, and remembers distinctly having set some of the type from which President Jackson's first inaugural address was printed.

In 1831 he went to Boston where he finished his apprenticeship in 1833, and spent the next summer in Brooklyn, Connecticut, working in the office of a paper of which William H. Burleigh, who that summer became brother-in-law to William Lloyd Garrison, was editor and compositor. From this time on Mr. Rawson led a roaming life, never stopping any great length of time in any place until about 1852, when he settled down at Burlington, Vermont, and lived there almost continuously until 1882, and acted in the capacity of foreman and local editor most of that time. He left Vermont in 1882, and took up his residence at the place first above mentioned. As a compositor it has been a part of his good fortune to have worked from the manuscripts of such authors as Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston; Grant Thorburn, Epes Sargent, Edgar A. Poe, W. H. Herbert (better known as Frank Forrester), Governor Slade, Charles G. Eastman, John G. Saxe, Bishop Hopkins, Prof. Zadock Thompson and A. A. Earle.

Mr. Rawson left a senior in the business, who was holding cases on the Vermont *Chronicle*, named Charles Severance, but whether he is still living and at work I have been unable to ascertain.

Mr. Rawson, beside his work at the cases, has written much for newspapers and magazines against intemperance, immorality and infidelity, and very recently published a work entitled "Rawson on Intoxication," in which he draws a number of moral teachings from various examples presented in the Bible not strictly referring to the drink habit.

Mr. Rawson is now seventy-seven years of age, and, though never having possessed a strong constitution, seldom misses a day at his cases.

Another long-time servant of the "art preservative" lives in Port Austin, Huron county, Michigan, William T. Clark, Sr., by name.

Mr. Clark apprenticed himself to a printer at Mercer, Pennsylvania, in 1826, in the seventeenth year of his age. He was to have served this printer three years, but the fortunes of trade placed the proprietor among the failures at the end of a year, so a few days later Mr. Clark, with a pack on his back, wended his way on foot to Pittsburgh, some sixty miles distant, and there, after many discouragements, got a position at $6 per month with board, and he says he saved money out of that. Early in 1828 he got a position with Simon Cameron, who was then state printer at Harrisburg, and received $7 per week, boarding with Mr. Cameron at $2.50 per week. Soon after he found himself in Philadelphia, where for five years he held cases on a new daily that was just starting up. Here he averaged about 7,000 ems per day, including night-work once or twice each week, and received 22½ cents per 1,000. With the savings of this period he returned to Mercer in 1833 and purchased a newspaper office with the magnificent patronage of 450 subscribers. In 1844 he left the old Whig party, of which his paper had been the organ, and joined the Libertys, supporting James G. Birney for the presidency, soon after becoming acquainted with William H. Burleigh, spoken of above, who was then editor of the *Christian Witness*, at Pittsburgh, a strong organ of the Libertys in that section.

In 1861 Mr. Clark was appointed by Secretary Chase as internal revenue collector for the twentieth Pennsylvania district, and he opened headquarters at Meadville, where he also bought out a newspaper plant. In 1867 he moved to Erie, Michigan, to supervise the business of his son, but the business soon proved a failure and he and his son re-entered the newspaper business at Port Austin, where he has resided since 1872. Repeating the action of his earlier years Mr. Clark has left the Republican party to aid what appears to him to be the coming party—the Prohibition, and is now running his paper in its interests.

Mr. Clark is eighty-one years old, and, as he expresses it, "am still able to do a very good day's work at the cases and desk, and am feeling all the better for having it to do." He is blessed with excellent health and may continue for years still to come. He says he remembers Father Quinn, of Erie, well, and recalls Mr. Quinn's sending once to Johnson & Smith, of Philadelphia, for a composing stick, stating that he had used his present stick over thirty years, requesting that a bill be sent with it. Mr. Clark says they forwarded him a very finely finished stick, stating that one who had worked for thirty years with one stick was well deserving of another, gratis.

A case was mentioned in the papers not long since of William Eaton, who was said to be in his eighty-fourth year, and had been setting type constantly for nearly seventy years, and was at work on the Danville (Vt.) *North Star*. The article stated that Mr. Eaton was in excellent health and had lost but few days in all that long service at the cases. I have been unable as yet to verify this report. However this last may be, I believe the facts concerning the four mentioned above form a quarto of more than usual interest to that ubiquitous race, the printers.

Bill Nye humorously makes this announcement: "I have a neat little printing press, which I secured by getting a new subscriber and 35 cents for a paper which desired to extend its circulation so that it could do a great deal more good than it had ever been able to do before. It is a good little press, but is really better, I find, for a cider press than for printing. It is too earnest and too desirous of making a deep impression, I think. It would be a good machine to prepare reading matter for the blind, because it can be read better on the back than on the front, and better by touch than by sight."

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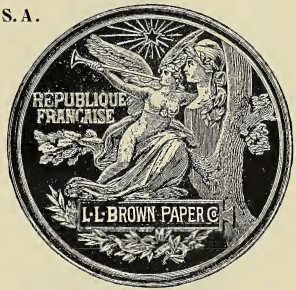
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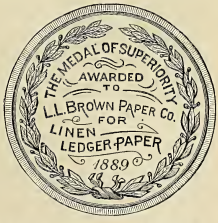
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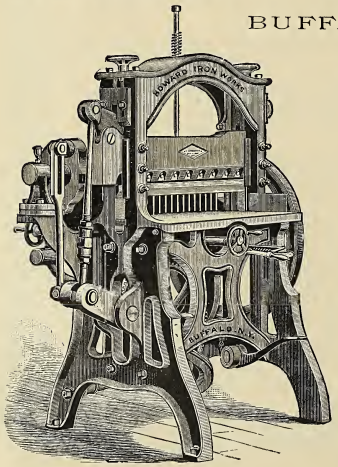
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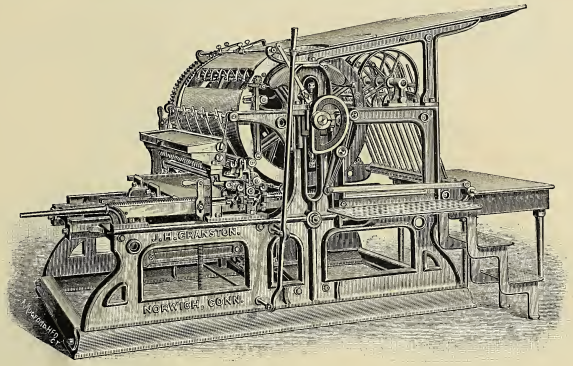
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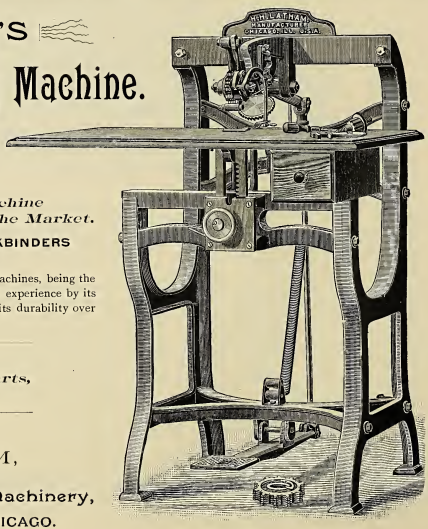
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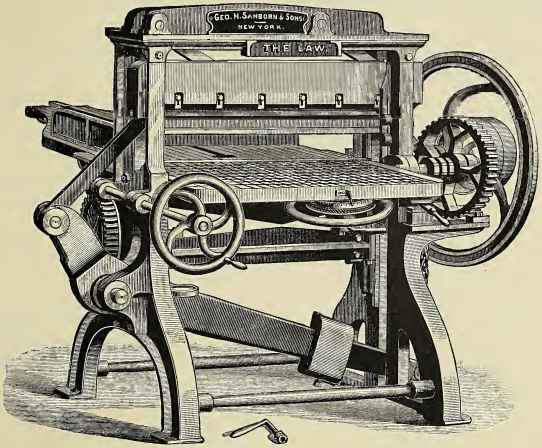
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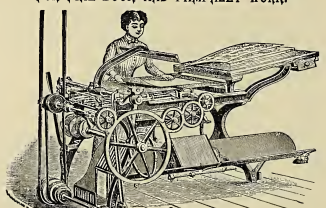
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

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H. O. SHEPARD, *Prest.*; C. F. WHITMARSH, *Sec.*; D. L. EVANS, *Treas.*

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CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1890.

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the twentieth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor upon the Editor of this Journal by sending him news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

ONE of the most interesting and instructive features connected with the recent session of the United Typothetæ was the discussion on the question of international copyright, and the views advanced respectively by Messrs. Ennis of St. Louis and De Vinne of New York, which showed that both these gentlemen, though looking at the subject through different glasses, had given it due deliberation, and were thoroughly conversant with the pro and con sides of the question. Although their remarks were published in extenso in the September issue, we believe a brief review of the same will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The pith of the objection urged by Mr. Ennis against the so-called Chace bill was, the typesetting clause upon which such stress is laid was simply a sop to the printers to secure their aid in pushing the bill through congress, while half a dozen callings have as much interest as the printer in the bearings of the bill. As it covers everything from a chromo to a primer, including engravings, paintings, wood cuts, maps, and dramatic and musical compositions, it would involve our lithographers and printers in endless litigation, and make it possible for suits to be brought if a cut, vignette, flourish or design is used though it may have been copyrighted in Belgium, France or England. Further, that the enactment of the bill would operate as a tax on knowledge, increase the cost of books, retard the development of art and science, and give a monopoly to a few citizens at the expense of the many. In short, that the real objects of the bill are to make it possible for a coterie of rich publishers to control the book-making industry, stamp out all small rivals, and make the price of books what they please. Economic questions should have practical, not theoretical solutions, and that before such an important measure becomes a law, its merits or demerits should be thoroughly discussed and understood.

These views were vigorously combated by Mr. De Vinne, who denied that the passage of the bill referred to would either make books higher in price or prevent the diffusion of knowledge. The price of each new book is determined largely by its cost, and the competition which determines the printers' prices also determines the publishers' prices. The ultimate tendency of copyright, domestic or international, will be to make books cheaper, because it will favor the printing of two or more editions of every popular book to suit the purse of every class of buyers. Domestic copyright has not made popular books dear in Germany and France, where good books are as cheap as they are in the United States.

Again, the best books are beyond the operation of all copyright laws. Even after the passage of the proposed law any printer "can reprint all the poetry in the world, from Job and Homer to Byron and Browning; all the masterpieces of fiction, science or philosophy; all the text books of age and authority," while it is a fact which admits of no denial that nearly all entertainment and knowledge to be had comes not from new but from old

books, over which no form of copyright can ever have control. The literary inheritance of the world will not be diminished in the slightest because international copyright can have no effect on books that have been written and printed, as it deals only with those that are yet to be written.

The claim that international copyright will make a *monopoly* of publishing, was also denied. That foreign authors will, in all probability, prefer to deal with old established houses was admitted, but a country like our own, that has so many thousands of printing offices, will not eventually be dependent on any firm, trust or combination for its books. They will continue to be printed and sold by those who can do the work most efficiently, and to the foreign author it will be of no consequence in what city the publisher does his business.

As stated, the discussion of this important question from different standpoints cannot fail to have a beneficial effect, and will go a great way to instruct and enlighten those who heretofore have given the subject little, if any consideration.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

THE October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER contained the announcement that a meeting of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, proposed to be erected at Colorado Springs, would be held in the city of Chicago on Wednesday, November 19, at which time designs and specifications for such a structure would be examined, and in all probability determined on — said building to be erected at a cost of between $35,000 and $40,000. As a certain discretionary power is vested in these representatives, and as the action taken at the forthcoming meeting will no doubt assume a definite shape, it may not be out of place at this time to present a few suggestions in connection therewith.

If the statement made by Captain De Coursey, president of the Board of Trade of Colorado Springs, is correct — and we have no reason to doubt it — the eighty acres presented to the International Typographical Union will have a market value in 1892 of $200,000. And be it remembered this is no haphazard estimate. The site is universally acknowledged to be the most valuable and desirable in the locality of that beautiful city, which is recognized as the sanitarium of the country, and, taking into consideration the increase in value in far less favored situations and the character and cost of the structures erected and about to be erected thereon, *subsequent* to its acceptance, and the avidity with which property in its immediate vicinity is being purchased and improved, the claim seems fully warranted.

Under these circumstances we trust the board of trustees will look at the question in all its bearings before arriving at a decision. While it is true that under the condition of the gift the erection of a $20,000 structure would comply with the terms of the bond, it is also well to remember they are acting and building for the future, and that there is a vast difference between an extravagant and cheese-paring policy. Though they may not feel warranted in committing the International Typographical Union to an expenditure which is unwarranted or which is likely to involve it in trouble, it is certainly within their province to contract for a building within their present means, which, however, may be extended from time to time as funds and circumstances warrant, without destroying its symmetry, and which, when completed, will be an honor to the craft and the city in which it is located.

We have insisted from the inception of the enterprise, in considering it from a broad gauge point of view, that enough of employing printers can be found who will not only liberally contribute to the erection of such a home, but also to its endowment and annual support as to place its success beyond a peradventure, if the proper steps are taken. A craft pride to maintain its control and management in the proper channels is commendable, and one to which no exception can legitimately be taken, yet the fact that employers had a voice in the directorate would be a source of strength both from a pecuniary and business standpoint. Let us trust that the gentlemen who have charge of the enterprise will prove equal to the emergency.

THE ESTIENNE SCHOOL.

NOW that the subject of technical education is awakening such an interest in the United States, the following account of the scope and objects of this well-known French training school will no doubt prove of special interest to the majority of our readers. The Estienne Technical School was established in Paris, November, 1889, by the municipal council of that city, for the purpose of furnishing gratuitous instructions to pupils in all branches relating to the industry and art of printing. In 1883 M. Magnuski, the present director, conceived the idea of founding such an institution, and was delegated by the municipal council of Paris to visit the various technical schools of Europe for the purpose of inspecting their methods of instruction. During this tour he secured a superb collection of books published by the Estiennes, a celebrated family of French printers.

At the opening of this school, November 15, 1889, one hundred and forty-seven pupils presented themselves for examination, of which one hundred were received. These were divided into two classes of fifty each, and for the first year were given an elementary course of instruction in typography, lithography, photography and binding. By this method the instructors at the close of the year are better enabled to determine for which particular branch of the industry each individual is best adapted; and at the same time gives to each a general knowledge of the technique of the various branches, which is not undesirable to the specialist in any one line.

As an illustration, M. Victor Breton, professor of typographical composition, found but forty out of the one hundred whom he considered apt in this department,

and of these only eight or ten would be chosen to pursue the professional course. The remainder would be selected for other branches, or, failing in all, yet may have discovered from the year's training and experiment for what other vocation in life they are best fitted by nature. Thirty branches are included in the course, among which are, in the department of typography — composition, printing, stereotyping, electrotyping, casting ; in lithography—crayon, pen, engraving on stone, lithographic printing ; in engraving—graving upon wood and copper, etching and relief, copper-plate impression; in binding — stitching, gilding, ruling, papeterie, boarding, marbling, etc.

In order to render more immediate service to the industry, an evening school was added in December, 1889, for the benefit of printers and apprentices throughout the city. The attendance at the evening course numbered from ninety to one hundred, the hours being from eight to ten o'clock.

The success which has attended the first year of this work has exceeded the expectation of the instructors, the president, M. Cousset, and the municipal council. During the summer ten of the most promising pupils, accompanied by three of their teachers, have visited the technical schools of France and adjoining countries, the expense of the tour being borne by the institution.

The library and museum have received generous donations from printers, publishers and other friends of the school. The pupils, in addition to the tuition, are also given breakfast and lunch. No pupil under thirteen years of age can enter the institution. The requirements for admission are a certificate of birth, vaccination and a certain proficiency in studies, which are supplemented by an examination by the faculty. After completing the course the graduates may, after one year of military service (in time of peace), receive permission to leave their native land, if the object be the pursuit of their profession in foreign countries.

It is the hope of the instructors to accomplish better results in following years, as during the experimental year they experienced some difficulty in passing from individual to collective teaching, and, moreover, they were obliged to proceed without the aid of experience, which furnishes not an inconsiderable aid to higher achievement.

TAKE A DOSE OF YOUR OWN MEDICINE.

THIS is a very common expression, and THE INLAND PRINTER, acting on the suggestion, has recently put it in practice by advertising itself in its own columns, and the result has been of the most gratifying character and practically demonstrated its value as an *advertising* medium. Numerous clubs and subscriptions have since been the product of each mail— some of them reaching the hundreds. Advertisers, what it has done for itself it can do for you. A word to the wise is sufficient.

THE article in the present issue under the caption of "Long Service at the Case" will be found well worthy of careful perusal.

THE Imperial State Printing Office, Vienna, Austria, will give a calendar exhibit the latter part of December, 1890, and extends an invitation to all printing and lithographic firms in the United States, which make a specialty of this class of work, to forward specimens of the same to the *Staats-Druckerei*, Vienna.

THE memorial stones of the new buildings of the Printers' Almshouses, at London, England, were laid on September 22, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mrs. W. H. Collingridge. The baroness is a liberal contributor to the charity, which is for the benefit of worn-out printers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. VIII.—BY A PRESSMAN.

IN the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, C. P., Atlanta, Georgia, writes that whenever he puts on a heavy form on his two-revolution press the tympan seems to be subjected to a grinding process and breaks at the gripper edge. I should think, from the effect produced, that it is caused by wear in the journals of the cylinder shaft. While the cylinder is apparently riding snug on the bearers, really when it strikes the form it is lifted clear of them ; this necessitates the carrying of more packing than should be used. It will readily be seen that every sheet that is placed on a tympan means an increase in the size of the circle described by the impression surface, and when that is greater than what will travel in exact unison with the surface of the form, grinding is sure to be the result.

Let him set his bearers eleven-twelfths of an inch high and a thickness of a thick sheet of paper over, and, getting the impression side of the cylinder down, let the cylinder down on the bearers fairly tight. Then test the journals by placing a lever in position under the cylinder at one end, and, getting sufficient force on it, endeavor to pry it up. If it responds to this, note how much space shows between the bearers and lower it down until it will not lift. Do the same on the opposite side of the press, repack the cylinder, and I think the trouble will have disappeared.

* * *

In a recent circular issued by a press manufacturer, the statement is made that owing to the fact of there being four tracks under the bed of their press, overlaying was unnecessary.

It seems strange that reputable business men should stoop so low as to deliberately make an assertion of this kind. They, as well as every pressman, know that there is no truth in it ; that every form that goes on a cylinder press requires making ready if presentable printing is to be done. It may be that in calling attention to this I am filling a Don Quixote role — running a tilt against a windmill, as it were — but it is only as pressmen have the courage to speak out on this and kindred subjects that it will be possible for employers to purchase intelligently. Of course there are pressmen whose opinions

on presses, inks, etc., are almost, if not quite, worthless, yet when an employer secures a pressman who is intelligent enough to know his business and honest enough to regard his employer's interest, he should be consulted and his advice given proper consideration when purchases become necessary.

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Why will press manufacturers persist in placing distributing rollers at an acute angle? There are certainly better ways. Set in this manner, one portion of the roller receives the motion from the ink table before the rest, with the result that one end of each roller almost invariably has the face ground off it. It would seem that were the distributing rollers set at right angles with the frame of the press and provided with a vibrating attachment, either on the rollers themselves or on the riders, fully as good distribution could be obtained, the roller-maker would not be blamed for what is not his fault, and the pressman, being enabled to avoid the accumulation of dirt on the ink table, from the wear of the rollers, would be happy. Is not this a desirable result, messieurs the manufacturers?

***

While manufacturers have been giving the greatest attention to the perfection of newspaper presses, they have, to a great extent, overlooked the necessity of increasing the speed of the book press. The time is coming, nay it is almost here, when a great part of the book printing will be done on web perfecting presses.

One of the main obstacles to the immediate use of such presses is the fact that the plates now in the possession of the publishers are flat. Either all such plates would have to be reproduced in a curved form, or some apparatus for curving the flat plates would need to be perfected. Of course, for short editions the labor of making ready on a web press would be too costly, but there are a large number of books published every year with an edition sufficiently large to justify the outlay. Indeed, the run might be lengthened in many cases by running a number of books together. This method, if properly developed, might result in doubling or quadrupling the number of impressions between each make-ready.

To the objection that may be urged that presswork of good quality will not be produced on web presses, it might be replied that such work *is* now produced. The text forms of the *Century* magazine are all printed on a web perfecting press, which turns out very good work and at an average speed of about twenty-five thousand perfected copies of a sixty-four page form daily. Of course, it requires a very skillful pressman to operate those presses on fine work, but when the demand for such men is made, no doubt they will be forthcoming. It will be well for all of us who are engaged in book-producing, both publishers, employing printers and pressmen, to keep our eyes open to the fact that we are living in a transition period, and that the methods which we look on today as being almost perfect, will appear to our successors, nay even to ourselves, some years hence as being but very crude attempts to develope a science which is destined to revolutionize all other sciences.

Some of the web presses now built for bookwork involve the printing from stereotype plates of nearly the general appearance and quality of those of the ordinary daily newspaper. Such efforts are no better than wasted, as it has been demonstrated pretty conclusively that electrotype plates are far superior for good work, beside being cheaper in the end, on account of being more lasting. It were better, then, for manufacturers to direct their efforts along the line that has been proven to be that of evolution. It will save them much labor and loss.

The same rules that apply to packing the ordinary cylinder press for bookwork would necessarily apply to the web press employed on bookwork. Perfectly equal adjustment of the packing on both impression cylinders would be required in order to insure absolute register, as the least increase in the circumference of either would entail a greater speed of the web in traveling through the impression. The making ready, also, would be the same.

In order to use a more appropriate ink than can at present be safely used, a better distribution than any yet devised will have to be introduced; it must be equal to the breaking up of a stiff ink while traveling at a high rate of speed.

Another necessity for such work is a good method for avoiding offset. To succeed in this, I am convinced that the press builder and the ink maker must combine their efforts and work in unison with one another. When all — publisher, employer, artist, compositor, electrotyper, pressman, press, ink, roller and paper makers — combine their efforts, we will succeed in producing the best of work; but, I fear, not until then.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPENSATION FOR DISTRIBUTION.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

JUST why distribution is not separate from composition is not comprehensible to the thinking printer; but that it is a part of the piece-worker's day's work is an unfortunate circumstance. When and how this condition came to exist is not recorded, but that it was the result of false conceptions and erroneous ideas is very evident, for the feeling toward separating the two is gradually growing more widespread, and the effort only is required to make their distinguishment an accomplished fact.

Today, when printers good and true are walking the streets idle and others are working ten, twelve, and even fourteen hours a day, this change is plainly needed. This change is needed, not alone because there is an overplus of printers, but because we have printers in our unions of other nations — first-class printers in their own language, but probably incompetent in ours — who are thrown on English papers because they can secure no positions on papers of their own tongue, those possibly having gone out of existence, or the printers having been discharged on one or two of the numerous reasons

for discharge we know so well foremen avail themselves of; because we have printers grown old in the service, mayhap "too slow" to be suitable at "closing-up time" (each of the above being able to perform satisfactory work in that capacity); and further, because it would be but an act of justice, reducing the hours of work and tending to equalize employment.

Look at the morning paper printer. Alas, what a life! Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the morning he goes to the office, distributes three or four hours, returns home to dinner and goes back to the office between six and seven in the evening, finishing his work between half-past two and four in the morning. Is not he a subject of commiseration? What time has he to rest? What time has he to enjoy the advantages of society? A life of sameness, a perfect drudge is he. Then the printer on the evening paper: seven consecutive hours of composition, followed by three hours' distribution. "Ten hours in a printing office!" What a volume could be written on "Ten Hours in a Printing Office."

If composition and distribution are done immediately following each other, the work is entirely too great for one to follow continuously and maintain his health; and if the work is divided, as it is on morning papers, a man's life is given up wholly to work. Under such circumstances, what is left to encourage him to thrive and assist his fellow-men? What is left to urge the progress of a magnitudinous civilized world?

By separating composition and distribution printers will attain nothing but what carpenters, blacksmiths and painters already possess — the right to secure compensation for all work performed. I have heard an argument against this separation in a parallel with carpenters. An analysis of this, I opine, will disrupt this argument instanter: The tree is in the forest, the metal in the mine; the sawyer makes the lumber, the foundryman the type; the carpenter saws up his plank or scantling, the compositor sets his line; the carpenter nails on his weather-boarding, the compositor corrects his proof; and while the carpenter's work ends here the compositor, at present, has to distribute as much as he sets up. Through this line of reasoning we see that not even carpenters, whose work is perhaps the most diversified, perform the gratuitous work that printers do.

Conditions and circumstances, as well as justice, show us the demands of this change, and while it may be claimed by some that this would reduce the price of composition, that can be granted; but it must be remembered that the numberless successes of organized labor have demonstrated that wages regulate themselves, and even though this change did affect wages by reducing the amount of money received by regular case holders, it should not be forgotten that the small amount they lose is obtained by those now idle, who need it inexpressibly more than they do; and who can better withstand a minute financial denial than those customarily receiving a complement of money for household demands?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LXIII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

IN the year 1829 John Andrews, an engraver on copper, a pupil of Bowen, joined the firm of Carter, Andrews & Co., then in business at Lancaster, Massachusetts, as printers and binders, and thus began an establishment for engraving and general bookwork. "Peter Parley" was then having an extensive circulation, the books all being more or less embellished with cuts. Hall went to work in this house, and Atherton, Mallory and Minot were taken as pupils, William Croome filling the position of designer; other draftsmen and engravers such as Nutting, O'Brien and Worcester were also employed. As many as fourteen engravers on wood and copper were at one time engaged, making a total of seventy hands in the employ of the firm in the various branches of the establishment, such as type-founders, stereotypers, printers, bookbinders, etc., until the establishment failed during a financial panic in 1833.

In 1834 Bowen, Hartwell & Crossman formed the "American Engraving and Printing Company," and afterward altered their title and obtained articles of incorporation as a joint stock company, under the name of the "Boston Bewick Company." Mallory, Croome and others joined them; they published the *American Magazine*, similar in character to the London *Penny Magazine*, of which two editions were at this time republished in America, one in New York from imported plates, and one in Boston from re-engraved cuts, by B. F. & J. J. Greenough.

The two volumes of the *American Magazine* contain about five hundred illustrations, all of which are coarsely executed. In 1836 the establishment was burned down and the company failed. This caused a general dispersion of the engravers, with new combinations and arrangements, and some moving elsewhere, while others abandoned the art entirely.

In 1829 Abraham J. Mason, a versatile engraver of London, came to New York, introduced by Lord Brougham to scientific and professional Americans. His work, though lacking the power of his master, Branston, was refined and attractive.

In 1830 the National Academy of Design paid him the compliment of electing him an associate, and afterward appointed him their professor of wood engraving, which, however, was not of very much importance. His delivery of a course of lectures on the art drew very meager audiences, although the subject was new and novel, there being at this time but six or seven engravers in New York. Mason, in his endeavors to establish a business of engraving, found so little employment, even with the assistance of bookstores and friends, he was unable to command sufficient income, and after a struggle in the art for ten years he returned to England in the spring of 1839.

The position accorded to Mason in the academy had a tendency to increase the interest in the art, yet

still the work offered was insufficient for even the few engaged in the art, and what was done was not of a very artistic nature.

T. W. Strong, the publisher, who began life as an engraver, tells some anecdotes showing the condition of the art at this early period.

On one occasion (he says) a man came all the way from St. Louis and stayed at the Astor House until his work (a show card or label for a new medicine) could be engraved, so he could take it home with him. Another man, having the drawing on the wood sent him for criticism and approval, inked it and ran it through the press, and was dumfounded to see the result, "a solid black print." And many other facts equally ridiculous were frequently met with by the early American engravers.

So limited was the demand for wood engraving down to 1839, that late in 1838, and on Mason's return to England, Dr. Anderson, Mr. Lansing and his son, Mr. Adams, B. F. Childs and R. N. White (who was also a good draftsman) were the only engravers in New York, with Bowen and his pupil Hartwell, in Boston, and Gilbert, in Philadelphia. The elder Lansing and Morgan were at this time withdrawing from the business. The younger Lansing then engraved only the large, coarse theater bills, using mahogany for this purpose. Joseph W. Morse, at that time with Strong, was the first who engraved these posters or large bills on pine with an open graver, about 1840, and Strong first produced them from designs by George Thomas, in combinations of colors. With the lapse of fifty years the crude poster engraving on pine has advanced hand in hand with the finer branches of the art, until the present era of poster engraving takes a high rank in artistic engraving, which the bill boards of all our great cities bear witness with their fine display of theatrical, circus and menagerie posters, printed in all the hues of the rainbow, and varying from one to fifty sheets (28 by 42) in size, engraved from drawings made by the most skillful draftsmen of the day, and engraved by engravers of keen comprehensibilities and refined artistic and mechanical skill.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE FUTURE APPEARANCE OF PRINTED ENGLISH.

BY J. E. FOREMAN.

LANGUAGE, like all other things that are the servants of man, is continually changing. Old forms and expressions, like dead organisms, are disappearing, to be supplanted by new words or phrases suggested by the changed conditions of life, of business, of habits, or of amusements. Even from the hot-beds of crime and dissipation come words and phrases, doubtful in meaning as well as in morals; at first to be used only in the presence of men, but, gradually becoming accustomed to the usages of good society, they "assume a virtue if they have it not," and are soon a part of the spoken language of the day. Ere long they creep into the current literature with quotation marks as an apology for their presence there. Some pass out of use again as mysteriously as they came, having lived, like the moth, but an ephemeral existence. Others remain to grace our language and our literature by a life of usefulness, doing honor to their humble birth and to the ones who first breathed into them the breath of life. Thus changes are wrought in the structure of a language, but that does not materially affect the appearance of printed English to the eye.

Another change, however, is going on that does affect that appearance, and which will probably in the future bring about greater changes than have been made for many years. Old forms will give way to the demands for convenience, and anything that will add to the profits of the employer, and the efficiency and rapidity of the workman, will soon find favor in the eyes of the master printers.

This change will consist in reducing the number of different widths of bodies and the casting of all, or nearly all, of the letters of the English alphabet upon the same size of body.

A step in this direction may be seen in what is called self-spacing type. "In a complete font of the old kind of body type there are about one hundred and ninety widths of bodies." In the new self-spacing type there are but eight. One of these is but a space, another a two em dash, leader or fist, thus leaving but six sizes of bodies for the alphabet in upper and lower case and italic. Now, cannot we easily imagine this number reduced by but few alterations to one or two sizes.

A font of typewriter, being cast upon but one size of body, is thus quite convenient, although by no means presenting a neat appearance. To cast all of the roman letters upon a single size of body, and still produce a neatly and attractively printed page, would require an alteration in some of the letters, reducing the widths of the letters *m*, *W*, etc., and increasing the widths of the *i*, *l*, *t*, etc.

When typesetting machines are a perfect success, as they soon will be, and when the book and news compositors are known only in history and tradition, the advantages of thus reducing the number of bodies of different widths to a few or a single standard will present themselves to practical printers. The cost of composition, which is at present a menace to the master printer's bank account, will be reduced enormously, and, even if the length of the full alphabet should be increased, when we take into consideration the simplicity and rapidity of proof corrections and alterations, must we not admit that the scheme is feasible and practicable?

One change or improvement brings about another, and the successive steps of progress make possible or require other changes to meet the altered conditions. Thus may the appearance of the printed page of the English language be changed; and, when we become accustomed to it, 'twill look as well as now.



By Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

READING BEFORE ANSWERING.

NEW FIXTURES FOR THE COMPOSING ROOM.

BY THEO. L. DE VINNE.

A NEW STAND.

THIS form of stand is the result of attempts to overcome certain difficulties encountered in trying to compose the Century "Dictionary." For this work the compositor was required to have before him or readily accessible: Brevier, upper and lower, 2 cases; brevier italic, 1 cap case; accents for brevier, 1 cap case; brevier antique, for side-heads, 1 job case; nonpareil, upper and lower, 2 cases; nonpareil italic, 1 cap case; accents, etc., for nonpareil, 1 cap case; nonpareil antique for sub-heads, 1 job case. The copy called for changes of cases so often that it was not practicable to have one or even a dozen common cases of antique or italic. Compositors working from common cases would interfere with each other; they would have to impatiently wait their turns; there would be just complaint at probable bad distribution, for which no one could be held responsible. It was decided that every compositor should have his own set of separate cases. Greek and Hebrew, rarely used, were to be the only cases in common. This decision made a new difficulty. Ten exposed cases would fill two sides of an alley. The space occupied by a double alley would take a great deal of room. Each compositor would want about sixty-seven square feet of floor space; twenty-five compositors, stone-men and makers-up, the galleys and chase rack, and proof presses and other equipments for the work, would be really huddled in a room of 2500 square feet. Many compositors would have to work in dim light, for not every one could have a separate window. Widely separated, they could not support or aid each other and the maker-up, as might be done if they were closer together. This would not do. The space was too valuable; the compositors would lose too much time by constant walking up and down an alley; they could not be readily directed by the foreman.

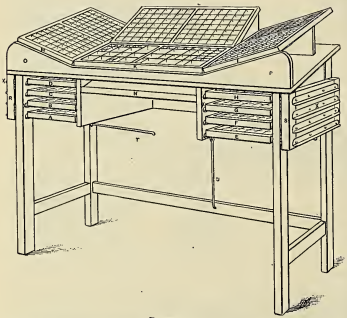


DIAGRAM 1.

A new form of composing stand, which permits the compositor to have ready access to more than eight hundred boxes. This diagram shows the cases in racks, out of use, with swinging side frame put back.

DIAGRAMS 1 AND 2, A and B, Cases for extra sorts; C, Nonpareil accents; D, Nonpareil antique; E, Brevier antique; F, Nonpareil roman upper; G, Nonpareil roman lower; H, Nonpareil italic; K and L, Brevier roman, upper and lower; M, Brevier accents; I, Brevier italic; N, Drawer, containing galley; O and P, Angled support for cases; R and S, Swinging frame with racks; T and U, Iron rods that hold the swinging side frame.

To put these ten cases, four on the top of a double stand and six in the rack below, would contract the space seriously, but this plan would increase and not lighten the work of the compositor. He would have to change his position with every change in the style of type; he would frequently have to take down and put up cases.

Could not this be avoided? Could not more boxes be brought within easy reach of the compositor's arm? Could not words in italic or side-heads be set without taking down and putting up cases, or making a complete change of position?

The first step was to select the "rooker" case, 14 by 28 inches, smaller than the regular case, but large enough for a day's work on the sizes of brevier and nonpareil. The next was to

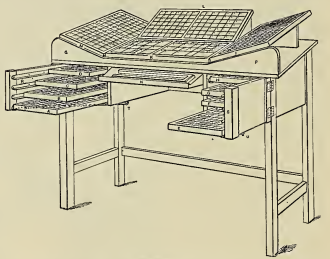


DIAGRAM 2.

This diagram shows the swinging side frames drawn out and locked, the under cases made accessible to the compositor, and the position of the galley under the frame.

put two more rooker cases at right angles on either side, tilted upward as shown in the diagrams. The compositor, who stands before the case in the usual position, can readily reach all the boxes of the four cases, except those in the extreme outermost corners. A long-armed compositor can reach all without even swaying his body. This arrangement provides for the brevier upper and lower in the usual position (K and L in the diagram), with the accents to the extreme left (M) and the italic to the extreme right (I).

The framework of the stand below the extreme right and left was utilized by constructing racks with cleats so that the cases least used could be put in sidewise, and yet be kept within easy reach. A swinging side frame, firmly hinged, was then attached on either side, with cleats parallel to those in the stand. This side frame is kept firmly in position by the swinging iron bar T. When this bar is locked, the cases in either side can be drawn out at full length, exposing every box to view and touch. The compositor is in the center of three sides of a small square, and can pick out any type he wants from about eight hundred boxes, without leaving his frame, and for most of them without change of position. When the lower cases in the side racks are not needed, the swinging side frame can be put back as shown in diagram 1. To prevent the cluttering up of stands, and to save needless travel, the galley is put on an inclined plane in a drawer under the roman case. When the compositor wishes to empty his stick, he pulls out the drawer, empties his stick, and then shoves in the drawer. It is entirely out of the way, and not as liable to accident as in the old position on an exposed stand.

Two of the job cases have been arranged for capitals to the left, and two, with capitals to the right. This is to keep the most used division of lower case nearest to reach on right and left hand sides.

The roman cases have all the spaces and en-quadrets directly under the compositor's hand. This arrangement is made by putting the en-quadret next to the three-to-em space box on the other side of the broad bar; and by putting the four and five-to-em space and hair-space next to the three-to-em space box. Not many other boxes have to be disturbed to so place these spaces. This arrangement saves time in spacing; it is an aid to better work and

is much approved by all compositors. The cost of these stands and cases is not much more than those of the old form. That they are much more economical in saving space and in giving greater ease in the management of work will be admitted by every one who sees them. Thirty compositors work in better light, more pleasantly and profitably to themselves, and more efficiently for the office in a space of 1000 square feet than they could do in 2500 square feet from cases laid out on the old plan.

This form of stand, which is not covered by any patent, is fully recommended to any printer who has work, like dictionaries or catalogues, which requires the frequent use of many styles of type.

A NEW CASE FOR QUADRATS AND SPACES.

Every printer who has many fonts of small display type in cabinet cases is annoyed by their lack of proper boxes for spaces and quadrats. The usual practice is to put spaces and quadrats in the two right hand corner boxes. It is not a good method. Too much time is lost in fumbling over the mixed spaces if there are any in case; the work of spacing is done in an inconvenient position. But the spaces wanted are too often absent, and drawer after drawer has to be pulled out before they are found. Many foremen refuse to allow the distribution of spaces and quadrats in cabinet cases. They require them to be put in the regular cases of text types, where they can be assorted properly. This is better practice, but it has this serious disadvantage: it compels the compositor who is hunting spaces from alley to alley to stop another workman at case while he is spacing out his line.

To prevent this I had made a little case which holds nothing but spaces and quadrats of the sizes that are most used. It can be

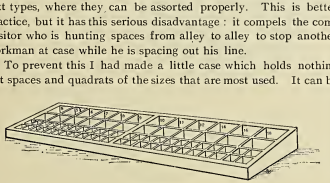


DIAGRAM 3.

readily put on the top of any broad cabinet case or can be made longer or shorter to hold more or less sizes of quadrats.

This case has twelve large divisions each of which contains quadrats and spaces for each size, from pearl to great primer, 5-point to 18-point. Each division is again subdivided into six boxes, thus providing a proper box for the two-em, one-em and en-quadrat, and the three-to-em, four-to-em, and thinner spaces. All are exposed, accessible, and at convenient height to the compositor, who can space or distribute without interfering with his mates. It prevents no small waste of time, and keeps these constantly needed sorts in the place where they are the most needed.

The boxes are big enough for larger sizes, but I prefer to keep quotations in still larger boxes at the sides of cases and stones.

A LEAD RACK.

This rack has been used, and is approved of, by several printers; but it is not, I believe, kept on sale by any printers' furnishing house. It deserves more publicity.

It is an oblong framework of pine, 26 inches wide, 48 inches long, 62 inches high, placed in the center of a room so as to be accessible on all sides. Made to hold a great weight in a small compass, it calls for a broad base and some unused space in the interior. As a further protection against toppling or bulging, the center is strengthened by a broad middle band. It is made to hold all needed sizes of leads, from 10 to 60 picas; smaller lengths are graduated by half picas or nonpareils, the larger sizes by full picas. Each size is kept apart in a tall compartment, which will take the width of one lead only. Each compartment has its depth made exactly the length of the lead it is intended for, as will be more plainly seen in the next illustration. All lengths of leads are flush or even with the face of the rack.

The compositor who seeks any size finds its length shown at a glance by a strip of lead, of right length, which is tacked on the side of each compartment.

If too long a lead is put in one of these compartments, it will stick out and show it is out of place; if too short a lead is put in, it will topple and spill the longer leads put above it.

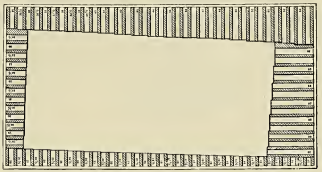


DIAGRAM 4.—LEAD RACK.

A sectional view, showing the provision made for one hundred different sizes of leads from 10 to 60 picas long.

In this rack the compartments are made for same length of leads below and above the cross-band, but they could be used for two thicknesses, like six-to-pica and four-to-pica.

A NEW FURNITURE CABINET.

In the ordinary book about one-half of the sheet printed on is devoted to print, and the other half to blanks and to margin. In ordinary jobwork the blanks are often twice and thrice as much as the print. Every printer understands this clearly, yet how few of us act on it. We buy types liberally, and furniture and blanking-out material sparingly. We grudge the cost. Typefounders, acting under general instructions from printers, furnish display fonts without quadrats and spaces. There seems to be a general belief that it is not really necessary to make a liberal provision of blanking-out material.

One reason why furniture is not more liberally bought is the fear that the compositor will waste it if he has an excess. So he will, if he is allowed or required to cut it, or if he is not provided with proper places to keep it in. In many offices all widths and lengths of furniture are thrown pell-mell into the drawer under the

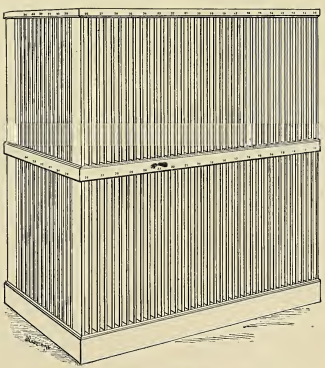


DIAGRAM 5.—LEAD RACK.

stone. Out of this chaos one never finds what is needed. The maker-up has to fudge by piecing unequal lengths and widths, and too often has to use the saw to cut down pieces over-long. The time and the material wasted by fudging for furniture are serious

losses in a composing-room. Bad workmanship is a common consequence. What is worst of all, the maker-up is encouraged in wasteful habits.

But it is of no advantage to buy furniture liberally unless it is cut to graduated lengths, and a proper place is made for every length. To keep everything in its place, it is necessary first to provide a place for everything. Even in a small office this provision must be made on a broad plan. Different lengths and widths should not be mixed, any more than different types should be mixed in a box. Each size should be kept apart, so that it can be selected without mistake, and all sizes should be readily accessible, and not liable to get in confusion. With this object in view, I submit, for the consideration of the typothetæ, a furniture cabinet which has been used in the composing room of the De Vinne Press with marked advantage. The general construction is but partially shown in the illustration. To make it accessible to all who work at the stone, it has been put under the stone.

This form of cabinet contains twenty-eight drawers; twelve on one side (not shown in cut), and sixteen on the other. The drawers are of unequal depth, to suit different lengths of furniture. Every length stands on its narrowest end; if too long a piece is put in,

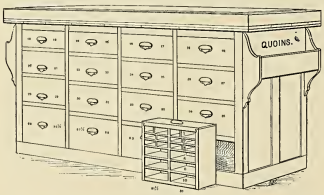


DIAGRAM 6.

A new form of furniture drawer, containing proper places for fifty-six lengths of furniture, from 12 to 70½ picas, and for six widths of each length. The up-turned drawer shows the divisions of drawer, and the places for each width.

the drawer cannot be shoved in; if too short, its shortness is at once detected. This simple device effectually prevents the mixing of lengths.

Each drawer is divided into two compartments of proximate sizes, like 12 and 13 ems pica, so that the compositor can select either length when the drawer is open. Each compartment contains longitudinal trays for six widths: nonpareil, pica, two-line, four-line, six-line and ten-line. The pulling-out and shoving-in of the drawer does not throw the standing pieces into confusion, even when the compartments are but half full. All pieces of furniture are neatly planed and squared, and have the numbers of their length in picas stamped in their ends.

These drawers contain sixty lengths of furniture: beginning with 12 picas, advancing by one pica up to 60 picas, and from 61½ to 70½ picas. Properly numbered on the outside, the compositor who picks up an odd piece on the stone, knows at once in what drawer it belongs. The graduation of one pica each, from 12 to 60 picas, is found close enough for all purposes. No one has occasion to use a saw, for exact furniture is always at hand, and the pieces can be combined for lengths beyond 70½ picas. They are largely used, not only for jobwork, but as head bolts and gutter-pieces in book forms and for the blanking-out of open forms.

The cost of the stone, with cabinet and drawers, was $137.00; the cost of filling the drawers full of furniture, accurately cut and properly numbered, was $87.13; in all $224.13. The cost may seem large, but we should have spent more than twice this sum in wasted labor and material if the cabinet had not been in the office. Accurately cut and accessible furniture enables us to get more exactness and blanks and margins, and quicker and neater performance in making-up and stone-work. The cabinet saves a great deal of room. I do not think it possible to put more useful furniture in smaller compass or in a more accessible place. It is not patented. Any one can make it.

As we do not print posters, I have made no provision for lengths beyond 70½ picas. A full assortment from 12 to 36 inches would call for much more space and more material. I would recommend a graduation by an advance of 2 picas up to 24 inches and of 3 picas beyond.

I do not favor any plan of case which has furniture lying flatwise, or which compels it to be shoved in a broad pigeon-hole. This invites disorder. I prefer that all furniture shall stand on its narrow end, and that it be kept in drawers which can be pulled out. In offices that are crowded, where space has to be economized, the unused space below the ordinary case rack could be utilized where it has an exposure on the side or back. But the best place of all for the shorter lengths is under the stone where the material is most needed.

JAMES WATT THE INVENTOR OF THE LETTER COPYING PRESS.

In his recent inaugural address before the University of Glasgow, Professor Archibald Barr, after speaking of Watt's steam engine discoveries, says:

Watt's other inventions are too numerous to mention, and most of them—such as the parallel motion, the governor, and the steam engine indicator—are well known to have come from him. But the very multitude of his inventions makes his name to be little associated with some of his most fruitful works. Had he made no other invention, or had he been of a more self-assertive disposition, his name would probably have become known wherever business is conducted, in connection with his invention of the method, still almost universally in use, of copying letters by means of the copying press.

It would seem to be the common fate of all great and novel inventions to raise a storm of opposition from those whom they are most calculated to benefit. Dudley's invention of the process of smelting iron by means of coal instead of charcoal brought him only persecution from the iron masters and the destruction of his works by rioters at their instigation. The steel makers of Sheffield attempted to get the government to prohibit Huntsman from working his great invention—the cast steel process—and nearly succeeded in driving the cutlery trade out of their own hands and out of Sheffield. David Mushet's discovery that the "wild coals" were ironstones of great value excited for years a strong prejudice against him in the minds of the iron masters of Scotland, who have since made not only their own fortunes, but in great measure the Scotland of to-day, through the working of those blackband ores. Neilson's invaluable invention of the hot blast for smelting furnaces was not only ridiculed by the iron masters, but so stoutly resisted that for years he was unable to get it even tried on a practical scale. So again the landed proprietors, who had perhaps most to gain from the opening up of communications through the country, strongly opposed the early railway projects. They supposed that they were to be reduced to beggary by the "infernal railroads," as one landowner called them, declaring that he "would rather meet a highwayman, or see a burglar on his premises, than an engineer!" Many more such instances might be quoted.

We need not, therefore, be surprised to find that Watt's copying process, though brought out practically in its present state of perfection, found little favor at first with many business men; but it is curious now, after the invention has for more than one hundred years been almost indispensable to the class of men who then resented its introduction, to read of the bitterness of the opposition which it met with. The fear that "it would lead to the increase of forgery" ran so high that on one occasion when Smeaton and Boulton (Watt's partner) were sitting in a London coffee house, they heard a gentleman exclaiming against the copying machine, and "wishing the inventor was hanged and the machines all burnt." No one could attempt to estimate the value to the world of this single invention, and still comparatively few people now know to whose labors and knowledge they owe the boon.

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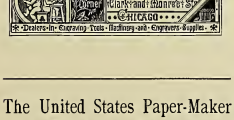
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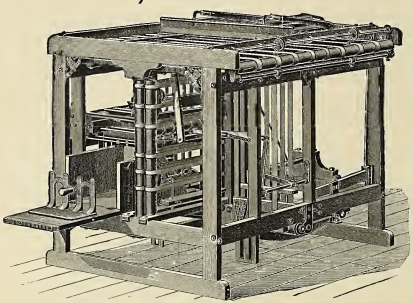


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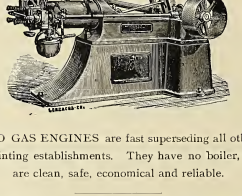
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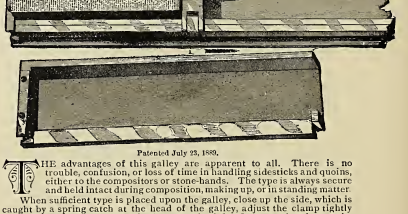
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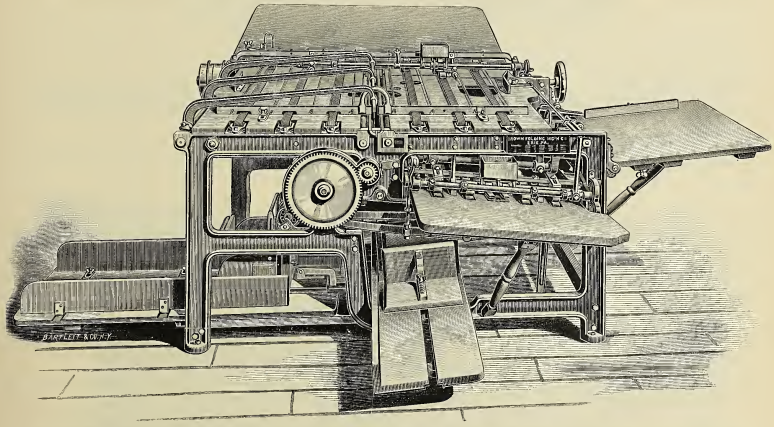
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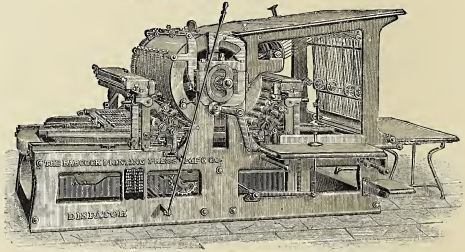
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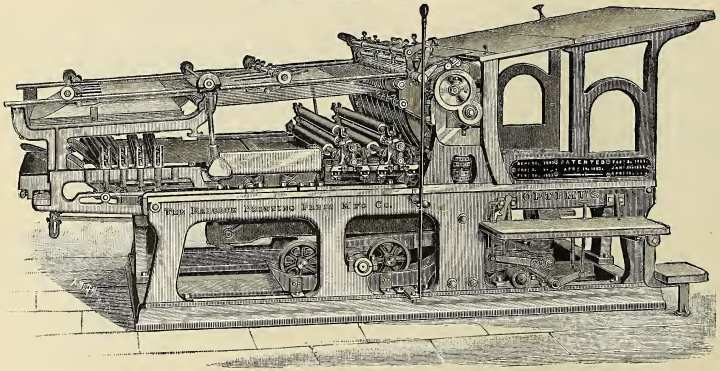


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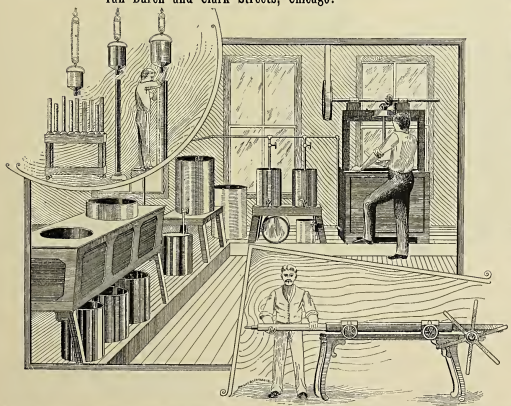
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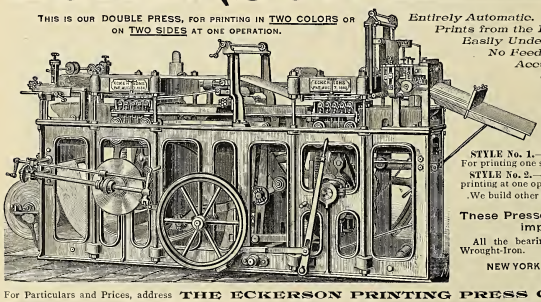
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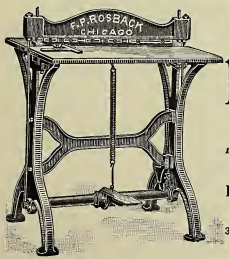
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

THE UNIVERSAL IS NOT THE COLT'S ARMORY PRESS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, November 4, 1890.

I frequently see reference to the Universal press made by your correspondents, who invariably speak of it as a good, but a slow press, conveying the impression that it is not adapted to any other than special lines of work in consequence. What they say about the Universal press I do not controvert, but such references are somewhat misleading because the new Colt's Armory press is often spoken of as a Universal, although an entirely different machine. Many printers draw the idea, from reading such references, that the Colt's Armory press is about the same as the Universal. I have often had to correct this impression by showing the difference between the two presses. What I wish particularly to call the attention of printers to is, that the Universal is a separate and distinct press from the Colt's Armory, and ought not in any degree whatever to be confounded with it in the matter of speed. The Colt's Armory press is not subject to any of the faults charged against the Universal, although built by the same company that formerly built the Universal, and it ought not to be classed as a slow press, because in its recently improved shape it is just as fast as any of them. Yours truly, J. O. SPENCER.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 2, 1890.

Business in printerdom seems to be fairly good. At this season of the year seed catalogues and annuals of various kinds, piled upon the regular run of work, conspire to create a demand for more presses and pressmen. Messrs. Dando & Co. will add two Campbells; Rodgers Company will add two Cottrells, I believe; Fell & Co. a Potter. The Keystone has added a Cottrell, and several other places, whose names I have forgotten, have or will shortly add one or two presses each, of various makes. In several instances the addition of cylinder presses means the "firing out" of Adams' presses. The *Evening Item*, claiming a circulation of 170,000 copies per day, has ordered four of R. Hoe & Co's perfecting presses. I hear that the *Inquirer* will shortly place in its establishment seven typesetting machines. The apparent success of these latter machines portends a gloomy outlook for men who can only "stick type." For good, artistic job compositors, though, there will always be a demand, as it is not possible that a machine can be invented to walk around the composing room and pick out "sorts" and twist rules and justify the same in proper shape. However, these things generally adjust themselves. The pressmen had a somewhat similar experience of late years, when the self-feeding perfecting press took the place of the four, six and eight cylinder presses; also the Adams pressmen, as the continued replacing of these presses by the cylinder in book and job work will testify. We notice an increasing demand for enamel or coated paper in the printing of periodicals, etc. Happy the ink man who makes an ink that won't "peel or set-off" on the same. Happy also the pressman who uses such an ink. Pressmen are anxiously waiting the issuance of their organ, which, in addition to THE INLAND PRINTER, ought to be in the hands of every one employed in the pressroom — THE INLAND PRINTER to instruct and benefit technically, and the organ of the branch to keep them posted regarding the doings of officers, etc.

C. W. M.

FROM ATLANTA.

To the Editor: ATLANTA, Ga., October 19, 1890.

THE INLAND PRINTER has had very little news from Atlanta for some time. It is surprising, indeed, to see so little interest taken in giving the news from Atlanta to its readers. A city like this, with a population of 65,000, and a flourishing typographical union with 142 members in good standing, should never fail to have a letter in your valuable and widely circulated journal.

Atlanta is growing rapidly, and is the principal city in this section of the South.

The International Typographical Union convention, which met here last June, showed the necessity of the organization of labor, and through the full reports of the convention and the prominence of the reports given by that much read evening daily paper, the Atlanta *Journal*, much good has been done. The *Journal* is a comparatively young paper, but is the leading daily in Georgia, and, I might say, the whole South. It is strictly union, as is shown by the following letter, which is clipped from its issue of Friday, June 13, 1890, and which was read at the banquet given to the International Typographical Union convention at the Kimball House:

Mr. James G. Woodward: ST. SIMON'S ISLAND, Ga., June 11, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I came here Sunday on account of sickness in my family. Our arrangements were made to start home this evening. A heavy storm has come up. I cannot take my family out and I cannot leave them.

It is a source of very great regret to me that the fact above stated prevents my being with you tomorrow. I am thoroughly convinced that the organization of labor into unions like that which exists among the printers is a great benefit to those connected with them, and at the same time a source of profit to those by whom they are employed.

When myself and associates purchased the Atlanta *Journal* we at once determined that we wished a union office of printers, and, after three years of experience, I take pleasure, as president of the company and its largest stockholder, to bear testimony to benefits which we as proprietors have received from the capacity and reliability of these members of your union.

I would not, as a printer, remain out of the union; I would not, as a proprietor, consent to allow my composing room handled by "rats."

Again regretting that I cannot be with you, with sincere wishes for the growth of your order, I remain yours truly, HOKE SMITH.

This letter is worthy of thought, and should be the opinion of every newspaper proprietor. The *Journal* recently gave in its columns a full description of the Printers' Home.

Inclosed you will find $2 for renewal of my subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER. I would not be without it for five times the price. S. M. W.

RECIPE FOR A TABBING COMPOUND.

To the Editor: SALT LAKE CITY, October 30, 1890.

Having seen no communication from this place recently, I take the liberty of writing a letter, which, I trust, will be of some interest to some of your readers at least.

Trade here is fairly good, and a typothetæ would do much to improve it, for there is too much cut-throat work being done here when there is no occasion for it.

The "amateur" has bobbed up serenely in all his amateurish glee, but, contrary to his usually brilliant instinct, he demands higher prices and (what is more) gets higher prices for his work than the legitimate offices. I inclose a few samples of his work; he is an artist.

I have seen in your columns from time to time recipes for tabbing compounds. Here is one which is flexible, good, and what is more, is almost inexpensive: Strip a couple of worn-out rollers and remelt the composition; add to it one-third of previously dissolved white glue and about 10 cents worth of glycerine;

let it boil until of the consistency of binder's glue, and apply one coat to small work and two coats to such work as letterheads or work which receives rough usage; the composition can be made any color desired by the addition of any aniline dye. The pad I send was made last July, and is as flexible now as two hours after it was applied.

It will cost about 50 cents to make six to ten pounds of a composition that if put on the market would readily fetch 40 cents a pound.

Would you kindly inform me through your columns if the new composing stick described by Mr. George F. Turner in the March issue is on the market yet; also the price of same. ELM.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., November 8, 1890.

Death has again invaded the ranks of No. 18 and called three members to their final rest. On November 2 H. Joseph Machris, one of its oldest and most respected members, died after an illness of only twenty-nine days. Mr. Machris was for many years foreman of the job department of the Free Press Printing Company. He was born in Detroit in 1842. In 1857 he entered the job department as an apprentice, and with the exception of a few years he was in charge of the details of the job department. Mr. Machris was thoroughly modest and unassuming and universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was thoroughly posted in every detail of the business, and was classed as one of the best in the city in the printing trade. Integrity, devotion and faithfulness were eminently characteristic of the man, and his memory will be long cherished by his many friends and co-workers in the craft. He leaves a wife and family. His age was forty-eight years and six months. His funeral was largely attended, the entire force in the job, book and press departments accompanying the remains to their last resting place. His co-workers, as a mark of esteem, had one of the finest floral emblems ever seen made in the shape of a pillow, arch and cross, with the initials "H. J. M." in the center.

Ernest J. Petreguinn, aged twenty-eight years, employed by the W. Graham Printing Company, died on November 1.

Silas Blodgett, for a number of years a frameholder on the *Tribune*, died on November 4, aged fifty-six years.

Members of the craft in this city had a hand in the political campaign just closed, but they were not all successful in their aspirations. A. H. Raynor, of the firm of Raynor & Taylor, ran for alderman, and would have proved a valuable member in Detroit's council, but was defeated. Frank J. C. Ellis ran for the legislature on the republican ticket and was elected. Charles O. Bryce ran on the industrial ticket for the legislature and William E. Thornton for congress. Caleb S. Pitkin was a candidate for congress on the prohibition ticket. Judge J. Logan Chipman, the present member of this district, was elected for a third term. Mr. Chipman's friends among the printing fraternity are numerous, and on several occasions he has proved not only their friend, but the friend of the workingmen generally.

The American Federation of Labor which meets in this city December, may rest assured that they will be met with a general good reception. The committee of arrangements is working industriously to make their sojourn in this city an agreeable and pleasant one.

The *Abend Post*, the leading German daily of this city, will soon move into its new building on Miami avenue. It will follow the example set by the English dailies, and will have a fast press and stereotyping process. They will have a handsome and commodious office.

The "Journal Year Book," published by the Detroit Journal Company, presented to the readers of the *Journal*, will surpass any of its predecessors. The illustrations will be by the half-tone process, and its general appearance will be a credit to the art of printing.

There are now in this city 69 publications, of which 9 are dailies, 34 weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 18 monthly, 4 semi-monthly, 1 bi-monthly, 2 quarterly and 1 is annual; in the English language, 50; German, 17; Polish, 2.

Detroit now has about sixty book and job offices, the most of which are classed as union offices.

Frank A. Reed and Charles H. DeMaria, both active members of No. 18, have opened an office as book and commercial printers at 58 Griswold street. Both are ambitious young men and it is hoped that they will succeed.

The *Evening Times*, the latest 1 cent daily in this city, is getting along nicely. Its typographical appearance is neat, and it is set in brevier and nonpareil. It is also getting its share of advertising from Detroit merchants.

Both the *Journal* and *News* have, of late, been issuing double sheets on account of the pressure on their advertising columns.

The *Free Press* has lately added a third press with modern improvements. It will shortly appear in a new dress.

Joseph M. Berg has been appointed foreman in the jobroom of the Free Press Printing Company, to succeed the late H. Joseph Machris.

John E. S. Phelps, formerly proofreader on the *Journal*, is publishing the Niles (Mich.) *Democrat*.

The state of trade has been quite good, but there are also a sufficient number of printers in the city to do all the work.

P. A. L.

FROM THE CAPITAL OF ARGENTINA.

To the Editor: BUENOS AIRES, October 1, 1890.

In spite of the great slackness here now in the printing business (and in others as well), the great establishment well known as the "Compania Sud Americana de Billites de Banco" — South American Bank Note Company — lately removed its plant of machinery from the calle San Martin to larger and more commodious premises at calle Balcarce and Chile, where some two to three hundred men and boys are employed. This company is about the only one (with exception of Messrs. Kidd & Co., limited) in Buenos Aires where everything to do with the named trade besides engraving, coloring, gilding and all work of art is turned out, which would really surprise the "Yankees" to look at. Bear in mind that such work can only be expected of those two herebefore mentioned houses. The former firm has its escritorio (office) at calle San Martin 136.

Jacobo Peuser, large printer and stationer, has opened a new printing office in calle Defensa, between Industria and Alegria. This same firm will shortly be removing their stationery business from calle San Martin 152, to the same street at the corner of Cangallo (a few doors lower down) into the new premises that have been built for the evening daily newspaper, *El Diario*, which is expected will also shortly move to these new quarters from its present abode at calle Bolivar 172. Mr. Peuser has also a branch at La Plata, capital of the province of Buenos Aires. Messrs. Alemann, Herpig & Riesen have opened an office in San Martin 284, where orders can be received for all kinds of printing work. This will also be the administration office of the *Argentinisches Wochen* and *Tageblatt*.

Messrs. Russell & Co. have opened a first-class blank-book manufactory at 191 calle 25 de Mayo, filled with machinery of the latest type, where, beside this specialty, printing, bookbinding and engraving is undertaken in all branches.

Printers may read the above enticing notices and think that trade *must* be brisk in the Argentiine capital; it appears so, but were they to come here *just now*, they would have it to repent. This is given as a "timely warning" to journeymen or others who might be contemplating a passage across to this side. Remember, there are common printers, pressmen and "devils" in this city at a discount like in any other large town, but good mechanical and technical men can generally "hook on" to a place at a good monthly salary, providing they are steady, without much trouble.

The American newspaper, the Buenos Aires *Herald*, with office in the calle Cuyo 488, turned its fifteenth year of existence

on the 15th of September last. This paper (there are only two) comes second in circulation, while the *Standard*, published by the brothers Mulhall, has been thirty years in existence, but notwithstanding the age and circulation of this paper, which is a great "turncoat" (having many opinions), and a good percentage of "hog-wash" every day in its columns, it is able to charge about just *double* for insertion of advertisements in it that the *Herald* does. Both are sold for 10 cents a copy, or, say 5 cents in your currency.

Santiago Browne, of calle Cuyo 444, has opened new premises for all kinds of printing work which can be done in English or Spanish, being a small establishment, but always with plenty to do; his prices are without competition.

It will not be outside to pass a note upon the scarcity, in this city and the one at the mouth of the river on which this one stands—Montevideo—of trade journals. During some two and a half years in the River Plata I have not come across, or known there to appear, more than *one* really thorough trade organ, but only a few musical and military reviews, with also two or three monthly periodicals on the export and imports of the country, or better called "sheets of figures," that are no more use to the working mechanic or printer than a milliner's journal would be to them.

Oh, by the way! there is that important milliner's paper, appearing under the name of *La Elegáncia*; and now what used to be the only trade periodical, *El Poligrafo*, in the interest of Gutenberg's disciples, has ceased to appear since December, 1889.

F. W. N. L.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, PA., November 9, 1890.

There is quite a tempest in a teapot blowing in this city at the present writing. It is all about the six-day law and the penalties that were imposed for its violation. The compositors on the *Leader* and the *Press*, which run six evening and a Sunday edition, object to being placed in the same category as the printers on the seven-day morning papers. They claim a man can make more money working six days on a morning paper than he can by working seven days on an afternoon paper that runs a Sunday edition.

There are more than six hundred members in No. 7, but when the penalty was fixed for violation of the six-day law there were only forty-five members present. It is said the meeting had been prolonged for the express purpose of tiring out the opponents of the law.

The great diversity of opinion on the interpretation of the law is another source of trouble. Some hold the opinion that, if a man selects a day to give up his cases, even if it is the first day of the week, and cannot find a sub, he is released from his obligation. Others claim he is bound to give a sub a day's work any time after that, if he can find one. A very strict interpretation of the law is made by a chairman of one of the afternoon papers. He says if a compositor works six days with the intention of giving up his cases on Saturday night, and cannot find a sub on that night, he will be fined.

President Plank, of the International Typographical Union, was called to this city a short time ago to settle some trouble between the proprietors and the foremen in connection with the six-day law. The matter was referred to the district organizer.

The prospective *Sun* was expected to shine on October 15, but thus far has not made its appearance. It is understood that Senator Quay is at the back of this paper, and the result of last Tuesday's election may have something to do with the delay, as it is well known that Senator Quay has had control of the republican party in this state for the past two years. At the gubernatorial convention some months ago he insisted on putting a candidate of his own choosing before the people. As a consequence there was a split in the party, and the democratic candidate was elected governor last Tuesday in the face of an overwhelming natural republican majority. Some people think on this account that the *Sun* will never be issued. However, the presses are in the building and the force has been engaged, so it would seem that there is no credence to be placed in that rumor, and the paper may be expected to appear about December 1.

In connection with this, it might be remarked that there is a big field for another first-class paper in this city, as we have but the one good paper, the *Dispatch*. The other papers seem to be run for revenue, regardless of what is published in the paper. The *Post* and *Commercial Gazette* are so blindly partisan that the editors do not seem to be able to discern the true side of the news. Not much good, and perhaps a great deal of bad, might be said of the other five papers in the city. MEMO.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, ONT., November 4, 1890.

During the past month trade has not been as active as could reasonably be expected at this time of the year, many typos having nothing to do; but, as the printing of the city directory will soon give employment to a considerable number, together with the annual rush of work at Warwick & Sons, in consequence of the parliamentary sessions, we expect a better "state of trade" before long, but not enough to warrant an influx of visiting printers. In connection with the parliamentary printing referred to, I hear considerable discussion as to the prospects of the Ontario legislature inaugurating a printing bureau, such as the Dominion government has. I see no valid reason why it should not. There certainly must be a profit from this work to the contractors who now do it, and as the people are the ones who pay this profit, through the government, why not have the printing done by the government, thus saving the contractor's profit to the people? The public school books could, also, be printed in the bureau, and as compulsory education, together with the distribution of free school books to the children, is receiving considerable discussion in our press and among labor bodies, the enlarged editions thus necessitated could be more cheaply published by the bureau than by the present mode. I see the Quebec Trades and Labor Council has requested the Quebec provincial government to adopt the bureau system. The question is certainly worthy of due consideration.

The Hamilton *Spectator* has ceased publishing a morning edition, and that city has now three 1-cent evening papers and no morning paper. The principal cause of such change is the overbearing competition it had with our daily papers.

Mr. Henry Hough, or "Harry," as he is called by those who know him best, who ran the Cobourg *World* for twenty-one years, and who more recently was connected with the management of *Grip*, has taken the place of Mr. Brownscombe in the late firm of Newsome & Brownscombe, lithographers, Wellington street. "Harry" always has a smile for his many friends, and we wish him every success in his new field.

A rather peculiar libel suit is now engaging the attention of our courts. It is brought by one Græme against the *Globe* for $20,000 for using his name in connection with the *Globe's* supposed "confessions and admissions" of Birchall, the murderer of Benwell, whose hanging will likely take place ere this reaches your readers. The *Globe* claims that the man referred to in their article is not Græme, but another, named Graham.

The libel case of the *Mail vs.* the *Empire* was again adjourned at the recent sessions. This, also, is of a somewhat peculiar nature. The *Empire* published several articles charging the *Mail* with disloyalty in promulgating schemes, in concert with certain Washington politicians, whereby Canada would be annexed to the United States. The public are evincing considerable interest in the case.

Mr. James Fulton, who had been a member of No. 91 for many years, died on October 18, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss. He served his time in the old *Globe* office.

In consequence of the meeting of delegates I spoke of last month, an Eight Hour League was formed at their meeting on October 31. The objects of the league are to educate the public to the advantages of a shorter day's work, and to use such other

means as will bring about such a state of affairs, to which end they will depend largely on the dissemination of proper literature. While strongly advocating persistent activity, I hope this body will use all due moderation in their proceedings while advancing this excellent cause. We must remember that there are two sides to this question, and that the arguments that will be brought forward by the other side are not to be pooh-poohed, but must be met in a fair, argumentative manner.

No. 91 has now 509 members on the roll, with only six in arrears, which is a very good record, and throws credit on our financial secretary. JIM DEE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 6, 1890.

Printers have perhaps for years not been as busy as they are at this time, yet there are a few concerns running around in search of a little more work. Just enough to keep them nicely crowded. This activity is general in all branches of printing. Little and big job offices are crowded with work and prices have been quietly advanced; so quietly that customers either don't notice it or don't care. The latter is more likely to be the case. One concern yesterday refused an order for 2,500,000 impressions. Other big concerns tell me they have had to refuse most tempting jobs, that mean long steady runs. One concern, Rodgers', 54 North Sixth street, are this week putting in three new 36 by 54 cylinders, and they tell me they have had enough work offered them within a month to keep fourteen of them going; as it is they and several other big concerns have been running fourteen hours a day and still have customers wanting to know why they don't get their work.

The newspaper people are also doing well. I have forgotten or lost track of how many Hoe presses have gone in this fall. I know the *Item* has just put in two or three, to give an hourly output of 500,000 copies. That little paper has a way of creeping up that is surprising to some of the more dignified ones. If a dastardly murder is committed in the southwest corner of Texas, it has the woodcut of the murderer on a galley five minutes after the details are scissored out of the exchange. Let Edison beat that if he can. The *News* has begun to kick a little and is pulling up. Its kicks are mostly at Quay, our political boss, but it has some occasional good things in it. The *Inquirer* got sued (political libel) and is booming along into a big circulation. The *Record* is keeping all others at its heels, under most excellent management. The *Times* is still prophecying what never happens, under the prophetic leadership of Colonel McClure. Its "annex" is a couple dozen times bigger than the original, and is the finest printing house in the city for equipments, light, etc. The old *Ledger* is voluminous, dignified, methodical and suits its clientage. All of our dailies are making money and make less room for New York dailies than they used to. Their staffs are better, higher salaries are paid, good, energetic fellows are promoted, and a spirit of excellence begins to pervade.

The publishing houses, those concerns that get out big books, cyclopedias, medical, law, theological and other dry books that people buy and poke away in big book cases, are all busy, very busy, and several of them have been putting in new machinery and presses and otherwise enlarging their capacity. The bible houses are busy and the album manufacturers have their hands full. The theological publication houses report a great distribution of that sort of literature, and judging from the calls for printers it must be true.

We do not meet with dullness anywhere, except the few who lag behind in the race. The binderies are calling for more help, the blank-book manufacturers are all working fifty-four hours per week, and the paper mills are not able to stop long enough for repairs. What is the cause of it all, the McKinley Bill? No; nothing of the sort. There is a steady growth in business. One peculiarity is to be noticed in the amount of work that of late has been coming here from New York—just why, no one knows. One of our weeklies gives its jobwork out in one hundred thousand lots. Its circulation is 700,000. It is a nice plum for pressmen and paper makers. No new papers have been started lately. None dare start. Trade journalism has several creditable representatives, some few of them superb in their getting up and finish, really artistic—for Philadelphia. The basis of this excellence is a heavy advertising patronage from manufacturing interests.

The compositors are holding to their organizations with fidelity, which many workmen might safely emulate. The fact that there is not likely to be any occasion for a strike for the next twelve or twenty-four months does not dull interest in the union or its meetings. They keep the machine in order and ready to use, and hence there is less occasion for its use. The officers are quiet, conservative men who own their own homes and who have been standing in their respective alleys for ten, twenty, perhaps thirty years.

The country newspapers of the state are improving in their make-up and rely less on plate matter. They find more live subjects to talk about and things to tell than they used to. The city engravers and stereotypers are very busy and our one great typefoundry is working full handed.

From the business standpoint we are all doing well, but there is as much need as ever for a little higher standard in journalism, not so much in the writing of so many columns as in the underlying spirit which pervades a paper. The *Ledger's* Saturday editorial article is a model of scholarly completeness and is always on some abstract subject; many especially buy it for this article. People demand something more than the eternal grind of trash and stuff. There is a solemn emptiness about our Sunday papers that suggests they have reached their limit as to size. What now is wanted is a paper about as big as a lady's handkerchief, printed in leaded nonpareil, containing in condensed shape every notable event and occurrence of the previous day without headlines or comment. Such a paper is bound to come.

The newspaper men have no time to be sociable so our club project is not revived. We meet occasionally in our swallow-tail coats at a supper or a dinner, but that is all.

Lively times are ahead this winter. People seem imbued with the feeling that there is an immense amount of work ahead and so there is. The authors and authoresses are turning out a vast mass of stuff—but the intellectual mind calls, and calls loudly for something more than books with which to amuse or kill a passing hour. A better, a higher, a broader and deeper literature, a literature with a soul in it is demanded, and the men and women that are to serve it are coming—even though they are yet in their knickerbockers and short skirts. M.

ARRANGEMENT OF COMPOSING ROOMS.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, October 28, 1890.

The October number of the *Bookmaker* has an interesting article on "Arrangement of Composing and Press Rooms," submitted by a committee of the National Typothetæ. As the committee reports, the conditions and needs of each office are so varied that little can be done in the way of recommending any one plan, but, referring to the diagram of J. K. Bettis, I would not have the compositors in same room with the presses if it could possibly be avoided, on account of the noise and other reasons.

About the new case for quads and spaces, shown by T. L. De Vinne: When the writer was a boy (before the war) we used to keep spaces around in the job cases, in the two lower right-hand boxes, and finding the disadvantages of the plan, cut out some of the partitions of an old lower case and made a space case of it, arranged much the same as those now made by the foundries. We have now in this office, and have had for twenty years, a space case made of double length and ordinary width, divided off about the same as De Vinne's new case. Think most offices have long since stopped the practice of distributing spaces in the cabinet cap cases.

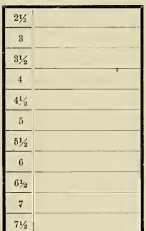
The stone with furniture drawers underneath, I do not think much of. A man locking up a form at that stone would have to walk around to the drawers on the other side for about one-half

the furniture he would need. Two men working there would interfere one with the other sadly by opening drawers under where the other was standing, and men from other stones would make still further confusion. One person has, practically, but one-quarter of the whole set to select from without disturbing his fellow workmen, or having to *chassé* around to the other side of the stone.

From the cut sbown, I cannot see wbat is to prevent the pieces falling down in opening and closing the drawers. If tbey do, it is a serious objection.

The pocket for quoins at end of stone is a good thing.

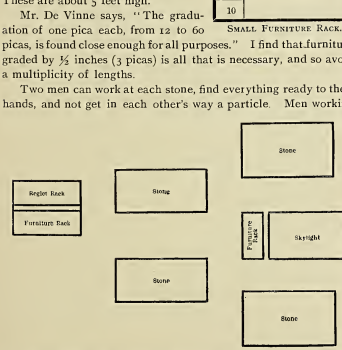
I have made a furniture rack somewhat similar, but larger, to those made by the foundries, about 24 inches wide, 11 inches deep at base, and tapering upward to 2 inches; about 4 feet 6 inches high. It has sixteen shelves, the bottom one bolding furniture 10 inches long, and grading smaller by balf inches down to 2½. Each shelf bas the size stamped on each end, and is bigh enough to admit four pieces laid one on another. Wide pieces are kept at extreme right, and narrower pieces graded off to the left witbout any dividing partitions. On extreme left have put in a partition up and down, leaving about 5 inches space for reglets on each shelf. This stands at one end of passageway, between tbe two stones (see diagram). At tbe other end have two similar racks, one holding furniture from 11 to 34 inches, graded in inches; the other holding reglets—nonpareil, pica and double pica—similarly graded. These are about 5 feet high.



Small Furniture Rack.

Mr. De Vinne says, "The graduation of one pica each, from 12 to 60 picas, is found close enough for all purposes." I find that furniture graded by ½ inches (3 picas) is all that is necessary, and so avoid a multiplicity of lengths.

Two men can work at each stone, find everything ready to their hands, and not get in each other's way a particle. Men working at other stones can procure furniture from same racks with the same facility and with no annoyance to others.



Mr. De Vinne's plan would necessitate a set of drawers under each stone.

My small rack contains sixteen different lengths from 2½ to 10 inches, assorted widths from 3 to 10 picas, all-sufficient for locking up forms for medium-sized job presses. Large stands contain twenty-four different lengths, from 11 to 34 inches.

In making up furniture round a job I aim to use all pieces of a similar length, which can generally be done with the exception of perhaps two or three pieces. This greatly facilitates the distribution of tbe pieces.

The different widths can be readily kept in comparatively good order without the dividing partitions that are generally put in, and pieces can be quickly selected and taken out far quicker than by opening and closing a drawer.

When I made these racks, I cut all the furniture then in use, and what additional new was needed, to these labor-saving lengtbs with ordinary saw and miter box, and about once a year since, during dull times, go over the lot cutting off battered ends (where furniture seems to wear the most), reducing pieces ½ inch, and adding new pieces wbere necessary, making all as good as new.

As to the expense. $224!! That will buy a good many fonts. My stands cost, perhaps, $1 each for new lumber, nails and screws, being made mostly from boards taken from outside of bundles of book paper. Made during slack times. Most job offices have a handy man about who can make these. They may not be as pretty as Mr. De Vinne's, but for rapid work, such as is needed in most job offices, there is, in my judgment, no comparison. R. E.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: Baltimore, Md., November 3, 1890.

The city council of Baltimore last week adopted a majority committee report to pay the Dulany Company $10,516.20 for printing and posting the registration list. The mayor has not as yet attacbed his signature, and if the appeal of a number of printing firms requesting that functionary to withbold his indorsement is regarded, the Dulany Company will have to choose one of two things, a lawsuit or the acceptance of a less sum for its work. The printers who have entered protest here laid their grievance before the Taxpayers' Association, which makes tbe following report: "That the present election law does not require such work to be given out to the lowest responsible bidder, and that in this respect there was no violation of law; yet, notwitbstanding this omission, proposals from responsible parties should bave been invited, whicb was not done, or only to a limited extent. That tbe price allowed for the contract was excessive; that the work could have been done at a saving to the city of several thousand dollars." Tbe printing firms that have entered protest declare publicly that they would have printed the registration list at eight cents per name, a saving to the taxpayers of $4,000. This job is certainly a profitable one at $6 per thousand ems. What is to be the outcome of this squabble time only can determine.

The *Evening Globe* is no more, having succumbed to adverse fortune, brougbt about, as its editor says, by the boycott of Baltimore Typographical Union. An editorial in the last issue states tbat the publishers of the *Globe* sunk $20,000 in the venture, and as there seemed to be no hope of extending its circulation or general business interest, it was deemed better to suspend publication than to further continue.

A newspaper syndicate has purchased tbe plant and is now issuing an evening penny paper from the late *Globe* office. This latest venture is called the *Evening World*. It is a six-column four page sbeet, independent in politics, and quite newsy, but lacking as to first-class ability in its editorial columns. It is in affiliation with the typographical union, discarding plates and employing none but union compositors. Mucb sympathy has been expressed by business men for the publishers of the *Globe*, but sympathy don't go where you withhold patronage, and that is wbat Baltimore business men who advertise did in this instance, for, while despising the methods of the walking delegate, tbey hearkened unto his counsel. The *Globe* had a brief and troubled existence of three months. Its editor and co-proprietor, A. A. Hill, of Haverhill, Massacbusetts, is a fair editorial writer, and has done some very excellent work for eastern journals as a foreign correspondent. Personally he made many friends in Baltimore, but incurred the enmity of tbe typographical union by his persistency in the use of plates.

Wbile touching upon a matter of the kind, mention may be made of an incident which transpired a day or two ago. By some chance or other it came to the knowledge of the printers' union last week tbat a delegate to the Federation of Labor, of this city,

and who is the editor of a monthly publication called the *Painter*, a trade organ, was having his paper printed at a non-union office and that plates were used in the make-up. This information caused much surprise and indignation, as the editor of this sheet is secretary-treasurer of the National Painters' Brotherhood and has been posing for some time as a labor leader. He was loud in his denunciations against the publishers of the *Globe* before the Federation of Labor, and threatened to make the editor of that paper "jump" for some remark made, which was construed by the former as a personal insult.

It would seem that the *Craftsman*, of Washington, has suspended for good, as the small boy would say. I base my remark on information received from that city through a correspondent, who, in commenting upon the demise of that journal, says a new labor paper is to be issued at the capital, and that he hopes it will be well supported, adding that many labor organs have come to an untimely end by reason of "non-support."

The firm of Isaac Friedenwald & Co., printers, lithographers, etc., concluded last week to put their business into the hands of a receiver. William Deutsch, the active manager, was of the firm. There was no financial embarrassment, but trouble grew out of a disagreement between the managers. The receiver gave bond for $225,000.

The *American* has come out in a new dress. It donned its new suit none too soon.

The press of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia was given a delightful trip recently to New York and return. Over three hundred newspaper men and their ladies composed the jolly party, who were the guests of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The time made by this train, the "Royal Blue Line," between the national capital and Jersey City beat the record, having made the run in four hours and sixteen minutes, a distance of 228 miles. Your correspondent had the pleasure of participating in the jaunt, one long to be remembered by all who were so fortunate in being of the party.

The Masonic fraternity of Baltimore have been holding a grand fair for the past four weeks, which has been a great success. Gen. Felix Agnus, business manager of the *American*, presented the fair with a valuable horse. Mr. George Abell, of the *Sun*, sent a check for $500. Visitors at the fair have been voting their sentiments as to the most popular newspaper publisher of this city. The whole affair will wind up Wednesday, and then we will know who has received the most votes. So far, General Agnus is ahead.

The passenger department of the Western Maryland Railroad Company has just issued from the press a handsome book of over a hundred pages, entitled "In Peace or in War." The work is beautifully illustrated, containing two maps, the battlefield of Gettysburg and that portion of Western Maryland through which this road runs, while the letterpress briefly describes scenes and incidents of the greatest battle of modern times, the field of Gettysburg. A. C. Hoen & Co., of this city, are the lithographers and printers who got out the work, which reflects credit upon this firm.

The printing business is fair. Over a dozen union printers "caught on" to cases last week in the office of the *World*, the non-union compositors being requested to step down and out. Of course, the "sub" is still with us; and where, let me ask, is the spot of earth that contains him not? FIDELITIES.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, September 20, 1890.

Under the agency of Messrs. Cowan & Co., and their prominent advertisement in the *Australasian Typographical Journal*, your excellent journal, THE INLAND PRINTER, has caught on to the Australian comp, who is now, from all accounts, a pretty large and growing subscriber. I am informed that several of the prominent chapels in Melbourne and Sydney are in receipt of regular numbers, and I am sure from this sign that your journal will grow, because THE INLAND PRINTER can claim the same qualifications which are often quoted by general advertisers: "Once used, it cannot be dispensed with." THE INLAND PRINTER may be recommended by another feature, also, that every year its policy and make-up is becoming more cosmopolitan.

It has always struck me as being very peculiar that a country which has such a population of printers as is possessed by the continent of Australia should not possess an organ which would represent that craft. As it is, the *Australasian Typographical Journal* is the only printers' journal on the continent, while *Typo*, a journal published in Wellington, New Zealand, is the only trade journal in the whole of the Australasian colonies. There is a great difference between these two journals. The *Australasian Typographical Journal* is merely a newsletter, published monthly by the Melbourne Typographical Association, and issued free to all its members; and several other Australian societies, by paying a yearly subscription, issue the same journal to their members gratis. The *Journal* contains monthly letters from correspondents in Sydney, Brisbane, Hobart, Perth, Adelaide, Newcastle, the correspondents being chiefly the secretaries of the different societies, and these letters are therefore looked upon as being semi-official. The state of trade is the chief topic, and consequently the paper has a large circulation in the different colonies and is eagerly looked for every month. *Typo*, on the other hand, although it has a fair amount of newsletters, deals principally with the aims and objects of the job printer.

Some years ago, when that defunct high-class journal, the *American Model Printer*, was in circulation, an advanced American printer named Mr. Hart came over to Sydney from the United States, showed the *Model* round as a specimen of the work he could do, and so interested some enthusiastic art printers that they decided to give him a show, and eventually the *Colonial Printers' Art Journal* was issued to the Australian comp as a thing of beauty which was to be a joy forever. It had a very short run, but certainly I have seen it in the book case of printers who, looking at it as a colonial production, think their copies of the *Colonial Printers' Art Journal* their joy forever.

That the Australian colonies can lay claim to a large population of printers, the following list of its typographical associations will prove:

ASSOCIATIONS.	COLONY.
Ballarat Typographical Association	Victoria.
Barrier Ranges Typographical Association	
Melbourne Typographical Association	
Sydney Typographical Association	New South Wales.
Northern Branch	
Goulburn Branch	
Bathurst Branch	
Brisbane Typographical Association	Queensland.
Maryborough Branch	
Bundaberg Branch	
Rockhampton Branch	
Townsville Branch	
Charters Towers Branch	
Toowoomba Branch	
Sandhurst Typographical Association	South Australia.
Adelaide Typographical Association	
Northern Tasmanian Typographical Association	Tasmania.
Tasmanian Typographical Association	

Nearly the whole of these bodies with New Zealand are affiliated with the Australasian Typographical Union, which has a council sitting for the present in Melbourne.

It may not be generally known that in New South Wales and Queensland newspapers pass through the post to every part of the globe, free of charge, while in all the other colonies the postage is 1 cent per paper (no matter what size it may be) for inland and 2 cents each for those going outside the colony. The consequence of this cheap postage in New South Wales is that Victorian and other publishers get their publications printed in Sydney, so as to evade heavy postage. There has been considerable agitation going on for some time past to get an impost put upon newspapers and publications, but hitherto without success. Nevertheless, the agitation gains ground and becomes stronger every year. To counteract this, an association has been formed among the country newspaper proprietors. The convener of the first meeting said

that he had been led to take this step by the representations made to him by the proprietors of several papers. They considered this proposed tax would be very unjust on the country press, which was at present performing important work in the way of educating the people. Mr. O'Connor considered this was going to bring revenue into the country, but upon his own figures there would be a loss of £40,000 a year.

The conference extended over several days, and resulted in the passage of the following resolutions:

That a provisional committee be appointed to formulate by-laws for the Provincial Newspaper Association; that Mr. Davies be the secretary; and that Messrs. Kellaway, Torpy and Oram be empowered to convene a meeting of country newspaper proprietors as soon as their duties shall be completed.

That this meeting disapproves of the proposed imposition of a postal rate on newspapers, as it believes their publication is in the educational interests of the colony, and that they should, as hitherto, be carried free through the postoffice.

These resolutions were embodied in a petition, and Messrs. Garland and Torpy, members of parliament, were invited to present the petition to parliament.

It was decided that the subscription to the new association should be one guinea per year to start with, and during the discussion which took place it was suggested that a committee should be appointed to watch the interests of country journals in Sydney, with the view of remedying the grievances existing with regard to the securing of government and other advertisements, and if possible to wipe out the present unsatisfactory system carried on by advertising agents.

The death of Mrs. Henry Heron (better known in Australian literary circles by her *nom de plume* "Australis") took place in Sydney last month. Mrs. Heron was ill only a few days, the immediate cause of death being inflammation of the lungs. She was the daughter of Sir William Manning, and from an early age exhibited exceptional capacity in both prose and verse. She contributed at intervals for many years to every newspaper or periodical of importance in the colony. Her life, says the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, was characterized by unselfish devotion to the interest of the suffering and necessitous, and in all her writings and actions she was animated by a high purpose that won for her the loving esteem of all with whom she came in contact.

For some years there was employed in the government printing office (lithographic department) at Wellington, New Zealand, a lithographer who was very fond of experimenting in photo-lithography. The government printer saw no value in experiments, so he discharged Mr. Phillips as being a waster of good material. The department was afterward taken out of the government printer's hands, and placed in the hands of a practical lithographer, with instructions to pursue investigations and experiments. Mr. Phillips came over to Sydney, and finding means of prosecuting his experiments, he was at last successful in bringing out his invention in photo-lithography. A company was formed to work the process, called the Phillips-Stephan process, with a capital of $500,000. After the latest machinery had been obtained, an illustrated weekly paper was started, but as the process was very expensive this venture was soon dropped. The company carried on general business for some time, but it is now being wound up.

During the centennial year of the colony of New South Wales, it was considered that it would be a fitting time to commence a history of New South Wales. Accordingly the government advertised for an editor, and Mr. G. B. Barton was chosen, he undertaking to write the history up in thirteen volumes, of seven hundred pages each. The historical documents from which the "copy" was to be written was to be supplied by the government. There has been one volume issued, which was favorably reviewed by a number of English and colonial newspapers. Some friction has now occurred, and the work has stopped. The matter has been brought under notice of parliament, when, in reply to a series of questions asked by Mr. O'Sullivan in the legislative assembly last night as to an arrangement entered into between the government and Mr. G. B. Barton for the latter gentleman to write a history of New South Wales, Mr. McMillan said that after the production of the first volume of the history an arrangement was entered into with Mr. Barton to continue the work on reduced terms of payment, one volume to be produced in each successive six months at a cost of $3,000 per volume. A portion only of the second volume was produced within the time and the agreement was terminated. A canvasser had been engaged to take orders in advance for the work and 2038 subscribers had ordered copies, in consideration of which orders a sum of $8,275 had been paid to the canvasser. Commission paid to the canvasser for work and labor done could not be recovered, nor did the government contemplate any such proceeding. No arrangements had yet been made for continuing the history.

At a recent meeting of the Sydney Typographical Association the following important motions were adopted:

That the secretary be instructed to issue a circular informing journeymen compositors in the colony of New South Wales that unless they become members of the New South Wales Typographical Association before March 31, 1891, a penalty will be imposed upon them in lieu of the ordinary entrance fee of five shillings, and this course be also adopted in the case of apprentices who neglect to join the association within three months after the completion of their indentures.

That, after issuing of such circular, a missionary delegate and organizer be appointed to canvass the country districts and avail himself of the coöperation of the Shearers' and other unions which has been so freely and frequently offered.

The following resolution was ordered to be sent to the council of the Australasian Typographical Union, which governs the whole of the colonies:

We, the members of the New South Wales Typographical Association, earnestly urge upon the union their immediate attention to the following grave matters, namely, the necessity of an Australasian scale of charges; the apprentice question; female labor; reciprocity in mortality and unemployed allowance, and legislation in the country districts. ASMODEUS.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, MASS., November 8, 1890.

In my October letter I predicted a busy season for Boston printers, and correctly, it seems, for nearly every office is now filled to overflowing with work, and many are increasing their plants in order to meet the demands of their customers. Messrs. J. S. Cushing & Co. find their exceptionally equipped book office fully taxed, and Messrs. Berwick & Smith, whose pressroom is in the same building, are equally as busy. The Boston Job Print, on Alden street, has just added two new Golding presses, and other extensive improvements are either accomplished or contemplated. Messrs. Robinson & Stephenson, on Fort Hill square, have taken another floor of the building which they occupy, making three in all, and a new Cottrell four-roller press is one of their recent accessions. Messrs. L. Barta & Co's large force of employés are as busy as bees. Messrs. A. L. Philpott & Co., who were mentioned several months ago as having started an office on Court street, quickly outgrew their quarters there and now have a floor at 54 Pearl street, L. Barta & Co's old stand. And so I might go on almost indefinitely. Everybody is busy—and that would imply happiness, unless there is a disturbing specter scared up by indigestion or the republican reverses in the recent elections. The foundries and dealers report brisk trade, which indicates a lively condition of things among printers who look to the Hub for their supplies.

There has been a change in the Star Printing Company of Lynn, Mr. Whitworth retiring, and Mr. Crowell taking entire charge of the business.

About a month ago the Boston papers gave a portrait of a young Lowell printer who had disappeared suddenly. He owned a small office and did a fair business. After a long search it was found that he had taken service with Uncle Sam in his navy. Possibly he saw in this course a shorter road to opulence than in competition with that class of printers who print paper bags at 15 cents per thousand, and do other work at proportionate prices.

Apropos of low prices, I would like to enlist the influence of every writer for printers' trade publications in crying down the too prevalent and pernicious practice of doing work at or below the

cost of production. It is not the amateur alone who is responsible for this evil. Last summer I was shown a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, about one-third of which were tables. There was a cover, and four hundred copies were printed, all for $27. It was not the work of a novice, either. "Figger" up the profit in this, please, and then estimate the business capacity of a man who would make such a price. The trouble is that some printers fail to give proper attention to the cost of production. If they would take trade papers and read and *digest* what good writers are continually saying upon this subject, they would see the absolute folly of slipshod methods and change their balances from the loss to the profit side.

The Boston Job Pressmen's Union is preparing for a ball to be held early in the coming winter. An able committee of arrangements are working hard to make the affair a success.

Twelve dollars per week is what the Boston cylinder press-feeders think they should be paid, and what those employed in several offices have struck for.

R. F. Raymond, president, E. C. Milliken, treasurer, C. W. Knight, manager of the advertising and printing department, and W. P. Tobey, manager of newspaper department, are the officers of the New Bedford (Mass.) Journal Publishing Company, recently organized. Mr. Alexander MacCall is editor of the company's paper, the *Evening Journal*.

The firm of Goodwin & Drisko, this city, has dissolved, and the announcement is made by postal card in this unique way :

IT WAS GOODWIN & DRISKO,
RAILROAD PRINTERS.

IT IS E. I. DRISKO,
Printer and Book Maker,
73 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON.

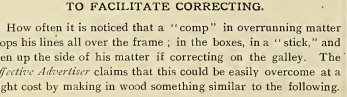
Referring to the printing of the official ballots for the state election this year by the Wright & Potter Printing Company, the Boston *Journal* said :

The work has required 13½ tons of paper and 1,520 electroplates, then a separate set of plates each for the head of the ticket, the state officers, the congressional, councilor, county, senatorial and representative districts, district attorney in one district, register of probate in one county, two constitutional amendments and special questions to be voted on in Malden and Newton. There were printed about 1,200,000 ballots, 22,500 lists of candidates and specimen ballots and 92,764 other pieces, including cards of instruction, seals, certificates of nomination, nomination papers, labels, express receipts, clerks' receipts, folio books, wrappers, extracts from the statutes, etc., making a total in round numbers of 1,315,000 pieces. This was accomplished on thirteen presses, and 155 combinations were made for the ballots. In the work at the printer's, especial mention for faithfulness and accuracy is due to Charles H. Sweeney, general foreman; George Allen, foreman of the pressroom; Miss E. E. Baker, in charge of the folding department, and O. F. Conihe and Louis Gosselin.

Alphonso Ross, for nearly thirty years financial editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, died at his home in this city on the night of November 6. G.

TO FACILITATE CORRECTING.

How often it is noticed that a "comp" in overrunning matter drops his lines all over the frame; in the boxes, in a "stick," and even up the side of his matter if correcting on the galley. The *Effective Advertiser* claims that this could be easily overcome at a slight cost by making in wood something similar to the following.



It is in the little things where the time is lost, therefore it should be apparent to every master printer that such a contrivance as this, which we will call the "Effective Corrector," would effect a vast saving of time, especially in book houses, where of necessity all corrections are made on the galley.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR OF THE "EFFECTIVE ADVERTISER," LONDON.

NO. IX.—MR. HENRY JAMES TUCKER.

THOUGH now a naturalized Frenchman, Mr. Tucker is an Englishman by birth, having been born at Alderminster, near Stratford-on-Avon, June 2, 1840. His school days were divided between a village school, at Preston-on-Stour, and the private school of Mr. Warrilow, Stratford-on-Avon. In 1853, Mr. Tucker's father took a farm in the parish of Sawbridgeworth (Herts), and it was the senior's intention to make Henry a farmer,



but he soon rebelled, and started as a pupil teacher in the school of the Rev. Mr. Jones, at Spalding, Lincolnshire, where he remained but a short time. Soon after this Mr. Tucker went to Birmingham and stayed with an uncle, who made up his mind to make a jeweler of him, but having accidentally met Mr. Samuel Russel, a well-known Birmingham printer, he was prevailed on to become an apprentice, from March, 1857. At the end of a year Mr. Russel became bankrupt. Mr. Tucker then entered the office of Mr. Hall, another Birmingham printer. Here he had the mortification of being put to a demy Hopkinson and Cope press, at which he worked constantly until November, 1860.

Mr. Tucker now conceived the idea of going to France, and on January 29, 1861, he started, arriving at Boulogne-sur-Mer on February 1, and Paris the following morning, not knowing a word of French! After fruitless endeavors to obtain employment, and reduced to his last sou, as Mr. Tucker told me during a visit to Paris a short time ago, he managed to get a casual "grass" on *Galignani's Messenger*.

The following August homesickness took hold of him, and consequently he returned to Birmingham, but stayed only a few months, for Paris had again gained the ascendant, so he returned and soon became a full hand on *Galignani's Messenger*. Mr. Tucker was, however, persuaded to return to England a second

time, being offered a situation in a printing office at Rugby ; from there to Birmingham was the next step, where Mr. Tucker assisted on the first number published of the *Daily Gazette*. Astonishing to relate, he could not make up his mind to remain in England, so for the third time *Galignani's Messenger* received him in its fold. A dispute occurred, and Mr. Tucker suddenly left. A few days afterward an advertisement appeared in *Galignani's*, thus worded : "Wanted, an English Compositor." "I had hardly read the last word when," as humorously put by Mr. Tucker, "I fled to the 'place.' Was accepted. 'Come next Monday,' said the printer. Of course I was there." Here he commenced one of the first weekly journals (printed in English) in Paris, entitled the *News of the Week for Americans*. It was started in January, 1867 (the year of the Universal exhibition). This publication induced him to think there was room for something better, so he suggested to the proprietors that an English-American weekly paper, neatly printed, in English type, would certainly be better than the poor thing eking out such a miserable existence. The ultimate result was the foundation of the *Continental Gazette*. To make this journal a success he insisted on having English type. The proprietors agreed, and accordingly an order was dispatched to Messrs. Caslon, London, who forwarded the whole outfit in December, 1867. Mr. Tucker says he little thought then what that order would lead to. It was the forerunner of many which have told their tale on typefounding in France.

The first number of the *Continental Gazette* appeared on January 1, 1868, and was looked upon as the best printed journal that had ever appeared in Paris. The following March, Mr. Joseph Kremer brought out a small four-page paper, entitled the *American Register ;* it was a success, but badly printed. Mr. Kremer went to Mr. Tucker and wanted to know how he got out such an excellent paper. "Easily done," was the reply, "buy English type ; I will take the order." And the order was taken, the *Register* then came out in a new "dress," soon becoming a rival to the *Continental Gazette*. I may here state that the *American Register* is still the most important weekly journal published in the English language in Paris, and still retains its English "dress," while the *Continental Gazette* is defunct.

Mr. Tucker now thought seriously of printing after the fashion of English printers, but there was a serious difficulty in the way. Eighty odd printers were authorized to exercise their profession in the Department of the Seine, and the emperor himself, without the aid of his *Corps législatif*, could not make *one* more. Only one thing to do ; print under somebody else's name. However inconvenient that was, Mr. Tucker attempted it, and started a small office in the rue des Jeûneurs, under the borrowed name of Kugelmann, a legally authorized printer. This was at the end of 1868.

In the beginning of 1869 he started an English paper, the *British and American News* (which later on was changed to the *European News*, a journal still existing in Paris). One peculiar feature about the first number of that paper is this : it was printed in London at an office in Fleet street, and, having announced its appearance for a certain day, Mr. Tucker took the mail train from Paris to London, bringing back in the evening some sixty copies. These were distributed among the kiosks on the boulevards at once, the remainder following by slow train. The venture was a success, being continued as a half sheet printed in London, the other half in Paris. Afterwards stereotyped columns were sent over, and so it goes on to this day.

The new printing office went on increasing, when Mr. Caslon, finding he had a good customer, suggested to Mr. Tucker that he was the best person to push forward his type on the continent. Mr. Tucker thereupon turned over the printing office to his partners and took up the sale of the Caslon type. A small stock was sent over at once ; he fitted up the offices and warehouse at 35 rue Jacob, when almost immediately that terrible strife between the French and Germans broke out. As to this, I will let Mr. Tucker speak in his own words : "I have always thought, and I think I am right, that you owe a duty to those who help you. Now, I had become established as a business man in Paris, and was called upon in that position to serve in the Garde Nationale. The war broke out, and, as a foreigner, I was at liberty to leave ; but no, I did nothing of the kind. I said to the captain of my company, I have served here, have been treated as a citizen, and will act as one while in the country I have adopted as my future home. The result was I became corporal in the Garde Nationale, and was accorded full letters of naturalization as a French subject. I passed the siege of Paris under arms, and was in London during the commune."

The siege of Paris brought about one important improvement for printers—the liberty of printing. As before mentioned, eighty odd printers did all the work for Paris, and the rest of the Department of the Seine. But the Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale in 1870 put a stop to this state of affairs by declaring the printing profession free to all men who wished to exercise it.

The war finished, the commune extinguished, printing offices started up like mushrooms. From 1872, when people had to some extent forgotten the consternation caused by the terrible war, an extraordinary development in the printing trade took place, and Mr. Tucker found himself unable to execute the many orders daily received. It was a fine time for the typefounders, and Mr. Tucker says he could mention those who made a small fortune through this sudden change.

About this period Mr. Henry William Caslon, the fifth and last of his race, so lost his health that he retired from all active part in the foundry, and the French department was transferred absolutely to Mr. Tucker in the early part of 1873, when he became proprietor of the French and continental business.

It then occurred to him to start a monthly circular, the first number of which appeared on May 1, 1873, entitled *Typologie-Tucker*. At that time Mr. Tucker had no other idea than making the monthly publication an advertisement for his wares ! He had published but two or three numbers, however, when he received a visit from Mr. Madden, a gentleman who had devoted many years to the study and elucidation of the ever-important question of the invention of printing. With his aid a series of articles was commenced on the origin of printing. Later on, the late Mr. Blades gave his permission to the translating of his interesting work, "The Enemies of Books," which appeared in the *Typologie* some years ago. Mr. Tucker's old friend, Charles Wyman, gave him permission also to translate and publish his "Grammar of Lithography," which appeared in the columns of the *Typologie* from January, 1880, to December, 1883. Mr. Tucker resolved now to publish a dictionary of technical terms used in printing offices, so he collected all the documents that fell in his way, and on January 1, 1884, appeared the first installment of the "Dictionnaire Typo-Lithographique" from his pen.

Returning to Mr. Tucker's business career, I may state that, by an agreement, insuring to Mr. Tucker a certain interest for life, the French and continental trade he had both created and carried on for twenty years was ceded to Messrs. Caslon & Co. at the end of September, 1887. Mr. Tucker has now retired from active business, his time being entirely occupied with the publication of the *Typologie*.

The Paris branch of the Caslon foundry is still one of the principal firms in France, and there is no French house that can surpass it in the quality and beauty of its type.

The introduction of English-made type into France has had the effect of waking up the French founders, who today are almost equal to the English in their manufacture. It must be understood that this allusion is to their manufacture only, as their punch cutters have always been superior for taste in design in the execution of fancy type.

Before Mr. Tucker entered the continental market with Messrs. Caslon's type, the French founders were in the habit of cutting off the bottom of their letters to make them the proper height to paper. This wretched system is now almost completely abandoned. The machine principally used in French foundries is that invented by Johnson, of London, but it has been greatly modified and improved by Messrs. Foucher Brothers.



SHINI-MO ALTAR.

FROM BRINK OF MARBLE CAÑON, COLORADO RIVER, ARIZONA.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE TYPEFOUNDRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. II.—MARDER, LUSE & CO.

The wonderful growth and progress of Chicago in all that constitutes material prosperity is nowhere better illustrated than in the lines tributary to the needs of the printing fraternity. While our wholesale merchants have gone on and erected and filled their trade palaces with the fabrics of every nation and every clime, giving to the city a name known of all men, the manufacturers of articles for printing office use, though having a constituency smaller in numbers, have covered as wide a territory as that of the merchant princes. Beginning in a comparatively small way, their facilities have grown with their trade until Chicago today is one of the best printers' supply points in the United States; that is to say, the printer can find here, ready for immediate delivery, or have made to order on short notice, anything needed in his business, from a gauge pin to a perfecting press, from a pack of visiting cards to a thousand carloads of paper, from a font of fullface to a hundred thousand dollar outfit.

The pioneer house in the manufacture of printers' goods in this city, and still the most extensive, is the Chicago Type Foundry, at Nos. 139 and 141 Monroe street. This now immense concern was established as a branch of an eastern foundry some thirty-five years ago, in a small building on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn streets. At first nothing but body types, leads, etc., were cast, everything else being supplied from houses in other cities. In a few years, however, the infant giant cut loose from the apron-strings of its original projectors, since which time its progress has been onward and upward. Through all the changes of ownership it has retained the original name of the Chicago Type Foundry; but since January 1, 1869, it has been under the control of its present proprietors, Marder, Luse & Co. When these gentlemen assumed the ownership of the Chicago Type Foundry they recognized the possibilities of the future, and bent every energy to secure to themselves and to Chicago the harvest that was in sight. Larger quarters were obtained, new and improved machinery and methods were utilized, and men and brains of the first order were employed. Busy hands and bright minds contributed to the building up of a business which has had a growth almost unparalleled in the history of enterprises of the kind; and the Chicago Type Foundry today stands as one of the most extensive and strongest houses in its line in the country, and there are few in other countries equal to it.

In one thing the house of Marder, Luse & Co. has worked an entire revolution in the printing trade. We refer to the making of uniform type-bodies. The craft will well remember the curious and provoking jumble—we can call it nothing else—of a few years ago. Then each foundry was a law to itself, and the types from no two foundries could be made to justify with each other. If a printer wished to use two sizes of types in the same line he was compelled to employ cardboard or paper to effect his purpose, while the disastrous effects resulting from the mixing of fonts were felt of all men who were so unfortunate as to have procured their material from two different concerns. The variations in brevier, for instance, were in some cases as much as a twelve-to-pica lead one way or the other, so that the printer who purchased his body letter from one founder could not make the quads and spaces justify with the job letter of another, and for the latter special quads and spaces had to be bought, thus entailing a heavy additional expense without fully curing the evil.

Occasionally a wail would go up from the craft over this untoward state of affairs, and the founders would be petitioned to agree upon a common scale of measurement that should give relief. Those who made any reply to the plaint declined to make the change desired, averring that it would entail so great expense upon them as to amount, in some cases, to actual confiscation; then they complacently settled back into the old rut, satisfied that they had fully answered the demands made upon them. Not so, however, with the Chicago Type Foundry. Even before the great fire of 1871 the proprietors became satisfied that the desired change could be made, and that it would be an immense boon to the craft. They set about to devise a scheme that should be mathematically correct, so that all the sizes of type could be made to justify with each other by the use of regular thicknesses of leads, and without resort to cardboard and paper, which involved the waste of immense amounts of time. The result was the introduction of the "American System of Interchangeable Type-Bodies," now adopted by nearly every foundry in the country under the name of the "Point" system. In this system the "American"—one-twelfth of a pica—was taken as the unit of measurement. All the sizes of type above agate were then cast upon multiples of this unit. Thus nonpareil was made six times the size of an American; minion seven times, and so on up to pica, when the increase became two points in each case up to double pica, which was made twenty-four times the size of American, or equal to twelve six-to-pica leads. The entire system is best illustrated by the diagram given on page 73 of the current volume of THE INLAND PRINTER (October, 1890). This can be shown by the following table. The sizes are based upon the metric system, which must, sooner or later, be the standard of measurement in this country:

SIZE.	No. POINTS.	SIZE.	No. POINTS.
American	1	Pica	12
German	1½	English	14
Saxon	2	Columbian	16
Norse	2½	Great Primer	18
Brilliant	3	Paragon	20
Ruby	3½	Double Small Pica	22
Excelsior	4	Double Pica	24
Diamond	4½	Double English	28
Pearl	5	Double Columbian	32
Agate	5½	Double Great Primer	36
Nonpareil	6	Double Paragon	40
Minion	7	Canon	44
Brevier	8	Four-line Pica	48
Bourgeois	9	Five-line Pica	60
Long Primer	10	Six-line Pica	72
Small Pica	11	Eight-line Pica	96

The use of these bodies together is as easily learned as the multiplication table. Thus a long primer (10) and a brevier (8) justify with a great primer (18) or two-line bourgeois; a brevier (8) and a nonpareil (6) with an english (14) or a two-line minion (how handy this in advertisements beginning with a raised line, as is the fashion on many papers); one six-to-pica (2) lead and a long primer (10) make one pica (12); two pearl (5) make one long primer (10); three nonpareil (6) bodies make one great primer (18); four minion (7) bodies make one double english (28); five brevier (8) bodies make one double paragon (40), and so on through the entire list of type bodies. In other words, the differences between the various sizes are calculated to a mathematical nicety and are made uniform through the whole series. The same system of points is applied to leads, rules, etc., a twelve-to-pica lead being one point, an eight-to-pica one and a half points, and a six-to-pica two points.

The introduction of the interchangeable system by Marder, Luse & Co. created a genuine sensation. A few printers, thinking only of their stocks then on hand, were inclined to condemn it, but the great majority of the craft, recognizing its benefits and utility, hailed it as one of the needed reforms of the day and acted accordingly. Some typefounders, however, evidently blind to the demand of the times, held on to an obsolete idea, and condemned the proposed reform in accordance therewith; yet such has been the current of events that even its then most persistent opponents now advertise to furnish types upon the "point" system when desired.

The interchangeable system now finds universal favor among progressive printers. It has had a thorough trial extending over several years, and he would be a rash man who would even suggest a return to the old order of things. Of course, those who have large stocks of material made after the old haphazard style do not and cannot expect to receive the full benefit of the new plan, but even they are better off than they were under the old system, and the advantages of the interchangeable system will become

more and more patent to them when they are compelled to replace the old material with that made upon the modern plan.

The struggle to introduce the new system was a more difficult one than would now be imagined. Opposed to it were large aggregations of capital and the natural selfishness of competitors in business, especially of those unwilling to make a present sacrifice for the sake of securing a future good. Marder, Luse & Co. were compelled to make this sacrifice in common with every other foundry adopting the system, but they were wise enough and brave enough to enter upon the work and push it to a successful issue. Their labors have secured the coöperation even of their competitors and the unqualified indorsement of the craft throughout the English-speaking world. The United Typothetæ of America, at its session in September last, gave its hearty approval of the interchangeable system and acknowledged its many merits, and that body of representative printers has been and is making the effort to induce all the founders in the country to conform to it. In this effort they have been nearly successful, and with but two or three exceptions all the manufacturers will hereafter supply types made upon what is now known as the "point system," which Marder, Luse & Co. instituted some fifteen years ago. As has been said before, this house has effected a revolution in the trade—a peaceful revolution, and one that is of almost incalculable value to the craft.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

THE CHICAGO "CHRONOTYPE."

A GENTLEMAN from the Pacific slope arrived in Chicago in that fateful year of panic, 1857, with notions of newspaper work far ahead of any that had been expressed in the Garden City. His plan of publishing a first-class weekly journal found favor with all those he came in contact with, and his family connections, second to none, wealthy and above reproach, would give it a character and stability that few newspaper men could boast of. Paid writers of acknowledged merit would have their essays in its columns, one of them being the well-known Professor Mathews, of scholastic attainments. Great expectations were formed beforehand of the effect of seeing this gentleman's manuscript in print. The name of the paper even would be one that was sure to cause inquiry and insure its sale, while the printing with good type from the Philadelphia and Boston foundries and white paper would be such that all people of taste, who disliked the ball game, Sunday racing and theater going, with chicken and dog fighting, would eagerly subscribe for the *Chronotype*. The editor being thus fortified he mounted his winged fancy, but, alas! not being a practical printer, he never reached the goal that shines so bright with the roseate hues of experienced art.

To put the effort into practical execution a suitable printing office with its material was bargained for, when I was recommended and sought after to take charge of the jobwork, which would, of course, soon be on hand through the irresistible exertions of Jake Harker, who had been in the *Evening Journal* employ. He was a little, active fellow, and seemed just the man in the right place to do anything and promise everything. Four months had passed pleasantly in their course when signs of the shortness of cash were projecting themselves on Saturday night as the pay envelopes found their way to the pockets of the employés. Jake began to spend more of his time out of the office than seemed necessary, and I was called upon to officiate in his absence. This gave me an insight of the charges made for job work, and I would scarcely believe my eyes to find that canvassed jobbing was being done that would not pay a profit. I knew then that it was a mere question of time when the *Chronotype* would cease to exist.

A typo, who felt that he had a financial interest in the concern, had conceived a dislike for Jake, and possibly words had passed between them. One day they met on the stairs leading to the printing office, and it was found that the space between the wall and the railing was not wide enough to allow one another to pass. Here was a difficulty that was not contemplated when one went down and the other began to climb. Neither would give way. The Gordian knot had to be cut, and the little Englishman let out with his right hand on the facial muscles of his opponent. This was the first blood for Jake, with which he was contented, and the battle of the stairs was at an end. Loud talk of police and prison resounded through the air, but nothing came of it. Between these two the editor was in a quandary, and on being told that I did not believe in attending to another's business beside my own, especially as there seemed no reason for the exigency, he quietly said, "Do the best you can."

No steam or cylinder press being in the establishment, the forms of the *Chronotype* had to be sent out. An effort to save a few dollars in this direction resulted in printing the pages on Seth Paine's press across the river, in Gates' machine shop, Canal street. This press rattled and jarred more like an ancient family mangle than a decent, well-behaved article of the Taylor pattern. In fact, if a full head of steam had been applied, the original and novel bumper would have shattered the walls of the building as completely as did the battering rams at the siege of Jerusalem so many years ago. It was terrorizing to hear the slap of the bed upon the supple board that sent it back to its place.

A parting time was at hand, when the editor arranged with Jake and I about the balance due for wages. Fifty dollars was my portion, the half of which was never paid, owing to the acceptors of the duebill failing in business. Harker then vanished from my sight on leaving the *Chronotype* office as did the Bottle Imp when he went down below with the trap door on the stage of the theater, and I did not see him again. Six months finished the experiment of issuing a first-class weekly newspaper. "It went up like a rocket, but came down like a stick."

The fame of the editor of the *Chronotype* was afterward inclosed in some volumes of his experience in Paraguay while looking after the dignity of the United States, as Lopez and his enemies were settling their quarrel with the sword.

THE TERM OF LITERARY COPYRIGHT.

Under the existing law of the United States, copyright is granted for twenty-eight years, with the right of extension for fourteen more; in all, forty-two years. The term of copyright in other countries is as follows:

Mexico, Guatemala, and Venezuela, in perpetuity.
Colombia, author's life and eighty years after.
Spain, author's life and eighty years after.
Belgium, author's life and fifty years after.
Ecuador, author's life and fifty years after.
Norway, author's life and fifty years after.
Peru, author's life and fifty years after.
Russia, author's life and fifty years after.
Tunis, author's life and fifty years after.
Italy, author's life and forty years after; the full term to be eighty years in any event.
France, author's life and thirty years after.
Germany, author's life and thirty years after.
Austria, author's life and thirty years after.
Switzerland, author's life and thirty years after.
Hayti, author's life, widow's life, children's lives, and twenty years after the close of the latest period.
Brazil, author's life and ten years after.
Sweden, author's life and ten years after.
Roumania, author's life and ten years after.
Great Britain, author's life and seven years after his decease; to be forty-two years in any event.
Bolivia, full term author's life.
Denmark and Holland, fifty years.
Japan, author's life and five years after.
South Africa, author's life; fifty years in any event.

SPIRAL

REGISTERED, No. 151,345.

NEW TYPE

PATENTED MAY 12, 1896

12 POINT SPIRAL. 9 A, 18 a, $3.30

WE * * * *
MEAN * *
BUSINESS
NOT * * *
CHARITY *
∴ 1234567890 ∴

But, while helping us, it may be a charity to many half-naked unfortunates. Our store is piled up with neatly-fitting Clothing, made of high-grade material. We are anxious to get rid of it, and therefore ask you to carry away enough for your use: you can do so for a mere song

24 POINT SPIRAL. 5 A, 10 a, $5.00

Lying Useless on Shelves
While Rags are Patrolling the Streets

18 POINT SPIRAL. 6 A, 12 a, $4.05

DRESS LIKE KAISERS

* * *
∴ 1234567890 ∴
* * *

And your friends will reverence you! Step up to our Counter and we will load you down with Garments that will enable you to cut a figure in polished Social Circles

36 POINT SPIRAL. 4 A, 8 a, $6.75

Shabby Arrivals
Depart in Princely Costume

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia. *Shniedewend & Lee Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.*

Specimens from FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders.

NEW BOOK AND NEWSPAPER FACE.

NEW YORK: 63 & 65 BEEKMAN ST. AND 62 & 64 GOLD ST.

CHICAGO: 154 MONROE STREET, CHAS. B. ROSS, MANAGER.

AGATE NO. 22—OR ON 5 POINT.

THE RELATION of guardian and ward, or in other words of tutor and pupil, which covers so many titles of the Institutes and Pandects, is of a very simple and uniform nature; the person and property of an orphan must always be trusted to the custody of some discreet friend. If the deceased father had not signified his choice, the agnats or paternal kindred of the nearest degree were compelled to act as the natural guardians; yet the Athenians were apprehensive of exposing the infant to the power of those most interested in his death, but an axiom of Roman jurisprudence has pronounced that the charge of tutelage should attend the emolument of succession; if the choice of the father and the line of consanguinity afforded no efficient protector, that failure was supplied by the nomination of the mayor of the city or by the president of the province; but the person so named to this public office might be legally excused by insanity or blindness, by ignorance or inability, by previous enmity or adverse interest, by the number of children or guardianships with which already he was burdened, and by the immunities which were granted to the useful labors of a magistrate, lawyer, physician or professor. Till the infant could speak and think he was represented by a tutor, whose authority was finally determined by the age of puberty; and without his consent no act of the pupil could bind himself to his own prejudice, although it might bind others for his personal benefit. It is needless to observe that the tutor often gave security, and always rendered an account, and that the want of diligence and integrity exposed him to a civil and almost criminal action for the violation of this sacred trust; the age of puberty had been rashly fixed by the civilians at fourteen, but since the fac-ulties of the human mind are rarely ripe before those of the body, a curator was interposed to guard the fortunes of the Roman youth from his own inexperience and head-strong passions, for such a curator had been first instituted by the mayor to save a family from the blind bavoc of a prodigal or a madman, and the minor was compelled by the laws to solicit the same protection to give validity to his acts till he accomplished the full period of twenty-five years. Women were condemned to the perpetual tutelage of parents, husbands or guardians, a sex created to please and obey was never supposed to have attained the age of reason and experience; such at least was the stern and haughty spirit of the old law which had become so insensibly modified in the days of Justinian. The original right of property can only be justified by the accident or merit of prior occupancy. On this foundation it is wisely established by the philosophy of

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Metropolitan Elevated 1sts rose ¼ per cent. to 109¾, and returned to 109¾. Richmond & Danville debentures dropped 3⅜ per cent. to 69¾ and rallied to 69¾. Richmond & Alleghany 1sts fell off ½ per cent. to 51¼ and rose to 51⅝. East Tennessee consols, after selling up to 48¼ to 51¾, closed at 49¾; do. incomes advanced ⅝ per cent. to 12⅜ and reacted to 12¼ later in the day.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE Material, of the very best kinds, either our own or from any other manufacturer, furnished promptly, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in all cases. To customers leaving their selections with us we offer the advantage of our long experience in that business.

WE WILL FURNISH ALL KINDS AND CLASSES of type, including type from other foundries, and strictly fill orders for type or material as directed or selected by the customer. Where the name or title of type you want is not known, send an impression or sample.

LEADS AND SLUGS—OUR SHAVED LEADS AND Slugs are very superior and accurate, and prices are the lowest. We also give special attention to Electrotyping in all its branches, particularly Newspaper Headings, Sub Headings, Date Lines, Running Heads, etc.

HARD METAL—OUR TYPE IS CAST OF METALS combining Hardness and Toughness. Workmanship very accurate, and the hair lines of the letters very strong, and counters deep, ensuring all reasonable wear.

WE SHOW IN THIS COLUMN OUR NEW FIGURES—three-fifths to an em—and NEW FRACTIONS, also the regular FONT FIGURES:

	Font Figures.	New Figures.
Augusta.....	10,857	10,857⅜ 8,800¾
Columbia.....	17,053⅛	25,673⅜ 7,053⅜ 8,972
Idaho.....	5,026	7,425 3,169 3,125
Montgomery...	2,045¾	62,645 3,045⅝ 2,645

NONPAREIL NO. 22—OR ON 6 POINT.

THE RELATION of guardian and ward, or in other words, of tutor and pupil, which covers so many titles of the Institutes and Pandects, is of a very simple and uniform nature; the person and property of an orphan must always be trusted to the custody of some discreet friend. If the deceased father had not signified his choice, the agnats or paternal kindred of the nearest degree were compelled to act as the natural guardians; yet the Athenians were apprehensive of exposing the infant to the power of those most interested in his death, but an axiom of Roman jurisprudence has pronounced that the charge of tutelage should attend the emolument of succession; if the choice of the father and the line of consanguinity afforded no efficient protector, that failure was supplied by the nomination of the mayor of the city or by the president of the province; but the person so named to this public office might be legally excused by insanity or blindness, by ignorance or inability, by previous enmity or adverse interest, by the number of children or guardianships with which already he was burdened, and by the immunities which were granted to the useful labors of a magistrate, lawyer, physician or professor. Till the infant could speak and think, he was represented by the tutor, whose authority was finally determined by the age of puberty; and without his consent no act of the pupil could bind himself to his own prejudice, although it might bind others for his personal benefit. It is needless to observe that the tutor often gave security, and always rendered an account, and that the want of diligence or integrity exposed him to a civil and almost criminal action for the violation of this sacred trust. The age of puberty was rashly fixed by the civilians at fourteen, but since the faculties of the mind ripen more slowly than those of the body a curator was interposed to guard the fortunes of the Roman youth from his own inexperience and headstrong passions, for such a cu-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Office Material, of the very best kinds, either our own or from any other manufacturer, furnished promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. To customers leaving their selections with us we offer the advantage of our experience.

LEADS AND SLUGS.—MACHINE SHAVED Leads and Slugs are very superior and accurate, and prices are the lowest. We also give special and prompt attention to Electrotyping in all its branches, particularly Newspaper Headings, Sub Heads, Date Lines, Running Heads, &c.

HARD METAL.—OUR TYPE IS CAST OF metals combining Hardness and Toughness. Workmanship very accurate, and the hair lines of the letters very strong, and the counters deep.

WE SHOW IN THIS COLUMN OUR NEW FIGURES—three-fifths to an em—and NEW FRACTIONS, also the regular FONT FIGURES:

	Font Figures.	New Figures.
Augusta.....	9,857	9,800 9,857⅜ 8,891
Columbia.....	7,653⅛	8,073⅜ 7,153¾ 8,376
Idaho.....	3,026	7,425 3,168 3,125
Montgomery...	2,045¾	62,645 2,036⅝ 2,631¾

MINION NO. 22—OR ON 7 POINT.

THE RELATION of guardian and ward, or in other words, of tutor and pupil, which covers so many titles of the Institutes and Pandects, is of a very simple and uniform nature; the person and property of an orphan must always be trusted to the custody of some discreet friend. If the deceased father had not signified his choice, the agnats or paternal kindred of the nearest degree were compelled to act as the natural guardians; yet the Athenians were apprehensive of exposing the infant to the power of those most interested in his death, but an axiom of Roman jurisprudence has pronounced that the charge of tutelage should attend the emolument of succession; if the choice of the father and the line of consanguinity afforded no efficient protector, that failure was supplied by the nomination of the mayor of the city or by the president of the province; but the person so named to this public office might be legally excused by insanity or blindness, by ignorance or inability, by previous enmity or adverse interest, by the number of children or guardianships with which already he was burdened, and by the immunities which were granted to the useful labors of a magistrate, lawyer, physician or professor. Till the infant could speak and think, he was represented by the tutor, whose authority was finally determined by the age of puberty; and without his consent no act of the pupil could bind himself to his own prejudice, although it might bind others for his personal benefit. It is needless to observe that the tu-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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NEWSPAPER, BOOK & JOB PRINTING Office Material of the very best kinds, either our own, or from any other manufacturer, furnished promptly, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. To customers leaving their selections with us we offer the advantage of our experience.

OUR PRICES FOR PRINTING PRESSES and Machinery are the ruling prices as far as can be ascertained, yet all articles will be invoiced at the manufacturers' lowest prices at the time of ordering.

WE SHOW IN THIS COLUMN OUR NEW FIGURES—three-fifths to an em—and NEW FRACTIONS, also the regular FONT FIGURES:

	Font Figures.	New Figures.
Augusta.....	210,857	210,857⅛
Columbia.....	17,053⅛	17,053
Idaho.....	454,026	453,026⅝
Montgomery....	782,045¾	789,045¼

Specimens from FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders.

NEW BOOK AND NEWSPAPER FACE.

NEW YORK: 63 & 65 BEEKMAN ST. AND 62 & 64 GOLD ST.

CHICAGO: 154 MONROE STREET, CHAS. B. ROSS, MANAGER.

NONPAREIL No. 23—OR ON 6 POINT.

THE RELATION of guardian and ward, or in other words, of tutor and pupil, which covers so many titles of the Institutes and Pandects, is of a very simple and uniform nature; the person and property of an orphan must always be trusted to the custody of some discreet friend. If the deceased father has not signified his choice, the agnats or paternal kindred of the nearest degree were compelled to act as the natural guardians; yet the Athenians were apprehensive of exposing the infant to the power of those most interested in his death, but an axiom of Roman jurisprudence has pronounced that the charge of tutelage should attend the emolument of succession; if the choice of the father and the line of consanguinity afforded no efficient protector that failure was supplied by the nomination of the mayor of the city or by the president of the province; but the person so named to this public office might be legally excused by insanity or blindness, by ignorance or inability, by previous enmity or adverse interest, by the number of children or guardianships with which already he was burdened, and by the immunities which were granted to the useful labors of a magistrate, lawyer, physician or professor. Till the infant could speak and think he was represented by a tutor, whose authority was finally determined by the age of puberty; and without his consent no act of the pupil could bind himself to his own prejudice, although it might oblige others for his personal benefit. It is needless to observe that the tutor often gave security, and always rendered an account, and that the want of diligence or integrity exposed him to a civil and almost criminal action for the violation of this sacred trust. The age of puberty was rashly fixed by the civilians at fourteen, but since the faculties of the mind ripen more slowly than those of the body a curator was interposed to guard the fortunes of the Roman youth from his own inexperience and headstrong passions. for

1234567890 *O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus* 1234567890

NEWSPAPER PRINTING TYPES.

The attention of all Newspaper proprietors, editors and managers is called to this Nonpareil. It is a large sized face for this body, very legible and distinct in character; the hair lines are unusually strong in order to possess good wearing qualities. The general idea governing its production was to manufacture a very durable type suitable for Newspaper work. The Agate and Bourgeois of this series will be ready for sale shortly.

MINION No. 23—OR ON 7 POINT.

THE RELATION of guardian and ward, or in other words, of tutor and pupil, which covers so many titles of the Institutes and Pandects, is of a very simple and uniform nature; the person and property of an orphan must always be trusted to the custody of some discreet friend. If the deceased father had not signified his choice, the agnats or paternal kindred of the nearest degree were compelled to act as the natural guardians; yet the Athenians were apprehensive of exposing the infant to the power of those most interested in his death, but an axiom of Roman jurisprudence has pronounced that the charge of tutelage should attend the emolument of succession; if the choice of the father and the line of consanguinity afforded no efficient protector that failure was supplied by the nomination of the mayor of the city or by the president of the province; but the person so named to this public office might be legally excused by insanity or blindness, by ignorance or inability, by previous enmity or adverse interest, by the number of children or guardianships with which already he was burdened, and by the immunities which were granted to the useful labors of a magistrate, lawyer, physician or professor. Till the infant could speak and think he was represented by a tutor, whose authority was finally determined by the age of puberty; and without his consent no act of the pupil could bind himself to his own prejudice, although it might oblige others for his personal benefit. It is needless to observe that the tutor often

NEWSPAPER PRINTING TYPES.

The attention of all Newspaper proprietors, editors and managers is called to this Minion. It is a large sized face for this body, very legible and distinct in character; the hair lines are unusually strong in order to possess good wearing qualities. The general idea governing its production was to manufacture a very durable type suitable for Newspaper work.

1234567890 *O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus* 1234567890

BREVIER No. 23—OR ON 8 POINT.

THE RELATION of guardian and ward, or in other words, of tutor and pupil, which covers so many titles of the Institutes and Pandects, is of a very simple and uniform nature; the person and property of an orphan must always be trusted to the custody of some discreet friend. If the deceased father had not signified his choice, the agnats or paternal kindred of the nearest degree were compelled to act as the natural guardians; yet the Athenians were apprehensive of exposing the infant to the power of those most interested in his death, but an axiom of Roman jurisprudence has pronounced that the charge of tutelage should attend the emolument of succession. If the choice of the father and the line of consanguinity afforded no efficient protector, that failure was supplied by the nomination of the mayor of the city or by the president of the province; but the person so named to this public office might be legally excused by insanity or blindness, by ignorance or inability, by previous enmity or adverse interest, by the number of children or guardianships with which already he was burdened, and by immunities which were granted to the useful labors of a magistrate, lawyer, physician or professor. Till the infant could speak and think he was represented by a tutor, whose authority was finally determined by the age of puberty; and without his consent no act of the pupil could bind himself to his own prejudice, although it might oblige others for his personal benefit. It is needless to observe that the tutor often gave security, and always rendered an account, and that a want of diligence and integrity exposed him to a civil and almost criminal action for the violation of this

1234567890 *O tempora! O mores! Catilina patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam* 1234567890

THE NEWSPAPER, BOOK AND JOB TYPE cast by us, or from any other manufacturer, furnished promptly, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. To customers leaving their selections with us we offer the advantage of our long experience in such matters.

YES, ALL OUR LEADS AND SLUGS ARE Machine Shaved, and are very superior and accurate; the prices are the lowest. We also give special and prompt attention to Electrotyping in all its branches, and particularly to Electrotyped Newspaper Headings, etc.

PRICES FOR TYPE, PRESSES, PRINTING Materials, etc., are the ruling prices as far as can be ascertained, all articles will be invoiced at the manufacturers' lowest price at the time of making the purchase.

EVERY TYPE MANUFACTURED BY US IS cast in our well-known hard metal, combining all ingredients necessary to ensure toughness and durability. The workmanship will be found accurate, every attention given to secure satisfactory results.

SERIES NO. 23.—AGATE AND BOURGEOIS To complete this Series, will be ready for sale and specimens shortly.

THE NEWSPAPER, BOOK & JOB TYPE cast by us furnished promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed. We make a large assortment of Plain and Ornamental Brass Rule, which we sell at moderate prices. We supply Labor-Saving Brass Rule, Column Rules, etc.

YES, OUR LEADS AND SLUGS ARE Machine Shaved, and are very superior and accurate; the prices are the lowest. We also give special and prompt attention to Electrotyping in all its branches, and particularly to Electrotyped Newspaper Headings, etc.

PRICES FOR TYPE, PRESSES, PRINTing Materials, &c., are the ruling prices as far as can be ascertained, all articles will be invoiced at the manufacturers' lowest price at the time of making the purchase.

EVERY TYPE MANUFACTURED BY us is cast in our well-known hard metal, combining all ingredients necessary to ensure toughness and durability. The workmanship will be found accurate, every attention given to secure satisfactory results.

GREAT LIBRARIES make a few intelligent men and women; newspapers lift nations into the sunlight. Better have fifty millions of people only tolerably intelligent than a thousand Solons. The impression is abroad that newspaper knowledge must necessarily be ephemeral because periodicals are soon thrown aside, and that not more than one person out of ten thousand ever keeps a file of the periodicals for future reference. But so far from being ephemeral newspaper knowledge makes up the structure of the world's heart and brain, and decides the destinies of nations.

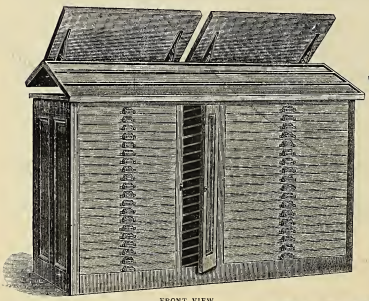
AN ADVERTISEMENT in a widely circulated newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps and is never weary, who goes after business early and late, who accosts the merchant in his store, the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, and the clerk and cashier at his desk; who can be in a thousand places at once,

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

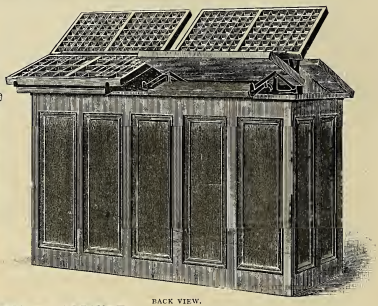
MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOD TYPE

Printers' Wood Goods and Dealers in Printers' Machinery and Supplies.



FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW.

DOUBLE "POLHEMUS" CABINET.

The Double Cabinet has 18 full-sized italic cases, 20 two-third job cases, and 2 pair news cases on top; Cherry finish, ... $75.00
(Solid Cherry or Walnut, 20 per cent extra.)

WE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CLAIMS FOR THE "POLHEMUS."

1st.—When the compositor empties his stick, the lower case is slid forward out of the way, exposing the galley, which saves time.

2d.—When correcting, the galley is not laid on the case, covering half the boxes, but every box is convenient of access—this also *saves time*.

3d.—The lower case may be shaken up without lifting it from the stand—saves *more* time.

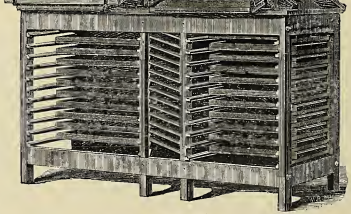
4th.—The lower case extends six inches beyond the stand, so that the compositor may work easily without rubbing his knees against the stand, and may be seated if necessary.

5th.—The compositor, standing at one side of the cabinet, and the cases being drawn out on the *opposite* side, he is never disturbed by others using the cases in the cabinet—saves *lots* of time.

6th.—The galley rest on top, in addition to case rests, affords as much room as *two* ordinary cabinets.

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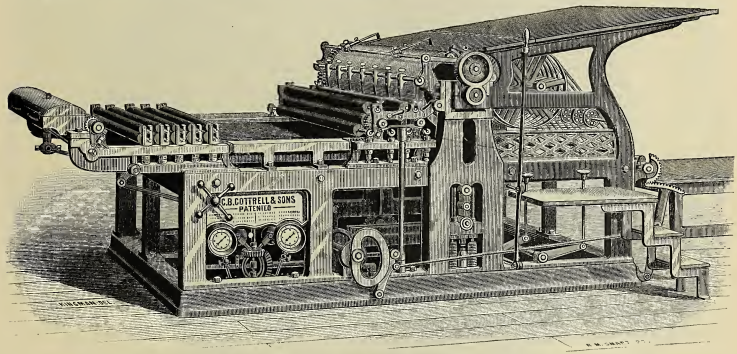
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Dear Sirs,—I have had running in my office during the past year, six of your Colt's Armory Presses; and I wish to say to the printing fraternity that they are the very best presses I ever used for all kinds of work, heavy or light.

I have used the old Universal and the "New" Universal, and have thrown them all out for yours. I like your press because it is speedier, more rigid, never slurs, quicker to make ready on, distribution superior to all other platen presses, and easier to feed. I found the old Universal to be too slow for my work, and too easily thrown out of order; and finally, after giving both the old and "New" Universals a fair and unbiased trial I was forced to abandon them and take the Colt's Armory Presses.

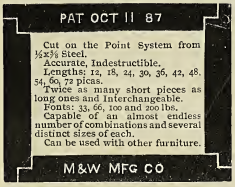
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It can be used with our Skeleton Steel Furniture in larger sizes, made in same style for big blank work. Highly appreciated wherever used.

TESTIMONIALS.

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Yours very truly, BEERS & KESSINGER.

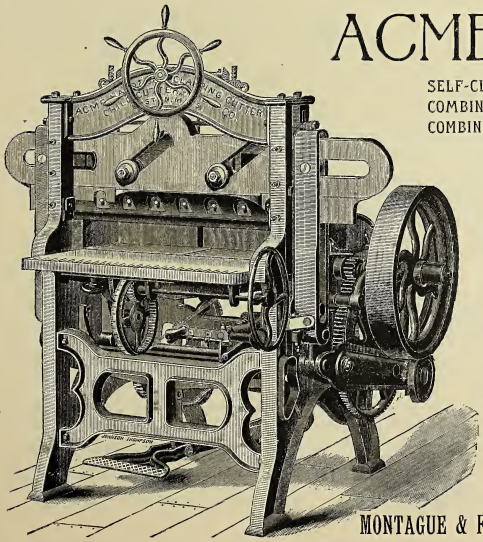
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Very respectfully, ALLEN, LANE & SCOTT.

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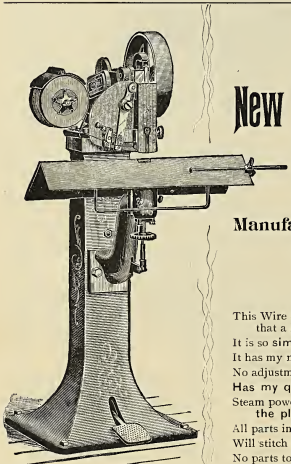
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PATENT

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It has my new **Patent Clincher** which has only one part.

No adjustment of working parts required.

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Steam power, and can be run as fast as any operator can feed it, and at the price will **take the place of all the cheap stitchers heretofore offered.**

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WE GUARANTEE EVERY MACHINE WE SELL.



THE CRADLE SONG.
Half-tone reproduction from photograph by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS AND AUTHORS.

BY JOHN BEDFORD LENO.

AUTHORS have often "made copy" of the stupidity of compositors, verifying the old saying that "it is much easier to discover others' faults than your own." I have no intention of endeavoring to prove that all compositors are intelligent. I know from experience they are a mixed lot, some wise and some otherwise. This, however, may be as fairly said of authors as of compositors. The former also vary with regard to their intelligence, and their acts, if scrutinized, will be found to be equally stupid or unreasonable as those of the latter.

That compositors misinterpret their copy is beyond all doubt. It would, indeed, be strange if they did not. Their business is to read and set copy, not to interpret enigmas. On the other hand it may be said to be the author's business to write his copy in calligraphy that can be easily read, not in hieroglyphics that are incomprehensible to ordinary mortals, nor in cryptography of which the writer alone has the key.

As an old English compositor I have over and over again had good reason for cursing authors. My wage has been dependent on the number of letters properly placed, and from the slovenly written copy given to me, I have over and over again been robbed of my fair earnings, and this by men who should have known better and acted differently.

On my first arrival in London I got employment at Norman's, a well-known firm then trading in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. The first copy handed me was the writing of Lord Brougham. I confess I was nonplused. I did my uttermost to comprehend it, but all in vain. In my difficulty I sought assistance from others, but to little purpose, till I came across a compositor who had a considerable amount of experience in solving it. The work, I remember, was on "labor and capital," and a considerable portion thereof was devoted to the sin and evil of labor combinations. In after years its contents were made to form a considerable part of his well-known work on this important subject.

I well remember asking myself if this was his mode of treating labor, and whether he had any right to play the part of a sloven at my expense? When Saturday (pay day) came, I risked my position by inquiring if the firm could grant me a trifle more than the ordinary pay for the undue amount of trouble and loss of time to which I had been put? I got, as I expected, a laugh in reply, although the foreman admitted that it was exceedingly difficult to comprehend, and admitted that the "reader" in many cases failed to interpret it properly. I came to the conclusion then, and I hold it now, that I had been robbed.

My next employment was with the Working Printers, in Red Lion Square, a position in which the copy of many remarkable men passed through my hands. That of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, afterward Canon Kingsley, was, I found, fairly good; but he had a friend who is the present Registrar General of England, whose copy gave great trouble to those new to it. Much of its peculiarity was due to the mode in which he marked his *i*'s. These were crossed rather than dotted, and until this habit was fully realized, there was always the difficulty of distinguishing the *i*'s from *l*'s.

Macaulay's handwriting was, if possible, worse than either, and it is of him that the story is told that he could never read what he had written.

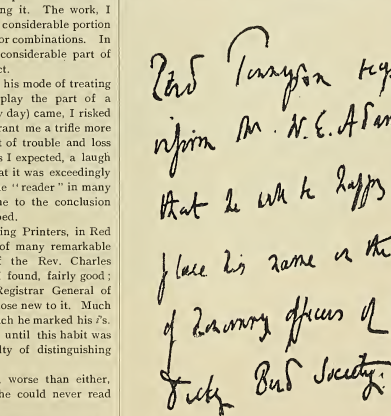
I have little doubt, Mr. Editor, but that American authors are just as careless, or slovenly, and that American compositors have, at least occasionally, equally good grounds for grumbling, and, moreover, that they do grumble. If they do not, they have the right to do so.

The public (English or American) deal equally unfair to printers. In their reading they discover one or more errors. "Oh! it is a printer's error, I suppose," is the usual remark that follows. This is possibly true enough, but this does not warrant them in invariably casting the blame on the printer. As a master printer, I remember having a job returned because I preferred to print it as it should have been printed rather than as it was written.

I have been told, whether truthfully or not, that Dickens never attempted to punctuate his own works. I cannot vouch for the truth of this, but I can assert that no matter where they were printed, they invariably passed through the hands of his friend Pardon, an old reader, well known and equally well respected. In this I think he acted rightly. Pardon was the best reader I ever had the good fortune to fall across, and, like the best of them, commenced life as a compositor. The advantage derived by Dickens from the plan he adopted consisted in his obtaining the services of a man who was alive to his style of composition. As for his calligraphy, that was fairly readable, though he would have done well occasionally to have rewritten the interlined passages. Like many another author, he was too prone to escape the trouble thereof, and was apt too readily to conclude that the typesetter would experience little or no difficulty.

Lying before me is a letter I received from Victor Hugo. It is both plain and solid, and no sensible compositor would dream of finding fault with its writer. It may be said that most of the down strokes are too thick, more especially when of abnormal length, and that this peculiarity distracts the eye of the reader. Momentarily it may do so.

Contrary to general belief, it will be found, on comparison being made, that poets write plainer than writers who devote themselves to prose. I had often noticed proofs of this fact, but believing that I might have been mistaken in my general conclusion, I determined I would go into the matter more fully. The result was that I had no reason to change my opinion. Lord Tennyson writes plainly and so does William Morris. Of the former's writing I have a *fac simile*, of which the following is a copy:



This can neither be said to be written hurriedly nor slovenly. The *i*'s are all dotted and the *t*'s crossed. It is true that the loops of a few letters are missing; but the words in which they appear are to be read without the aid of the context. No compositor would dream of uttering a word of complaint against the writer, or feel the least difficulty in accomplishing his work without loss of time.

Trivial as this matter may appear, it is often a serious one for the poor compositor. It may be admitted that the system of slovenly writing puts money into the pocket of the writer, but, just

as assuredly, it is taken out of that of the compositor. And yet, it may be admitted that the writer has no intention of practicing robbery or wronging any mortal. It may, in cases, be admitted that the writer has done his best; but, even if he has, the typesetter is none the better off. In cases where illegible writing results from pure incapacity, a copyist should be employed. At any rate, it is the bounden duty of an author to put plainly written copy into the hands of the printer, and, if he fail to do so, then, as a matter of common justice, he should be called upon to pay, and this he should do with the same readiness that he pays other debts due.

The compositor is seldom indebted to the author; but that much can not be said of authors generally. Not only do compositors get blamed for errors to which they have not contributed, but the amendments that are often due to them are either passed unrecognized or are wrongly credited to the writer. In the rapidity of writing no doubt a blunder is easily committed; but that much can be safely said in favor of the man whose duty it is to compose type. In many instances these can be traced to mechanism rather than to art—to accident rather than want of knowledge, or want of care, and not unoften to a want of proper instruction. To blame a compositor for errors that have escaped the author and the reader's eye, is to blame the bricklayer rather than the architect or surveyor. It is not generally understood by the reading public that it is the reader who should be held responsible for errors. Those who know the routine of a printing office are fully acquainted with the fact that it is nearly impossible for a compositor to produce a form perfect, till his work has been revised thoroughly. Indeed, were it otherwise, there would be far less readers employed.

It is by no means uncommon to engage compositors to compose matter of which they do not profess to be able to interpret a single word, and place signs of the meaning of which they have no comprehension. For doing these things they, as a rule, get compensation for the extra trouble they entail. Why, then, should they fail to get compensation for the losses entailed by copy that is not understandable? I fail—and I am sure that other fair-minded persons must—to see the distinction.

I have no desire to fish for compliments to the class to which I am proud to belong, for I know full well that I should receive scant thanks from my younger confrères; but it has struck me that there are no few well-known authors, whom I might name, who could gracefully defend compositors from the unjust attacks that are occasionally leveled at them. Indeed, I have often been struck by the fact that, in despite of a series of years of continuous, or nearly continuous reading, I have never fallen across an author who had a good word to say for the English typesetter. It may be altogether different in your country, Mr. Editor. Ingratitude may not be quite so common among men of the class to which I am alluding. I am simply confining myself to what I know and can sincerely maintain. Of course, it is quite possible that instances may be found that I have missed; but even if this be done, it will fail to prove me wrong in my general contentions.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE "DUTCHMAN."

BY FRANK NEWMAN.

"I say, Jimmy, what's the matter with that form?"

"'Twon't lift."

"Well, whose fault is it? Didn't you set that job?"

"No; not all of it, at least; it's only a line or two that won't lift."

"Drive in a 'dutchman,' then, and let her go."

By way of explanation, let me say that Jimmy was the senior apprentice in a certain office, and the other the head jobber. The troublesome form was a common dodger, 8 by 12, and the lines that did not respond to the affectionate, but somewhat tight squeeze of the quoins had been set by the "devil."

The "devil," as we all know, is, as a rule, a rather careless, happy-go-lucky, but nevertheless very handy sort of a fellow; but his work needs to be improved upon by those knowing better the value of good work.

And thus it was that his work *was* improved (the job being a cheap one and in a hurry, as well) through the medium of the "dutchman."

Who does not know a "dutchman"? It (not *he*) is a great institution. It is of dagger-like shape, whittled down from a pica or nonpareil reglet, and driven in where deficient spacing causes a line to drop when a form has otherwise been properly locked up; and the beauty of it lies in the fact that it can be manufactured to accommodate, to fill a vacuum of from a four-em space of nonpareil to that of a three-em space of great primer, or more, as necessity requires.

But, seriously speaking, *should* it be used at all? I will not lay claim to be printer enough—although I have been in the business for upward of eighteen years and have worked on almost anything connected with the trade—to judge upon its merits myself, and shall leave this point to others who have been identified with the mysteries of our art for a longer period than I have been; but will content myself in saying, in some cases it is necessary, while in others it is not. Let some more experienced follower of Gutenberg prolong this discussion, for every day there is something to learn in our trade.

If all typos and apprentices would use proper care and take the necessary time to space out their lines and justify their cuts, then a "dutchman" would be uncalled for. But is this the case? No. We find among the average number of compositors very few who take pride enough in their work to do it in such a manner that when it leaves their hands and goes to the make-up and is, or, rather, should be ready for imposition and lock-up, it is fit to be sent to press without the use of that great institution, the "dutchman." This is especially the case where piece hands are employed, who usually seem only to care about the number of thousands set up, but are troubled little as to the quality of their work—'tis the *quantity* with them, as a rule.

Let compositors who read this ponder over these few lines. The cause that compels me to express my thoughts will appear in another article.

THE LARGEST PRINTING MACHINE.

The largest printing machine in the world, it is claimed, is the multiple-color printing apparatus now employed in the Edinburgh Linoleum Works. This wonderful device has two drums, each nearly twenty-seven feet in diameter, placed side by side, with a short interval between them, and each capable of being driven independently, and each drum is of sufficient size to carry a piece of linoleum two yards wide, with a gap between the ends of the pieces when fixed upon the periphery of the drum. Parallel with the axis of the drums is a heavy bed like that of a planing machine, and on this traverses a table, carrying the framing on which the printing rollers are mounted, there being one roller for each color in the pattern. The rollers are one foot six inches wide, and print, therefore, but one-fourth of the width of the piece of linoleum at each revolution of the drums, each roller being adjusted at such a distance below that next above it that the color it applies falls properly into its place in the pattern printed by the first roller. When a strip one foot six inches wide has been printed in this way the full length of a piece of linoleum, the drum is stopped automatically with the gap between the ends of the piece opposite the printing rollers; the frame carrying the latter is then shifted one foot six inches laterally, the drum again started, and a second one foot and six inches width printed, and a third and fourth similar operation completes the printing over the two yards width. Each drum is driven by an independent high-speed engine.—*Manufacturers' Gazette.*

AN adhesive mucilage for labels, suitable for bottles or glass, may be prepared by soaking glue in strong vinegar; then heat to boiling and add flour. This is very adhesive and does not decompose when kept in wide-mouthed bottles.

THE PAPER MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. V.—THE BEEBE & HOLBROOK COMPANY.

The Beebe & Holbrook Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, has probably the most perfectly reconstructed old mill in the country. While a new mill might have been given a different form with plenty of land to stand upon, this mill shows the most convenient utilization of the land at command, and, under the circumstances of a mill reconstructed and added to, it has reached the very acme of excellent arrangement.

The raw stuff and bleaching materials are under the tower at the right. The rag bales are first taken to the fourth story of the main building to the duster room, over the rag room. Three Star dusters are used, each capable of carrying from one to two bales of rags. After being thoroughly dusted, the stock is emptied below into the rag room. This room is 130 by 50 feet, and is a model rag room in all respects, being well lighted and ventilated. The rags are thoroughly looked over, and after passing through the cutters are put into the bleach boilers and boiled under steam pressure. The rags are then emptied from the boilers and wheeled to the same floor in the engine room adjoining, in which there are four fifteen hundred pound washers.

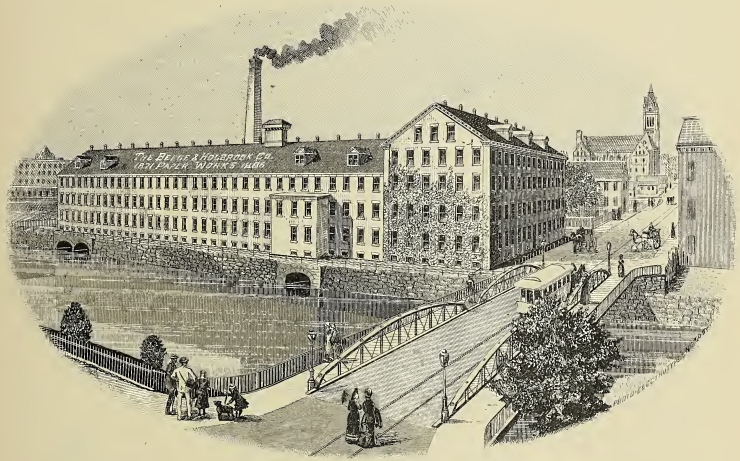
The mill is supplied with a large number of drainers, which are of vital importance in the manufacture of the finer grades of paper. There are seven beating engines of nine hundred pounds capacity, manufactured by E. D. Jones, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The mill is equipped with two paper machines, made by Rice, Barton & Fales, Worcester, one 78 and the other 84 inches wide. These machines are fitted with all modern improvements, such as cone pulleys, etc., and each is run by a thirty-five horse-power steam engine. The two machines occupy the same room, which is wide, light and thoroughly ventilated by exhaust fans.

In the construction of this mill the paper does not travel over the same ground twice. From the entrance of the rags into the mill to the exit of the paper is one unbroken line of travel.

The loft is no doubt the largest continuous loft in the country, 275 feet long by 50 feet wide, and two stories high. From the loft the paper is brought down on an elevator to the finishing room. This room is also a model of convenience and airiness, it being 50 feet wide by 146 feet in length, with no obstruction to light on either side. It contains ten stacks of calenders, all fitted with Harlow's patent feeders. There is not a post in the room, the entire building being substantially trussed.

All the other departments in the mill, including size rooms, repair shops, etc., have been constructed with an eye to the most perfect utility, as well as economy; in fact, the Beebe & Holbrook Company's mill ranks among the best in convenience of arrangement and cleanliness in all its departments.

The company is one of the oldest in the city, having commenced operations in 1871. The mill is run entirely on the higher grades of loft-dried papers, and has made for itself an enviable reputation for turning out papers of high quality. Its Keene Mills superfine flat papers and Chesterfield fine papers, as well as the genuine flax linen, have no superior in the market.



The water used in washing the rags comes from a spring that gives an unfailing supply of the purest water. Its capacity is estimated at not less than one thousand gallons per minute. The output of the company is about eight tons of paper per day.

The present officers of the company are G. B. Holbrook, president, and A. W. Esleeck, treasurer.

THE word "chapel" has a highly romantic origin. It is associated with the story of St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar. "Cloak," in late Latin, is *cappella*, a little cloak, or cape, from *cappa*, cloak, cape, cope. The Frankish kings preserved St. Martin's cloak as a sacred relic. They had it carried before them into battles, and used it to give sanctity to oaths. It was preserved in a sanctuary, under the care of special ministers called *cappellani*, or chaplains, and from the ministers the name came to be attached to the building, in old Norse French *capele*, Provençal *capella*, Italian *cappella*, and so to any private sanctuary.—*Exchange.*

REPRODUCTION OF OLD BOOKS OR ENGRAVINGS.*

THE process is called anastaltique, and permits the reproduction of old books or engravings without recourse to compositor or engraver.

M. Reinecke, of Berlin, at a meeting of the Typographical Circle, has described the process, also adding the perfection to which he has brought this curious operation. Following are the essential points.

Each original is first submitted to an examination for the purpose of ascertaining the materials of which the paper is composed. This examination requires much prudence and care, particularly when the impressions are imperfect and when minute verifications are demanded to be assured that the ink is sufficiently thick to adhere to the lithographic stone. This process is rendered more difficult when the original must be preserved. Each kind of paper requires a particular chemical bath. Certain papers, made from a paste of poor rags, or containing fatty substances, are reproduced upon this stone like an autograph traced by a hand in perspiration; an imperceptible finger-mark on the original leaves a spot on the stone.

M. Reinecke has succeeded in overcoming these obstacles to such an extent that any ancient work may be freed from spots of ink and grease, thus recovering its original freshness, and if desired, the appearance of age may be obtained again by a light tinting with coffee-grounds.

If a book is to be reproduced it must be taken apart leaf by leaf. After passing the leaves through a chemical bath, the pages are placed upon a lithographic stone, smoothed, wiped, without cracks or scratches. The pages are spaced as in the original impression, with the same margins for cutting. It is given a moderate impression which is treated in the usual manner. One original suffices for the two sides, obverse and reverse.

The ink of the original plays a very important part in the reproduction; autographic and lithographic works are easiest. Formerly very strong inks were employed, which render the process comparatively easy unless the ink, by reason of its age, has contracted a brownish color because of the poor quality of oil with which it is mixed. This increases the difficulty as well as unevenness, breaking of fine lines, sticking, etc. In such cases a retouching of the stone becomes necessary. As an example of the success attained, in spite of all these difficulties, may be cited the "Concile Général," an old work, reproduced for the book shop of Victor Palmé, at Paris, comprising thirty-two folio volumes of one hundred and fifty pages each, of which eight hundred copies were made. A good workman is able to make many thousand impressions without causing the reproduction to become altered.

The originals of copperplate are difficult to reproduce, as the ink employed contains little of thick or fatty substance. The paper must be freed from starch and glazing by chemicals. When removed from the bath it must be placed upon soft paper to dry in a measure. A certain amount of moisture must be retained to work well. Each impression from copperplate is itself capable of reproduction if necessary, by reason of the amount to be worked off, the price being raised, or alteration of characters. The reproductions may be made in all forms, but the largest yet attempted are seventy-five centimeters by one meter.

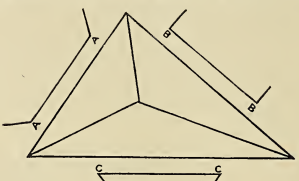
Here are some of the advantages of this process: The stock of a work high-priced may become exhausted, and a supply may be obtained at a low figure by means of the anastaltique impression. A library desires a certain number of copies of a rare work; nothing so easy as this method of obtaining them. Should an old and valuable work present some damaged pages, it is easy to restore them in this way.

The expense for works not offering unusual difficulties will not exceed ten francs a sheet aside from the paper if one hundred copies are made.

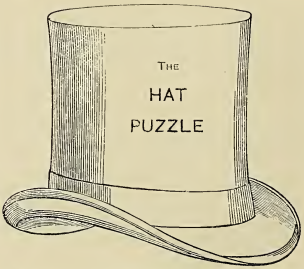
*Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER by Miss Ella Garoutte.

ADVERTISING DEVICES.

Last year we showed some clever optical illusions from the *Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, which have been in great request for advertising purposes. We are now in a position to show two more of these diagrams. The first is contributed by the editor of *Typo*, and is thus introduced by Mr. Tuer in the *Journal:* "Guess, by eye-measurement only, which is the longest and which is the shortest of the three lines marked AA, BB, and CC. When



you have done guessing, measure them and see how awfully you are out!" The next is



"Look at the cut, and without measuring say which is the greater distance — across the top of the hat, or from top to bottom. Then put your own hat on the table about a yard in front of you, and carefully reconsider the problem. When you have *absolutely* made up your mind, take a foot-rule and measure your hat both ways. You will be very clever indeed if you guess correctly: nineteen out of twenty persons go wrong!"



The accompanying silhouette — "the disreputable-looking comp, alive with humorous energy," is the work of a clever and versatile Scottish printer, Mr. John Fairley, manager of the *Leith Burghs Pilot*, by whose kind permission it is reproduced. Few would guess the process by which the silhouette is produced—by means of the fret-saw, in the use of which Mr. Fairley has attained extraordinary skill. It is no less remarkable for artistic expression than for mechanical dexterity.—*Typo*.

ZINC ETCHING METHODS.

NO. IX.—FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

EXPOSURE (COPYING OR PRINTING).

The negatives for this use must show the lines or dots of the drawing as *perfectly clear and transparent glass*, and the white paper as a *completely opaque* and dead black, or blackish gray coating on the glass. These words are intended in a literal and direct sense, not relatively or comparatively. Any negative which only partly complies with the requirements will give only partial results.

Notice if the temperature of the darkroom and the copying room (or out doors) are the same or notably different. For if it is cold and moist outside, the lining of the copying frame will partake of it, and if dry paper is put in it will cool off and gather moisture, and wrinkle even under pressure, and spoil the work. The least wrinkling causes serious trouble. So it is a good plan to lay the piece of paper between many folds of paper, which has been kept in the copying room, and let it lie for an hour (secure from any ray of light). Pass it between the rolls of the glossing press to smooth the right side before putting it in the copying frame.

Put the negative in the frame, film side up, upon it lay the sensitive paper, the face next to the negative film, over this a piece of thin rubber cloth, such as photographers use for focusing cloths, etc. (this is to keep any latent moisture contained in the lining of the back board from affecting the paper). The frame should be capable of shutting down with more pressure than is usually applied in copying frames. If copying out doors, the temperature must not run lower than 70° centigrade. In a lower temperature, or frosty weather, the ink will not adhere to the lines at all.

The glossing or calendering of the surface should be attended to with great care, and a large "double roller" machine, such as is used by the best photographers for glossing photos after mounting, should be used, but without the use of any heating apparatus such as they employ. The smoother the surface the sharper the print, the finer the lines, and the more open the shadows. But the glossing must not be overdone to such an extent as to give the paper a translucent appearance even in part, for then the chromic salt is chemically acted on by the great pressure in like manner as by light, and is decomposed, acts on the gelatine of the film, and causes smutty spots to appear on the print when developed. Even if the print develop well, this overglazed paper does not work well, for it will not adhere to the zinc in transferring.

The length of the exposition depends upon strength of the light and upon quality of the negative. In strongest summer sunlight it requires one minute or less; in sunlight weakened by haziness or faint cloud wreaths, or smoky city air, three to six minutes will do, in winter ten minutes. In cloudy weather or diffused light in shade, at least fifteen minutes; in decidedly bad light, one to three hours; in winter exposures under a skylight, a longer exposure may be necessary.

It is a great convenience to use, in copying, a Vogel's photometer fitted with a strip of the same paper. Ordinarily the copying is kept up *until the figure 8 is faintly visible*. Foggy negatives may require twice as long.

The copying frame should never be opened to see how far the print has proceeded, because the sensitive paper instantly gathers a trifle of moisture from the air in the portion exposed, expands accordingly, and when returned to place does not register exactly, which causes a part of the lines and dots to print wider than proper, and may even cause the blurring of close portions of the work. Hence a photometer is a necessity. Vogel's photometer is noted in every hand-book on photography.

Printing frames and all other materials can be secured from Fuchs & Lang, of New York City. Several frames should be kept on hand.

Care should be taken by the photographer that only perfectly level glass free from curvatures (most ordinary glass is of uneven thickness and bent), bubbles, spots, flaws or blisters, be used for negatives. The glass *must be flat*, so that the paper can be pressed into actual contact with it.

No grain of sand or dust or other object must be permitted to lie between the negative and paper.

Upon a perfectly exposed print every line and dot, even to the finest, will be visible, even if only faintly so.

Never leave a print undeveloped until the next day, for the action of the light continues in the dark and widens the lines.

Every print must be at once rubbed in with transfer ink. It can be put into water and left there without injury until the next day, when the further development can be proceeded with.

INKING IN THE PRINTS.

It is best to use the fatty transfer ink prepared in solution in turpentine by Professor Husnik, which can be bought from the dealers in his paper, but it is well to know how to prepare the same, namely, take 8 parts of ordinary litho transfer ink, 1 part *pure yellow* beeswax (beware of adulterated wax), melt them together with much stirring and avoid burning; take off the fire and grind or stir in enough rectified spirits of turpentine to bring all to the thickness of molasses or heavy syrup. Cork well in a bottle. But it must be remembered that every such dissolved ink preparation alters with time, and as the wax may not be wholly in solution it will have a tendency to go to the bottom; hence it is well to stir up the bottle every time it is used, very thoroughly. If one always uses from off the surface of the ink, finally only the waxy portion remains at the bottom, and the ink is then so hard that it will not transfer well to either stone or zinc.

In such a case melt up the rest of the ink and rub in 5 to 10 drops of olive oil. It will then work all right until used up.

It is necessary to use an ink as hard as possible (hardened with wax), for the harder the ink the sharper the transfer.

An ink that is too soft spreads out in transferring, and gives thick, black strokes and lines, and solid shadows. If there is too little fat it will not transfer at all and remains upon the copy.

Stone requires a much more fatty ink than zinc. Even if it colors the stone with an apparent transfer, if the ink does not contain enough of the greasy element it will not enter into the stone, and the transfer would not stand etching up, but would rub off. Hence it is necessary to make the transfer to stone with a more fatty ink, adding, if needful, a small amount of olive oil or mutton tallow.

With zinc, the affair is quite different; the ink is not absorbed into the metal, but rests on the surface. It is enough that a coating of waxy or resinous nature be applied to the surface to resist acid.

APPLICATION OF THE INK.

Lay the print upon a glass or metal, take a few drops of the ink out of the bottle with a brush and dab upon the print, and with a small ball of cotton batting rub the ink in equal strokes in all directions, so as to distribute it in an equally thin and uniform coating over all the surface. The ink should only show as a deep gray coating, not black all over the print. The print is then allowed to lie for five minutes, so that the turpentine can evaporate.

At the end of this time it is immersed in a tray of water. In a half an hour it can be taken out and developed, or, if desired, it can be left to lie there for one or several days.

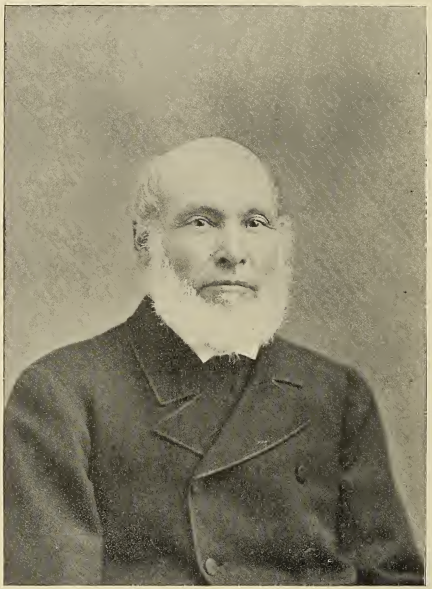
The inking in of a piece of paper dried upon a glass plate for fine work, is different, and follows in another section.

THE editors of the leading newspapers in London receive the following salaries: Mr. Delane, of the *Times*, receives $20,000; and the present editor, Mr. Buckle, receives $25,000; the editor of the *Standard* is paid $15,000; Mr. Pollock, of the *Saturday Review*, $10,000; Mr. Hutton, of the *Spectator*, $10,000; Edward Lawson, proprietor of the *Telegraph*, receives no salary, but two assistants are paid $17,500; Mr. Burnand, of *Punch*, $15,000; the editor of the *Daily News*, $20,000; Mr. Frederick Greenwood, "The Casual Pauper," of the *St. James Gazette*, is paid $9,000.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN NATURAL COLORS.

Veresz's photographs in natural colors are still the daily talk. In regard to their durability I have given already my opinion; but one question seems to me still more important, that is, the resemblance of the colors to nature. Having been previously without the originals, I was not enabled to give a decision. In the meantime I have obtained from the inventor, Veresz, a new photographic picture, with the original, and I am now in position to give a positive criticism about the natural resemblance of the colors. This refers only to the picture on paper, which is at present before me. The original is one of those transparent window pictures in bright colors brought into the market by Grimme and Hembel, in Leipsic, as a substitute for glass painting. It represents a Cupid with yellowish-brown hair and wings, and a small blue scarf around the waist, whose ends wave in the wind. He carries an arrow piercing two hearts of ruby color; between the knees he holds a quiver with yellow ornamented opening, and in his left hand the upper part of a large brown cross-bow, with blue and yellow mountings, the lower part of which rests, with the figure, upon an idealistic thistle blossom of red leaves. The stem is of the same color, and the plant shows fresh green leaves. The picture has a pale-blue background, and red, green and yellow ornamentation around the border in very pronounced colors. This border ornamentation affords an excellent means of comparison with the print. The latter, contrasted with the bright original, shows a greenish-gray, partly dark, ground. At first look one recognizes readily that of all the colors only the red of the original has been distinctly reproduced. But it is not true to nature; it has a copper-red color and differs decidedly from the vermilion and carmine red of the original. Besides this copper red only the blue of the scarf and the mountings of the cross-bow and quiver comes out as a very pale light blue, with no natural resemblance. The black lines of the border decoration appear alongside of this as a violet black. These are the tones which, to some extent, have a similarity of color, but with the other colors it is not so favorable. The yellow squares and green trapezoids of the border decoration appear neither yellow nor green, but have a grayish-red tone. The blue fields are not blue, but greenish gray, like the ground. It is most singular that several parts are reproduced in red which actually are not red, but brown yellow, as, for instance, the hair, the wings, the cross-bow, the thistle, etc. The green leaves in the print show no fresh color, and the red leaves of the blossom and the body of the Cupid show only a pale flesh color. It is also remarkable that the thin lines of the shadows (black in the original) appear red in the print, even in those parts not colored red, while the broad black lines, as remarked above, are black.

The resemblance of the new photographic pictures to natural colors is therefore not very close. Only two colors can be recognized distinctly in the copy, of which the red is the best; in a less degree the blue, which is weaker, as far as the picture is concerned. The blue in the ornamentation around the border, and all other colors, either have not been reproduced at all or are entirely unlike the original. It is possible that these discrepancies did not appear so prominently in the previously described glass pictures, whose colors were decidedly more lively; I have no suitable object at present with which to make a decisive comparison. If I compare the sample before me with the pictures I have seen in 1867 of Niepce de St. Victor, Becquerel and Dr. Zenker, I must confess that those much older productions were richer in color, although the tones deviated likewise considerably from the natural ones. An essential progress, therefore, I cannot recognize in the present pictures. But, after all, it is good to revive the problem, and thus animate to further experiments. If other scientists, like Dr. Eder, Eugen von Gothard, etc., express themselves more favorably about Veresz's photographic pictures, the reason may be that they have not seen the older productions, which I have.—*Dr. Vogel, in the Bulletin.*



JOHN A. PARSHALL, DELHI, N. Y.

PRINTERS AND WHAT THEY DO.

The matrices in which are cast the stereotype plates used in newspaper offices form one of the most important features of the successful and rapid operation which is necessary in that work, and they are prepared in a very simple manner. Make a jelly paste of flour, starch and whiting. Dampen a sheet of soft blotting paper, cover its surface with the paste, lay thereon a sheet of fine tissue paper, cover the surface with paste, and so on until four to six sheets of the tissue paper have been laid on. The combined sheet thus made is then placed, tissue face down, upon the form of types,

which are previously dusted with whiting, and with a brush driven down upon the types and thereon allowed to dry. The operation of drying is facilitated by having the types warmed by placing them upon a steam-heated table. A blanket is placed over the paper during the drying operation.

Many compositors have wondered why the capital letters J and U are placed in the bottom of the "cap case" and not in regular order with the rest of the letters. The reason of this is that the letters J and U were not invented when type and cases were first made, and when they were first cast they were put at the bottom of the case, so as not to disturb the established order of the other letters, and there they remain to this day.

A method of printing to imitate type-writing has been produced, which accomplishes the result by means of a layer of silk placed upon the face of the type and screwed between the lines under the leads and clamped at the ends to the chase. This gives a shading to the circular, the rollers depositing so small a portion of ink upon the silk over the spaces between the type as to have no appreciable effect upon the printed sheet.

Noble works ought not to be printed in mean and worthless forms, and cheapness ought to be limited by an instinctive sense and law of fitness. The binding of a book is the dress with which it walks out into the world. The paper, type and ink are the body in which its soul is domiciled. And these three—soul, body and habiliment—are a triad which ought to be adjusted to one another by the laws of harmony and good sense.—*Gladstone.*

ELECTRICITY IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

A new use for electricity has been found at the Cook publishing house. In the office of the superintendent ten electric lamps are arranged in separate compartments of a frame or box, somewhat similar in appearance to the annunciators seen in hotel offices. The lamps are concealed from view, apertures in front of the compartments being covered with colored glass, each having its distinguishing color. The lamps are connected by means of electric wires with the automatic counting machines on the ten large printing presses located in an adjoining building. When the presses are in operation, the electric circuit is opened and closed by the working of the counting machines, causing quick flashes of light in the lamps. Thus every sheet of paper printed in the establishment telegraphs its record to the office, where the operation of each machine can be seen and its speed or delays noted.

In this connection it may be interesting to note that the speed of the large perfecting press is so great that it was found necessary to record each two sheets printed instead of single sheets, and even then the flashes of its lamp are almost continuous in appearance, showing that while the press is not quite as quick as lightning, it is too fast for the eye to follow.

It is believed that this is the first application of electricity to purposes of this kind, and may serve as a valuable hint to managers of large establishments who wish to be enabled to see the operation of their machinery while working at their desks.—*Elgin (Ill.) Daily News.*

LEGAL DECISION.

LIBELOUS PUBLICATION CONCERNING SUIT.

The publication in a newspaper that a suit for breach of promise to marry was to be brought against a person, is libelous in itself without proof of special damage, and, as bearing on the point of the general damage of such a statement to plaintiff, he may show the nature of his business and the fact that he was a married man at the time of the publication. The fact that the newspaper correspondent acted in good faith in sending the item, and that he was actually informed that an action for breach of promise had been brought against a person of same name as plaintiff, will not mitigate the damages, where the newspaper published the item without inquiry and without actual knowledge on the question. Morey *vs.* Morning Journal Association, Court of Appeals of New York, 25 N. E. Rep. 161.

MR. JOHN A. PARSHALL.

On page 170 we present a correct portrait of a veteran printer, Mr. John A. Parshall, who, on October 17, 1890, celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of his entering the employ of the Delhi (N. Y.) *Gazette*, a record which, for continuous service in the same establishment, we believe few, if any living printers can surpass. In February, 1835, he entered the office of the Otsego *Republican*, at Cooperstown, New York, as an apprentice, where he remained till September, 1838, when he removed to the village of Delhi the following month, and has been continuously employed in the *Gazette* office, and, in fact, the same building since that time, and has set type at the same window for nearly fifty years. In February, 1839, he set up three marriage notices in the *Gazette*, and in February, 1889, he put in type notices of the golden weddings of the same parties, in the same office. Mr. Parshall is still a hale, hearty old gentleman, although in his seventy-third year. THE INLAND PRINTER congratulates him on his record, and trusts he may be spared for many years to come.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. D., Cincinnati, Ohio: Please give the ingredients of a paste for postage stamps.

Answer.—The paste used for United States stamps is made of dextrine, 2 parts; acetic acid, 1 part; water, 5 parts; alcohol, 1 part.

A. R. A., Batavia, New York: Please inform me in the next number of your magazine if you think that any of the various typesetting machines now on the market will ever reach such a state of perfection as to succeed the compositor on fine bookwork.

Answer.—Eventually, *yes*.

SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: Please explain in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER which is the correct pronunciation of the word "Italics" (i-tal'-ics or it-al'-ics). Also what is the best way to treat a new roller before putting it on the press the first time?

Answer.—1. I-tal'-ics. 2. No special treatment is required.

P. F., Scranton, Pennsylvania: I saw in the March issue of THE INLAND PRINTER a cut and description of a new composing stick, styled the "Duplex," the invention of George F. Turner of Chicago. Please give his address if the stick is now on the market.

Answer.—The September issue contained a cut and description of an improvement on the "Duplex" referred to, by the same party. Mr. Turner's address is 208 Twenty-fourth place, Chicago.

J. L. R., Toronto: I have a large number of very small labels or stickers to print—about thirty on a sheet. They have all to be gummed ready to stick. I want to know the best way to do them, whether to print them on ready gummed paper, or print them first and then gum the backs of them after.

Answer.—Print them first and gum them after.

J. D., Toronto, Ontario: Which do you consider correct, "An unique appearance," or "A unique appearance," and what rule is there governing such cases?

Answer.—"A unique appearance" is correct. Rule: *a* should be used when the next word after it begins with a consonant sound; *an* should be used when the word after it begins with a vowel sound. That is, *an* should be used before *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* not equivalent to *yu*, *y* equivalent to *i*, silent *h*, and *h* faintly sounded when the next syllable after its own has the chief accent; in all other cases *a* should be used. Initial *u* long, *eu*, *w*, *o* in *one*, and *y* articulated with a vowel after it, represent consonant sounds.

J. D., Cleveland, Ohio: Will you please inform me in your next issue what is the cost of "The American Printer," "The Practical Printer," "The Progressive Printer" and the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," and also of whom they can be purchased.

Answer.—1. The "American Printer" can be obtained by sending $2.25 to the office of THE INLAND PRINTER. 2. "The Practical Printer," by sending $1 to H. G. Bishop, Oneonta, New York; "The Progressive Printer," published by Samuel

Whybrew, Rochester, New York, cost 50 cents; and the four volumes of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" can be obtained by sending $3.75 to Mr. Edward H. McClure, Printer, Buffalo, New York.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

I am pleased to note that the state of the printing trade in St. Louis still remains very good, and the prospects also remain bright, but the offices seem to be able to handle all the work, and we hear of no new ones contemplated or proposed.

Our city election which has just taken place was a boon to the printers, as the new Australian system of voting seems to impress all candidates that they must be very profuse in the providing of pocket cards announcing their candidacy, poster cards to tack in prominent places, dodgers, and in many other ways aimed to secure the attention of voters. Never before has there been such a demand for these cards, and "ye printer man" smiled thereat.

The representative journal of the local typographical union, the *Printer's Journal*, has succumbed to circumstances and will appear no more. We did not learn the particulars. We are sorry to chronicle this, as it seems that so large a union should support an official organ.

Mr. Charles A. Gitchell, business manager of the *Star-Sayings*, made a race for election to the city House of Delegates, but the typographical union, and more particularly Typographia No. 8, made such a strong fight against him that he was badly defeated. The cause of the opposition was the fact that Mr. Gitchell's paper will not employ union labor in any of the various departments.

Two of our newspapers have lately had libel suits entered against them. The *Post-Dispatch* is made defendant in one for $20,000, and the *Irish-American* had a suit for $10,000 filed against it and afterward took notice of the filing in its editorial columns and made light of it and referred to the proceedings as a bluff, and were rewarded therefor by another suit from the same party for $30,000 additional in consequence of the editorial.

The St. Louis *Republic* and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* have each ordered Thorn typesetting machines to be put in as soon as the manufacturers can do so. We also hear it rumored that some of our larger book offices will put one or more machines each on trial in their offices.

Our three leading daily papers each expect to soon appear in a new dress.

As the new building of the *Globe-Democrat* nears completion, we can imagine Mr. Witter, foreman of the composing room, cudgeling his brain to plan the new quarters for his department in order to make the most convenient and pleasant of any in the country, as he vows he will make it. Mr. Kirten, superintendent of the pressroom, is also spending much time looking after the arrangement of the pressroom in the basement.

Mr. George Knisely, an old and well-known compositor, now holding cases upon the *Globe-Democrat*, has rented an office and devotes his spare time in the afternoons to dealing in real estate. He seems to be meeting with good success, but does not contemplate deserting printing for a few months at least.

The strike of the German compositors against the three German dailies is still on, with no prospects of a settlement, but the papers appear regularly, and the men have mostly found employment elsewhere.

A large building will soon be erected at the corner of Third and Locust streets, where the building containing so many printers was burned out last spring. The new building when completed will be occupied in part and perhaps entirely by the F. O. Sawyer Paper Company.

A few weeks since the Compton & Sons Lithograph Company was damaged slightly by a fire in one of its departments. Damage was mostly by water to paper stock.

Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company will soon occupy the newly erected annex to its building. THE PRINCESS.

"IN THE TWILIGHT."

BY YE INDEPENDENT SUB.

As long as Sol pours down his rays
I hide myself from sight,
And only bloom when his light has paled,
To "catch on in the twilight."

What if the "regs" don't like my style,
And say it's far from right,
That's naught to me, my chance is good
To "catch on in the twilight."

But if chance fails, and I'm shut out
From work night after night,
I'll look me out some friendly "freight,"
And "catch on in the twilight."

TO PRINT CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS.

Where a printer has an order for a lot of consecutive number cards—say from one to one hundred—and only two figures of a kind from 1 to 0 to do it with, it is well to know the simplest way of going at the job to make it pay. Set up your twenty figures as shown in double column A.

A.	B.	C.	D.
1:1	2 1	111	111
2:2	3 2	222	222
3:3	4 3	333	333
4:4	5 4	444	444
5:5	6 5	555	555
6:6	7 6	166	666
7:7	8 7	277	777
8:8	9 8	388	888
9:9	0 9	499	999
0:0	1 0	500	000

Run a lead up the space indicated by the dotted rule, and, if the figures are uneven, justify each separate figure to fit the space it occupies. If the order calls for ten of each, print ten copies from the form as it stands. Then take out the figure 1 from the top of the first column and place it at the bottom, as shown in column B; print ten more. Continue until ten forms are printed. Then take out the first column entirely, and print the unit column only. This gives you the completed job, excepting of 100. To print to 500, using three figures, make form similar to column C above, requiring 50 changes; and to print 1000, like column D, with 101 changes. Proceed in the same manner as above described.—*Printers' Gazette.*

THE COMPASS IN THE WATCH.

A correspondent of the London *Truth* sends the following: "A few days ago I was standing by an American gentleman, when I expressed a wish to know which point was the north. He at once pulled out his watch, looked at it and pointed to the north. I asked him whether he had a compass attached to his watch. 'All watches,' he replied, 'are compasses.' Then he explained to me how this was. Point the hour hand to the sun, and the south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII, on the watch. For instance, suppose that it is 4 o'clock. Point the hand indicating 4 to the sun and II on the watch is exactly south. Suppose that it is 8 o'clock, point the hand indicating 8 to the sun, and the figure X on the watch is due south. My American friend was quite surprised that I did not know this. Thinking that very possibly I was ignorant of a thing that every one else knew, and happening to meet Mr. Stanley, I asked that eminent traveler whether he was aware of this simple mode of discovering the points of the compass. He said that he had never heard of it. I presume, therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance. Amalfi is proud of having been the home of the inventor of the compass. I do not know what town boasts of my American friend as a citizen."



Reproduced in half-tone from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS, 175 Monroe street, Chicago.

TYPESETTING CONTEST.

One of the most remarkable typesetting contests that ever occurred in this country was held in the composing room of THE INLAND PRINTER on Sunday, November 9, Peter Thienes, of the Chicago *Mail*, and Leo Monheimer, of the Chicago *Herald*, being the contestants. Great interest was taken in the affair, as the



PETER THIENES.

men were so evenly matched, each having a large number of friends ready and willing to stake their "pile" on the contestant they believed would surely win. The ladies, too, took great interest in the affair and were not afraid to back their choice.

The following are the terms under which the match was contested:

CHICAGO, Ill., October 20, 1890.

We hereby agree to set nonpareil type, beginning at 12 o'clock, November 9, 1890, unless sickness prevents either contestant being able to work on that day, in two stretches of two hours each, the first to begin at 12 o'clock and continue until 2 o'clock, and after an hour's rest to resume work at 3 o'clock and continue until 5 o'clock, for $200 a side, a forfeit being deposited with the sporting editor of the *Inter Ocean*, who is to be the final stakeholder. Each contestant is to appoint a manager, the two to appoint a third party to act as referee. Each contestant has the privilege of selecting spaces such as he wishes to use. Should either contestant have an "out" during composition it is not to be measured after being corrected. The national typesetting rules are to govern the contest in regard to spacing, justification and correcting. The type to be used is to be decided upon at least ten days before the day of holding the contest. The final deposit is to be made on the Tuesday preceding the day of the contest.

LEO MONHEIMER, Chicago *Herald*.
PETER THIENES, Chicago *Mail*.

This is the second match the same men have been engaged in during the last two years, Monheimer winning on the former occasion. Thienes, however, was not satisfied, and issued the challenge, which Monheimer at once accepted, and chose nonpareil as the type to be used.

William Lumsden looked after the interests of Monheimer, while Gus Bilger anxiously waited upon Thienes. O. G. Wood, of THE INLAND PRINTER office was chosen referee, and was called upon to give some very close and exact decisions. Harry Flinn and Adolph Scholl acted as proofreaders.

The copy given to each compositor was identical, and was taken from THE INLAND PRINTER, the subject being a lecture by A. C. Cameron on the labor problem, delivered in June, 1888.

Time was called at 12 o'clock, and both men commenced steady and at a good gait and kept it up for two hours, when they rested for one hour. At the end of the first stretch Monheimer had set 3,666 ems and Thienes 3,598 ems gross. At 3 o'clock time was called again, and both contestants started out to do better than they had in the first half. The task was completed at 5 o'clock, with the following result: Monheimer had a string of 7,359 ems, Thienes having 7,305 ems, a difference of only 54 ems in four hours' composition. Monheimer was 23¼ minutes in correcting his two proofs, Thienes only taking 18¾ minutes to complete his task, 25 ems being deducted for each minute occupied in correcting proofs. This left the match in the following close order: Monheimer, 6,783 ems; Thienes, 6,837.

Both parties now commenced to look for the slightest error or bad spacing, and the referee was called upon to carefully examine the matter set by the contestants. In going over the galleys the referee discovered that Monheimer's stick had been unfortunately set a three-em space too narrow, "quads" being used instead of the letter "m," which is correct when turned sideways; Monheimer's stick, therefore, only contained 27⅝ ems, instead of 28 ems of the type used. Thereupon the referee awarded the match to Thienes by 142 ems, his stick containing the full 28 ems. It may be well to state that Mr. Monheimer was not aware of the mistake and accepted his defeat gracefully, the utmost good feeling existing, and thus ended one of the most remarkable typesetting matches ever known.

The following is a short history of the two men with some of their performances at the case:

Peter Thienes was born in Edinburg, Indiana, and is thirty-three years old, and is known throughout the trade as an exceedingly fast and accurate workman. The only public contest in which he participated was that of Philadelphia, when he set in thirty-three hours 60,323 ems, and lost but thirty-two minutes in correcting the entire amount. His best gross score was 2,912 ems in one hour and a half; his best net score was 2,843½ ems in one hour and a half. The most remarkable run he has ever made was in this same contest, when he set 2,734 ems in one hour and a half, with only one turned letter. In this tournament he won the local championship and an elegant gold medal. He also was presented with an engraved silver stick by the employés of the Philadelphia *Times* in reward for his splendid work in the Philadelphia tournament.

Mr. Thienes carries his honors meekly, and is an unpretentious gentleman, his friends being legion.

Leo Monheimer is a native of Lancaster, Missouri, is twenty-four years old, and has been in Chicago several years. He has



LEO MONHEIMER.

never worked east of Cincinnati. In private he has frequently set over 2,000 ems per hour. The only public record that he holds was made in the Chicago tournament, when in one hour and a half he set 2,600 ems gross and 2,522 ems net, and made a total set, in twenty-one hours, of 35,165 ems gross and 33,346½ ems net. He is called one of the fastest typos in the United States, and his recent performance was one which justifies his reputation.

NONE OF OUR BUSINESS.

[A little girl was heard to finish her evening prayer with these words: "And I saw a poor little girl on the street today, cold and barefooted; but its none of our business, is it God?"]

"None of our business!" wandering and sinful,
All through the streets of the city they go,
Hungry and homeless in the wild weather—
"None of our business!" Dare we say so?

"None of our business!" Children's wan faces,
Haggard and old with their suffering and sin;
Hold fast your darlings on tender, warm bosoms;
Sorrow without, but the home-light within.

What does it matter that some other woman—
Some common mother—in bitter despair,
Wails in a garret, or sits in a cellar,
Too broken-hearted for weeping or prayer?

"None of our business!" Sinful and fallen,
How they may jostle us close on the street!
Hold back your garment! Scorn? They are used to it;
Pass on the other side, lest you should meet.

"None of our business!" On, then, the music;
On with the feasting, though hearts break forlorn;
Somebody's hungry, somebody's freezing,
Somebody's soul will be lost ere the morn.

Somebody's dying (on with the dancing!)
One for earth's pottage is selling his soul;
One for a bauble has bartered his birthright,
Selling his all for a pitiful dole.

Ah! but One goeth abroad on the mountains,
Over lone deserts with burning deep sands!
Seeking the lost ones (it is His business!)
Bruised though His feet are, and torn though His hands.

Thorn-crowned His head and His soul sorrow stricken,
(Saving men's souls at such infinite cost),
Broken His heart for the grief of the nations!
It is His business saving the lost!

—*London Christian Commonwealth.*

THE BENEFIT OF NEWSPAPER TRAINING.

I believe I have done everything which an editor or publisher ever has to do, from directing wrappers up to writing the biography of a president within an hour after his death. This means, if the training be continued through many years of life, and if one be under a good chief, that one gains, of necessity, the ready use, at least, of his own language. We newspaper men may write English very ill, but we write it easily and quickly. So that to us, who have been in this business, there is something amazing to hear a clergyman say that he occupied a week in composing a sermon, which was, at the outside, thirty-five hundred words in length. One can understand absolute inability to do it at all; but no newspaper man understands how a man, who can do it, can spend thirty-six hours in doing it. If you have to send "copy" upstairs, hour after hour, with the boy taking slips from you, one by one, as they are written, and you know that you are never to see what you write until you read it the next day in the paper, your copy will be punctuated carefully, written carefully, and will be easily read. That is one thing. Another thing goes with it. You will form the habit of determining what you mean to say before you say it, how far you want to go, and where you want to stop. And this will bring you to a valuable habit of life—to stand by what has been decided. Napoleon gave the same advice when he said, "If you set out to take Vienna, take Vienna." For these reasons, I am apt to recommend young men to write for the press early in life, being well aware that the habit of doing this has been of use to me.—*Edward Everett Hale, in the New York Forum.*

HOW TO CLEAN RUBBER BLANKETS.

The use of turpentine in removing grease and color from rubber blankets is increasing to such an extent that we desire to make a few suggestions as to its use and effect.

The quantity used should be as small as possible, and great care taken that it is thoroughly dried before the blanket is used in printing. Otherwise, as turpentine softens the rubber face, the blanket will be injured by the pressure of the cylinder, causing wrinkles to appear on the face.

It is preferable to clean the blanket after work at night, thereby giving ample time for the turpentine to dry out, rather than in the daytime, when the press is in use.

We strongly recommend the use of ammonia as a substitute for turpentine. It will do the work quicker, and generally fully as effectively, and with less chance of damage to the blanket. The ammonia should be diluted to about six to nine degrees strength (18 degrees can be easily obtained and diluted with one or two parts water), and, after using it, the blanket should be dusted with powdered chalk or magnesia. Ammonia will dry out very quickly (in much less time than turpentine), and when dried out leaves the blanket perfect and ready for use.

STANDARD MEASURES FOR JOBWORK.

Every well conducted printing office should have posted up in the composing room a table giving standard measures to which sticks should be set for all ordinary jobwork. This will prevent waste of material caused by cutting irregular measures. The following table, which we reprint from the *National Publisher and Printer*, will be found useful. It can be extended as desired to meet individual requirements.

To realize the full value of this table, an office should be equipped with type on the point system, job sticks setting automatically to any measure, and galleys graduated to ems down the side. A compositor receiving, for instance, a circular to set up to packet note size, would glance at this table, and noting that the width of the matter for that size paper is twenty-six ems, set his stick and get his leads and slugs to that measure. He also notes how far down the galley the forty-five ems of length reaches, and is ready to go ahead. This takes much less time than hunting up a sheet of paper and folding it, with the chance of getting the margin wrong after all.

The following are the sizes in ems that matter should be set for the jobs named. The margin left is medium, or about right for the average job. It can be crowded a little if matter is very close, or made a little more if matter is light:

	Ems Width.	Length.
Small business card (4¾ by 2⅞ inches)	21	12
Large " " (5½ by 3½ inches)	27	14
Postal card	27	15
Ordinary note circular	24	42
Packet "	26	45
Ordinary letter "	40	52
Quarter cap circular or blank	20	35
Half " " "	35	44
Ordinary note head	28	12
Packet " "	30	12
Ordinary statement head	28	12
" letter head	45	12
" bill head	45	12
Narrow " "	37	12
Sixteenth sheet dodger (6 by 9½ inches)	28	48
Eighth " " (9½ by 12 inches)	48	62
No. 3 tag	18	10
No. 5 tag	23	12

—*American Art Printer.*

We acknowledge receipt of specimen book of wood type, manufactured by the American Wood Type Company, South Windham, Connecticut, which contains a very complete list of the various letters and borders made by the company. The prices of wood type have recently been reduced, and parties about to purchase material of this description would do well to write to this firm.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES — A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR STRUCTURE TO BE ERECTED.

Pursuant to notice given, a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers was held in the city of Chicago, November 18, for the purpose of deciding on the plans and specifications for the erection of the same, as also its cost. The members present were: August Donath, J. D. Vaughan, James J. Dailey, Edward T. Plank, Amos J. Cummings, Frank S. Pelton, William Aimison, James G. Woodward, George A. Morgan, W. H. Parr and W. S. McClevey.

After the board had ratified its action at Atlanta, prior to its incorporation, in the selection of officers, a formality required by law, an informal discussion as to the amount to be expended in the erection of the building was had, and certain resolutions adopted by Colorado Springs Typographical Union, No. 82, were read, petitioning that the building to be erected should cost not less than $75,000. The resolutions were ordered placed on file.

The Inland Printer Company's invitation to a banquet, and invitation of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, to a carriage drive and to the theater, were accepted.

After a lengthy discussion upon the matter of what the cost of the building should be, the board adjourned to meet at 11 P.M.

Upon reassembling the discussion was resumed, whereupon Mr. Morgan moved that the maximum sum to be expended for the building be $50,000. The motion was carried, Messrs. Donath, Morgan, Cummings, Dailey, Vaughan and Woodward voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Plank, Aimison, Parr, Pelton and McClevey voting in the negative.

Mr. Morgan then moved that a committee of three be appointed, the president of the board to be chairman, to let the contract for the building, decide upon the site, let the contracts for grading and for water (for three years, at $100 per year; the first year to be paid for), and that the committee be authorized to expend $200 for grading; provided, that the president may appoint a substitute in case he is unable to serve.

The motion was carried, as was also a motion by Mr. Pelton providing that the committee be known as the Building Committee.

Adjourned till 9:30 A.M., Wednesday, November 19.

At the hour named the board met, whereupon the president named as his associates on the Building Committee, Messrs. Vaughan and Morgan; and as a substitute, Mr. McClevey.

Mr. Morgan introduced the following:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the next edition of the *Typographical Journal*.

Adopted.

By Mr. Morgan:

Resolved, That the members present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, held in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, November 18, 1890, hereby express their thanks to Mr. Albert H. Brown and the other officers and members of Chicago Typographical Union for their kindness and courtesy extended to this board during its meeting in this city; and also to the Inland Printer Company and A. C. Cameron for their generous hospitality.

Adopted.

At this juncture, Mr. Lambert, who had been detained en route, arrived, and after the action of the board had been recited, he expressed himself as in accord therewith.

Adjourned.

Mr. B. McClure, of Valparaiso, Indiana, called on us recently with samples of reglet that he had had cut from cocobola wood. This wood does not absorb moisture, and a piece of it put in water will immediately sink. Whether there is any advantage in its use has yet to be decided. The wood from which his reglets were made cost $1.05; the cutting $1.50, and the express charges 45 cents, a total of $3.50 for eight pieces of each size from thirteen ems to forty ems pica. The cutting was done by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

THE TRUSTEES BANQUETED.

On Wednesday evening, November 19, a banquet was tendered the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers at the Café Vendome, by H. O. Shepard, president of the Inland Printer Company, A. C. Cameron occupying the chair. The following was the menu presented:

Blue Points.	
Green Turtle Soup.	*Sherry.*
Whitefish à la Point Shirley.	
Parisienne Potatoes.	*Haute Sauterne.*
Pâtés à la Romaine.	*Claret.*
Filet de Bœuf à la Bordelaise.	
Choux-fleurs au Gratin.	*Pommard.*
Roast Quail, Oyster Dressing.	
Lettuce Salad.	*Pommery Sec.*
Fromage de Brie. Café.	

After ample justice had been done the good things provided, the following toasts were presented: "The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers," responded to by August Donath, president of the board; "The International Typographical Union," by E. T. Plank, president of the International; "The Press," by the Hon. Amos J. Cummings; The Inland Printer, by J. D. Vaughan; "An Undivided Country," by William Aimison. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Shepard, Brown, Carroll, Lambert, Woodward and Crawford. The occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one, a love feast in fact, the best of feeling prevailing. Those present were:

August Donath, Edward T. Plank, Hon. Amos Cummings, James B. Dailey, J. D. Vaughan, William Aimison, James G. Woodward, George W. Morgan, William Lambert, W. H. Parr, W. S. McClevey, Frank S. Pelton, H. O. Shepard, A. C. Cameron, A. H. McLaughlin, Samuel R. Carter, Albert Brown, William Kennedy, M. J. Carroll, Mark L. Crawford, James Peck, George Day, P. J. Weldon, J. R. Jessup and Charles Boudreau.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The Columbia Lithographing Company, of Chicago, has confessed judgment for $30,000. Liabilities, $40,000; assets about $25,000.

Mr. Albert Auer, foreman of the pressroom in the government printing office, Washington, has been paying a visit to his old home and friends, all of whom were glad to see him.

On or about January 1, 1891, Mr. George H. Taylor will remove into his new and more extensive quarters on Monroe street, the site of which is a little west of his present location.

The American School Chart Company has been incorporated in Chicago, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, to do a publishing business. The incorporators are R. W. Wortman, Nellie E. Woods and F. M. Woods.

The firm of Rand, McNally & Co. recently presented to J. W. Ostrander a magnificent gold watch, which contains the following inscription: "Presented to J. W. Ostrander by Rand, McNally & Co. as appreciation of his services in moving their machinery, October, 1890."

H. H. Latham, 304-306 Dearborn street, reports state of trade as excellent. His shipments at the present time exceed by $70,000 those of the same date of 1889. The demand for his "Rival Power" paper cutter is exceedingly encouraging. Orders for it have recently been received from Omaha, Minneapolis, Denver and Cleveland.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Daily Newspaper Association, held Thursday, October 23, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the secretary instructed to send a copy thereof to advertising agents:

All advertising matter that may have the appearance of reading matter and is ordered to be inserted in any newspaper in this association at display rates, shall be indented one pica em on each side of the column.

The samples of New Year's cards for the season of 1891, offered by the J. W. Butler Paper Company, 183-187 Monroe street, must be seen to be appreciated, and are far ahead, in design and execution, of any which it has heretofore offered to the trade. Its

specimens of programme folders, invitation cabinets, advertising cards, etc., are bewildering in variety, and embrace almost every imaginable design and quality. The trade at large would do well to keep these facts in mind.

On November 1 Mr. Andrew H. McLaughlin, a gentleman well and favorably known to the printing trade in this city, assumed the management of the Chicago branch of the Charles Eneu Johnson & Co's Printing Ink Works in place of Colonel Rundlet, who is about to take up his residence in New York. While we are sorry to lose the colonel, who has so ably represented the firm in Chicago for thirteen years, we are pleased that his mantle has fallen upon so worthy a successor. We congratulate the company on their selection.

On Tuesday afternoon, November 18, the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers enjoyed a carriage drive through Jackson Park, the site of the Columbian Fair, tendered by Chicago Typographical Union. They were accompanied by several members of the local organization, the entire party being under the guidance of President Brown, who did all in his power to entertain the guests. The drive occupied about three hours, and all the gentlemen participating therein expressed themselves as highly pleased with the situation.

Professor Marshall D. Ewell, of the Northwestern University, has just completed what is probably the largest dividing engine in the world. The whole machine is 17 by 8 feet and weighs about 1600 lbs. The available length of the screw is 48 inches, and the ruling carriage has a clear motion of 50 inches. The machine is *entirely automatic*, and is driven by a Tuerck water motor. In ruling diagonal plates the length of the stroke is regulated *automatically* from the shortest to the longest stroke and the reverse. Every detail of the machine has received the most careful attention and embodies the result of years of experience in fine ruling. Lines can be ruled by the automatic action of the screw from 50 to 4000 per inch, and uniformity of spacing is guaranteed. The machine will be used principally for the production of screen-plates for half-tone work, though line standards of length can also be made on the same machine.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

Megargee & De Cenea, paper dealers, Philadelphia, have dissolved partnership.

A new mill is being built, at Bellows Falls, Vermont, by the Fall Mountain Paper Company.

The Sugar River Paper Mill at Claremont, New Hampshire, is filling a large order from Australia.

The Kearney paper mill at Lincoln, Nebraska, is about to start up, and will employ twenty-five hands.

The Lake Erie Fiber Company has been organized at Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The Crescent Paper Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, has been incorporated at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

A paper mill, to cost $50,000, is under construction at Oak Cliff, Texas. It will manufacture strawboard and wrapping.

The Morrison & Cass Paper Company of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000.

The Three Rivers Paper Company, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, turned out 76,000 pounds of paper for the week ending October 30.

The paper mill at Beatrice, Nebraska, is unable to meet its orders with the present plant, and additions are under consideration.

Paper and pulp making stands thirteenth among the sixty-three industries of Wisconsin, and new plants to the value of $243,775 were erected last year.

The Hudson River (N. Y.) Pulp & Paper Company recently held a meeting and made an increase in the capital stock from $120,000 to $1,700,000. Of the increased amount $500,000 is preferred, which remains unissued; $960,000 was issued for property required in the extension of their business, and $240,000 for a cash balance.

The Karfiol Lace Paper Company, of New York, has filed articles of incorporation. It will manufacture lace and shelf paper. Its capital is $20,000.

Frank Godfrey has purchased the plant of the Aldine Printing Company, at Detroit, and will add the manufacture of envelopes and paper novelties.

The Hampden Envelope Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, will move to Dayton, Ohio. The company goes west in order to better accommodate their western trade.

L. E. Howe, secretary and treasurer of the Erie (Pa.) Paper Company, will remove to Joplin, Missouri, where he will enter into the wholesale paper and stationery business.

Frank O. and Bernard B. Megargee, lately with I. N. Megargee & Co., Philadelphia, will engage in the paper business at Scranton, Pennsylvania, under the style of Megargee Brothers.

The Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company, New York, has increased its capital stock from $120,000 to $1,700,000, of which amount $500,000 is preferred and held in reserve.

According to a recent report of the British consul at Bilboa, schemes for the erection of paper and chemical manufactories in the Spanish province of Biscay are in course of development.

The Toronto *Globe* informs its readers that there are about 1,300 paper mills on the continent, and of these 300 were built last year. The daily product of pulp and paper is put at 7,500 tons.

The construction of the new building of the Connecticut River Paper Company, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, is going forward rapidly. It is to be 60 by 100 feet, five stories high, and gives 33,000 feet floor space.

The Whiting Paper Company are to make the paper for the new styles of postal cards known as "ladies' cards." These cards, smaller than the ordinary ones, will be of a pearl gray or some similar tint.

Basic City, Virginia, expects to have a mill for the production of all grades of paper and articles of paper merchandise. A company, with $50,000 capital stock, and S. Longley, of Cincinnati, as president, has been organized.

At Holyoke, Massachusetts, November 1, the George R. Dickinson Paper Mill was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000 or $40,000. The fire started in the bleach room, and that and the rag room were gutted. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

The capital stock of the Crescent Paper & Pulp Company, of Hartford City, Indiana, has been increased from $30,000 to $100,000, the new portion being taken by Fort Wayne capitalists, who will control the management. Colonel Zollinger will continue as the president and business manager of the company.

At Harrisburg, on the 9th of October, a charter was granted the Morrison & Cass Paper Company, of Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, with a capital of $500,000. The following are the directors: John S. Morrison, Richard Beaster, Tyrone; Joseph K. Cass, Oliver Etnier, Pittsburgh; Samuel Irvin, Allegheny City.

The following circular explains itself:

Office of Crocker Manufacturing Company,
Holyoke, Massachusetts.

We are pleased to announce to the trade that we have added to our plant the adjoining mill, lately owned by the Dickinson & Clark Paper Company, so that hereafter in addition to our lines of Colored Mediums, Glazed Hardware, and Specialties, we shall manufacture a superior quality of Book, Flats and Ruled Writings.

Our purchase including the good will of the Dickinson & Clark Paper Company, their unfilled orders will be executed by us without interruption, and we trust that we may be favored with your future business in these lines.

Crocker Manufacturing Company.

Having sold our mill, together with the good will of our business, to the Crocker Manufacturing Company as above, it gives us pleasure, while thanking the trade for the generous patronage which we have enjoyed, to express the hope that our customers will turn over to the new owners the business with which they have heretofore favored us.

Dickinson & Clark Paper Company.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge friendly visits from the following named gentlemen during the past month: N. E. Parker, editor *United Opinion*, Bradford, Vt.; M. L. Allison, Mifflintown, Pa.; W. A. Jefferson, West Bromwich, England; W. R. Guilo, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. J. Walker, Lisbon, N. H.; John E. Mangan, J. E. Mangan Printing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Becktold, of Becktold & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Frank L. Montague, of Montague & Fuller, 41 Beekman street, New York; H. W. Rokker, Springfield, Ill.; Frank C. Tolan, Fort Wayne, Ind.; James M. Culver, Denver, Colo.; J. A. Isaacs, printers', bookbinders' and electrotypers' machinery, New York; J. C. Von Arx, vice-president New York Engraving and Printing Company, New York; A. W. Turner, *Leader*, Earlville, Ill.; J. N. Onstott, *Democrat*, Petersburg, Ill.; L. Wessel, Jr., *Capital City Courier*, Lincoln, Neb.; R. J. Story, Story & Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.

OBITUARY.

At a special meeting, held November 6, of Salt Lake Pressmen's and Stereotypers' Union, No. 41, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the will of Divine Providence to call from us in his early and useful manhood our late worthy and esteemed fellow-craftsman, Oswald H. Patchel; and

WHEREAS, In his death the Salt Lake Pressmen's and Stereotypers' Union No. 41, has lost a steadfast friend, its principles a stanch supporter, the community a widely known and honored young man, and the home of his parents a lovable son and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem to the memory of our late brother, the charter of this union be draped in mourning for thirty days;

Resolved, That we extend to the father and mother, brothers and sisters, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their time of grief, and in which we are joined by a host of sorrowing friends in the community;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our late brother, to the *Typographical Journal* and THE INLAND PRINTER, and that they be spread upon the minutes of the proceedings of this union.

WILLIAM JACK, President.
CHARLES W. YOUNG, Secretary.

TRADE NEWS.

THE Times Printing Company, Owosso, Michigan, has sold out.

THE Huber Press Company are doing a large business in the West.

THE firm of Morgan, Bancroft & Henderson, printers, Sioux City, has been dissolved.

MESSRS. HOLT & CRAVENS have started a well stocked job office in Colorado Springs.

THE Journal Publishing Company, Helena, Montana, has increased its capital stock to $250,000.

J. H. PARRY & CO., printers, Salt Lake City, Utah, have been succeeded by the Magazine Printing Company.

THE Echo Publishing Company has been incorporated at Houston, Texas, with a capital stock of $10,000.

W. M. KIMMEL & CO., book and job printers, have recently commenced business at 1114 Howard street, Omaha, Nebraska.

THE Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wisconsin, has purchased property and will build a large and handsome office on the corner of Doty and Carroll streets.

MR. T. W. ELLIOTT, late of the *Free Press* engraving department, London, Ontario, is now at the *atelier* of Mr. W. Kurz, photographer and photo-engraver, New York City.

REPORTS of the state of trade throughout the West are encouraging. Prospects for a prosperous winter have not been so flattering for a long time, says the *Ink Hustler*, of Denver.

THE Plowman Publishing Company of Moline, Illinois, writes, under date of November 1: Our business for 1890 will show a gain of about sixty per cent over that of 1889. Our press record for October, on three cylinders and one jobber, shows 613,180 impressions, a large part of the work being run double—in fact, nearly or quite half of it. Our business is growing almost out of our hands, and extends from Maine to California, and from Dakota to Texas.

THE American Detector Company, of New York, has been incorporated to publish the *American Detector* and other publications. Capital, $100,000; trustees, William C. Rhelan, Samuel E. Jones and William F. Jones.

THE Utica (N. Y.) *Herald* was sold on October 22 to John A. Goodale. A new company with a capital of $85,000 has been incorporated to continue the publication of the paper. The indebtedness of the old concern is said to amount to $130,000.

THE Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, 160 William street, New York, has accepted the selling agency for the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company, and all business hereafter connected therewith will be transacted by and through the former named company.

At the recent meeting of the creditors of Bufford's Sons' Lithographic Company, of Boston, it was stated by the committee that the effort to form a stock company, with a capital of $100,000, had been unsuccessful. It was voted to direct the trustees to sell the property as a whole to the highest bidder.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

TO COLOR white pasteboard the color of leather, soak in solution of copperas and then in ammonia.

NEWSPAPERS in the island of Ceylon ought to be spicy, but they are most frequently the reverse.

WHAT's in a name, O shade of Stratford, when Edgar Allan Poe (in 1890) is captain of an American college football team?

CAPTAIN L. W. CUTLER, editor of the Denver *Field and Farm*, and at one time an associate of Horace Greeley, died Saturday, October 18.

A NEW stenographic machine in use by the Italian parliament is capable of recording 250 words a minute and can be manipulated by a blind person.

TO PRINT red on black paper, try printing once with varnish and twice with red if an intense color is desired. So states the Berlin Typographical Society.

ON Saturday, October 11, and the following day, prominent visiting printer-editors were plentiful all along the line of New Jersey's section of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY's first editorial contribution to the Boston *Pilot* was a eulogy of Charles Dickens, written shortly after the great novelist's death in the summer of 1870.

IN his most recent speech, Hon. Mr. Gladstone rattled off a single sentence containing two hundred and fourteen words, and these required twenty-four lines of type in the London *News*.

YEARS before the Indianapolis venture of Rev. Elijah P. Brown there was a *Ramshorn* newspaper in New York City, owned and edited by Willis A. Hodges, a negro abolitionist, who has recently died.

DR. EDWARD BEDLOE, who is United States consul at Amoy, has for his efficient side-partner Mr. William E. S. Fales, one of the best informed newspaper men, popular in New York and thereabouts.

BOOKS printed in Japanese begin where ours end, the word *finis* coming where we put the title page; the foot notes are printed at the top of the page, and the reader puts in his marker at the bottom.

THE best thing to clean rollers used for printing copying inks is said to be spirits of wine. It takes the ink off immediately, does not injure the rollers (as water does), and, as it vaporizes almost instantly, the rollers may be used at once.

IN the world-renowned British Museum there is a collection of the old Greek advertisements printed on leaden plates. The Egyptians were great advertisers. Papyrus leaves more than

three thousand years old have been found at Thebes describing runaway slaves and offering a reward for their capture, and at Pompeii ancient advertisements have been deciphered on the walls.

THE man who helps to lift somebody else's burden gets a stronger arm by doing it; but the man who, without help, lifts seven bound volumes of THE INLAND PRINTER has "a load on," even if he is more sober than the proverbial judge.

SENOR JOSE F. GODOY, editor of *La Republica*, formerly of San Francisco, has been appointed by President Diaz to represent him at the San Antonio (Tex.) International Exposition. He is an orator and speaks American like a Chicago advertising agent.

IT is proposed to honor the memory of John Boyle O'Reilly by setting apart an alcove in the new public library building in Boston, to contain as complete a collection as possible of Celtic works. This specialty was often advocated by the poet editor during his life.

THE erratic (and erotic) Tolstoï thinks it would be a good thing if every author would pigeon-hole his manuscripts (and publish nothing) during his life. "Then," says he, "there would be less printed paper in the world, and people would find time for reading what was really good."

MOSES HYMAN is the name of a young and capable artist who has made rapid progress in newspaper portraiture, his recent work on the New York *Sun* and New York *Herald* showing an aptitude for free-hand drawing and keen appreciation of individual facial characteristics. Mr. Hyman's instructor was the celebrated "V. G."

THE first patent issued in the United States was to Samuel Hopkins, on the 31st of July, 1790, for "making pot and pearl ashes." Only three patents were issued during that year. Now the average weekly issue is about 450, the aggregate number during 1889 being 23,360, while the complete issue to the close of the present year will have reached nearly 450,000.

THE following specimen of English as it is written by foreigners, says the *Ink Fiend*, is taken from a lot of testimonials in the advertising pages of *Graphische Kunste*, of Leipsic:

> It is with real pleasure for me that I am able to tell with sincere persuasion that your machine is most praiseworthy; its self-counter works quite eminently. H. HOHMANN.
>
> DARMSTADT, 21th March.

AN English magazine during the American Revolution published an estimate of the future population of the North American colonies. Placing the population then at 2,000,000, and assuming that it would double every twenty-five years, it estimated that in the year 1890 the number would have increased to 64,000,000. This is about what we are said, in round numbers, to be likely to show.

IN order to make paper impervious to water it is suggested by D. McDonald and W. T. Tassie, of Canada, that the paper or other material be first soaked in oil, and then passed between wringing rollers, which press out the superfluous oil. The material is then dried and afterward completely covered with a layer of ink or similar material, which is distributed evenly over the surface with or without pressure.

A FRENCH contemporary says that to give cloth a proper sizing for good impressions in lithography, typography or photography, it should first be soaked in boiling water alkalized with a little potash; after drying, pass it through a confined bath containing 2 parts of chlorydrate of ammonia and 3 parts of dry albumen to 250 parts of water. After having been dried in the open air, the stuff should be sufficiently calendered.

PAPER matrices for making stereotype plates from type forms, used in newspaper offices, are prepared as follows: Make a jelly paste of flour, starch and whiting. Dampen a sheet of soft blotting paper, cover its surface with the paste, lay thereon a sheet of fine tissue paper, cover the surface with paste, and so on till four or six sheets of the tissue paper have been laid on. The combined sheet thus made is then placed, tissue face down, upon the form of types, which are previously dusted with whiting, and with a brush driven down upon the types and thereon allowed to dry. The operation of drying is facilitated by having the types warmed by placing them upon a steam heated table. A blanket is placed over the paper during the drying operation.

WHEN electrotypes are out of use and require to be stored, they should be kept in a dry place, and the surface of the plates should be oiled in order to prevent verdigris. When they become clogged with hard, dry ink, which the brush and benzine fail to remove, they may be cleaned and made equal to new in a few minutes by covering their surface with a little creosote, and afterward brushing the surface with benzine.

IN a late issue of *All The Year Round* mention is made of a Parisian evening paper which, printing the prospectus of a new mining company, described it in the most glowing terms. But the whole effect was destroyed by the sentence, "Cette mine est certainement la plus riche du monde en filous." The last word should, of course, have been "filons" (veins). As it stood, however, the passage read, "This mine is certainly the richest in the world in swindlers."

IN this year of surprises and advanced tariff (1890) the closing prices at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are each day reported at the cotton markets along the Mississippi river valley in time for the opening of the cotton exchanges at these points in the morning of the same day, the difference in time being nearly six hours, and the distance one-fifth of the circuit of the globe; to transmit intelligence through which distance in 1837 would have occupied more than an entire month.

THE proper ink for writing on zinc is nitro-muriate of platinum, which produces a jet-black indelible stain. Procure an ounce stoppered phial, into which put half an ounce of nitro-muriatic acid, composed of two parts of muriatic to one of nitric acid; then procure a small piece of platinum, such as the whole touch-hole of a gun, which must be put in the acid and the stopper left out; set the phial in the sun, or upon hot sand, until the acid has assumed a deep brown tint. A few drops of this should now be added to a little water and tried with a quill pen, adding drop by drop until a sufficient blackness has been obtained. The writing must be well washed in water as soon as it has blackened, and then it should be wiped dry and varnished. Or, dissolve in half a pint of common writing ink two pieces of sulphate of copper the size of a hazel-nut, and write on the zinc with a quill pen.

A NEW INK.

Another useful invention has been perfected for utilizing bitumen for printers' use. It is claimed by the discoverers that a natural semi-fluid bitumen or maltha, in varying degrees of density, exists in large quantities, and that much of it is adapted for use as a printing ink, for letterpress or lithography, with very little manipulation. It is elastic and tough, is indelible, and in drying quality is superior to most inks manufactured. It distributes perfectly, and is incomparable for the finest and most delicate cut work. In its natural state it prints a rich dark gold color, but can be worked into almost any color desired by being ground with appropriate pigments. It can be thickened by boiling, or made thinner by the addition of linseed oil or a more fluid bitumen. If it realizes what is claimed for it, it will be a valuable aid to the printer.—*Modern Engraver*.

THE Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, Glens Falls, New York; the Glens Falls Pulp Company and the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, Ticonderoga, New York, have bought 537 square miles, or 343,680 acres, of timber lands in Canada, near Three Rivers, close by the lot of 150,000 acres recently purchased by a Glens Falls syndicate. The new purchase is covered with spruce and pine, and it is estimated that 300,000 market logs can be cut from it annually for fifty years.

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



Designed and executed by Geo. A. DeWolfe, with Rockwell & Churchill, 39 and 41 Arch street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SPECIMEN FOR COMPETITION.



Key plate for color design. T. B. Williams, compositor, engraver and designer.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

The editors of Iowa are arranging to take an excursion to Mexico.

The Editorial Association of the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, held an adjourned meeting at Bethlehem, October 13. The next meeting of the association will be held at Hazleton on December 9.

The first "ladies' night" of this season at the New York Press Club was Wednesday evening, October 15. It was a notable gathering of wives, sisters, daughters, sweethearts and brusquer guests.

Mr. James E. Hegg, editor of the Lake Geneva (Wis.) *Herald*, was presented with an elegant gold watch, the gift of those who participated in the recent excursion of the Wisconsin State Press Association to Superior, under his management.

Connecticut journalists, consisting of B. W. Maples, editor of the Norwalk *Hour*; J. A. Bolles, of the New Milford *Gazette*, and T. S. Pratt, of the Rockville *Journal*, met recently at the house of H. B. Hale, of the *Gazette*, as a committee of the Weekly Press Association. They prepared a report on the rules of advertising and other matters of interest to the association.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

In our reviews of specimens received in the October issue, we inadvertently omitted to give credit to Mr. Walter M. Moorehouse, of the Oil City *Derrick* jobroom, Oil City, Pennsylvania, for samples therein mentioned.

From A. J. Daniels, Chicago, business card in colors; F. W. Thomas, Toledo, Ohio, combined calendar and blotter; W. D. Page, Fort Wayne, Indiana, illustrated catalogue; Alfred M. Slocum, Philadelphia, several specimens colored printing; Edward F. Bigelow, Portland, Connecticut, package of samples of everyday work; W. H. Wright, Buffalo, New York, several specimens of commercial printing, all of which are creditably executed; the *Colonist* job office, Victoria, British Columbia, book of specimens of colored label work, equal to anything of a similar character printed in the United States; the Bell Printing and Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Virginia; Finley & Hawley, Santa Rosa, California, four-page circular in colors; Flagg & Walker, San Bernardino, California, firm card in colors and bronze; Edwin L. Kappelman, Evanston, Illinois, several very neatly designed and executed specimens of commercial printing; A. T. Bliss & Co., Boston, embossed business card in gold and colors, unique and effective; J. W. Shepherd, Brockport, New York, business card in green and gold; C. L. Larew, Knoxville, Tennessee, package of business cards; McCulloch & Whitcomb, Albert Lea, Minnesota, a number of cards, letter and bill heads, all of which are neat and clean and worthy of special mention; C. B. Wells & Co., Springfield, Massachusetts, a large number of specimens of general commercial work, all of which are a pleasure to examine, and what is better, we are glad to learn good work and good prices go together with this house; Thad. B. Mead, New York; Shurley & Kessler, St. Joseph, Missouri, a selection of specimens which would do credit to any office, the firm card being especially attractive; Guide Printing and Publishing Company, Louisville, Kentucky; F. A. Manger, Omaha, Nebraska; F. J. Webb, Hudson, New York; Franklin Repository Steam Power Print, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, poster in red and blue, a credit to Chambersburg.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

Sioux county, Iowa, has sixteen newspapers.

Newspaper men of Brockton, Massachusetts, have formed a press club.

The Springfield (Mo.) *Daily Democrat* is a new aspirant for public favor.

S. A. Matthews will soon begin publishing a paper at Knoxville, Georgia.

A monthly paper, quarto in form, is soon to be issued at Bowdoin, Maine.

The *Democrat* is a new penny paper at Richmond and Manchester, Virginia.

The Brockton (Mass.) *Sun* is a new paper published in that enterprising city.

Colored men are about to start a daily organ of their race at Savannah, Georgia.

The *Republican* is a new seven-column folio, issued daily at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Weixel & Thomas are the new proprietors of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Herald and Leader*.

The Roanoke (Va.) Daily *Times* appears in a new dress of type and in the eight-page form.

The Westerly (R. I.) *Journal* has been consolidated with the daily *Tribune* of the same place.

The size of the daily issue of the *Post-Express* (Rochester, N. Y.) has been enlarged eight columns.

The *Unionist* is the name of a weekly journal which has recently made its appearance in Memphis, Tennessee. It is devoted to the interests of the united trades and united farmers.

The Press Printing Company has been incorporated at Chattanooga, Tennessee, to publish an evening paper.

The Press Publishing Company has been organized at Grand Rapids, Michigan, for the publication of a penny paper.

Marblehead, Massachusetts, boasts of a recent addition to journalism in the shape of a new daily called the *Enterprise*.

Mr. W. D. Carr, of Knob Noster, Mo., has purchased the Colorado Springs *Saturday Mail*, and will make it a daily publication.

Thirty-eight newspapers (morning and afternoon prints) are published in New York City. This enumeration includes five languages.

The newly-elected president of the Oregon Press Association is Mr. L. Samuels, publisher of *West Shore*, a prosperous illustrated satirical weekly.

The Demorest *Times* is the name of a neatly printed, ably edited seven-column weekly which has recently made its appearance in Demorest, Georgia.

The New Orleans *Republican* is the name of a new six-column four-page paper published in New Orleans, Louisiana. A. R. Burkdale is editor and manager.

Keene, New Hampshire, has a new daily paper, the Keene *Evening Sentinel*, the first issue of which was on October 20. It is a bright, newsy sheet, and deserves popularity.

Mr. John C. Klein, recently somewhat notorious as a Samoan correspondent, is editing and publishing a weekly journal in San Francisco, which he calls the *Cynic*. It is illustrated in good style.

The *American Paper Trade and Wood Pulp News* is the name of a new weekly periodical, published in New York, by Andrew Geyer, 63 Duane street, devoted as its name implies to the interests of the paper trade.

The first copy of the *Chinese Monthly News*, published in Boston, has made its appearance. The paper announces that Wong Chin Foo is the editor, and F. Y. Moy the manager. It is printed in Chinese.

Mr. C. D. Brigham, of Pittsburgh, has been chosen editor of the new local morning paper just begun under the winning title of *The Sun*. Its price is 2 cents; its politics, republican; its capital, syndicated.

Ex-Speaker W. F. Calhoun has purchased a half interest in the Decatur (Ill.) *Daily Republican*, which has been conducted, since 1867 by J. R. Mosser and B. K. Hamsher. Dr. Calhoun bought Mr. Mosser's interest, and will become the political editor. Mr. Mosser is not in good health.

The *Weekly Marlin Belt*, of Marlin, Texas, issued a special edition October 23, consisting of sixteen pages, containing sixty-

four columns. It was profusely illustrated by portraits and biographical sketches of the representative men of that locality, as also of its public buildings and private residences.

THE Champaign (Ill.) *Gazette* has been sold to a company of Champaign people, who do not make their names public. The only agreement required of the purchasers is that the paper shall continue republican in politics. The paper is an old established one, and is one of the most influential in Central Illinois.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Boston *Globe* now runs 115 frames.

COL. WILL LAMBERT, delegate from Houston Union to the Denver convention, is now city editor of the Houston *Daily Post*.

THE Toronto Typographical Union has adopted an optional scale for morning newspaper composition, providing in lieu of advertisements 33⅓ cents per 1,000 ems. The regular scale is 30 cents.

A BENEFIT ball was lately given to F. P. Beslin, the blind editor of Colorado. The proceeds are to be used in sending him East to undergo an operation on his eyes, by which he hopes to have his sight restored.

THE difficulty in the office of the Nashville (Tenn.) *Evening Herald* between the proprietors and the typographical union has been amicably settled, and in the future none but union compositors will be employed.

THE New York *World*, which has been much cramped for room of late, began early last month to use the pressroom in its new "Pulitzer Building," and will in a short time be able to occupy its new home with all departments of the paper.

DURING the month of October, 1890, the following charters to local unions were granted: Americus, Georgia, No. 267; Dallas, Texas (pressmen), No. 46; Greensburg, Pennsylvania, No. 268; Newcastle, Pennsylvania; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota (stereotypers), No. 16; South Omaha, Nebraska, No. 269.

THE following crusher from Scranton, Pennsylvania, under date of October 20, explains itself: "I have your postal card with reference to the expiration of subscription, and in reply beg to say that I do not wish to renew. I am only one of the many despised *amateurs*, and have a small office simply for my own work and recreation."

THE following gentlemen have been appointed deputy organizers for the states in which they reside: N. J. Quail, *Miner* office, Butte, Montana; Marsene Johnson, Box 113, Fort Worth, Texas; William T. Miller, 48 Thirteenth street, Wheeling, West Virginia; M. Monahan, San Francisco; V. E. Fortson, Los Angeles, California; C. H. Humphrey, *News* office, Portland, Oregon; William B. Higgins, Box 131, Louisville, Kentucky.

THE following is the statement of the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union for the month ending October 31, 1890:

Balance on hand as per statement of September 30, 1890	$21,972.88
Receipts to date	3,442.38
	$25,415.26
Disbursements	3,225.78
Balance on hand	$22,189.48

THE following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of Colorado Springs Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, As a feeling prevails in certain quarters of the country as regards the amount of money to be expended for the proposed Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, and as the citizens of Colorado Springs have donated to our use for the purpose eighty acres of their choicest land, it is but proper that the printing fraternity build a structure which will be in keeping with the surroundings for years to come; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the earnest wish and desire of the Colorado Springs Typographical Union, No. 82, in meeting assembled, that the building to be constructed shall be one that we can all be proud of, and that the structure when completed shall with all improvements cost not less than $75,000; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall be forwarded to the trustees in meeting assembled, at Chicago, November 19.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, middling; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers (female), 16 cents; bookwork (female), 16 and 18 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. Smith Murphy, editor of the Genoa (N. Y.) *Herald*, is soon to commence the publication of a penny evening paper here. The *Morning Dispatch* still slumbers. Rumors of a new job office soon.

Austin, Tex.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $20; job printers, per week, $20 and nine hours. Printing is on the improve. Work in state printing office has begun, and quite a lot of printers are reaching the city. Work has begun on the dam across the Colorado river, and it is to be completed in two years from the first of this month. It will give employment to five or six hundred men.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, good; prospects, first-class; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. A non-union paper employing thirteen men has been compelled to cease publication, caused by the vigorous boycott of the union, and a new paper has been started employing fifteen union men.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The Times Publishing Company has ordered three Rogers' typesetting machines, to be put in shortly, but with what success remains to be seen.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. An attempt to make a new scale failed. Proposition will come up at next meeting to increase rate of weekly wages for book and job hands to $17.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. The sheriff closed the printery of Harry Johnson, and it will be sold about December 1. The Burdette Company has notices posted that it will be sold the 19th inst., while Wohlwend Bros.' business has increased so rapidly they are looking for a larger building.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. J. H. E. Stilling, book and job printer and stationer, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work is very dull here at present. There is absolutely nothing to do in book and job offices. Newspaper work fair.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. "Tom" Sawyer and M. J. Sullivan, of the government office at Washington, came home to vote. "Tom" has fatted up on proofreading, and the boys hardly knew him. The *Monitor's* new four-story building is nearly finished.

Dallas, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 42 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Job business very dull. Newspaper work fair.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, seem encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. The *Evening Herald* has moved into its new quarters, southwest corner Second and Jefferson streets, and has put in a new perfecting press, and the paper appears in a new dress.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. There are plenty of printers in town.

Fort Smith, Ark.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; jobwork, per week, $15. Work has been given out pretty freely lately and printers have been in demand.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. Nothing seems to disturb the even tenor of our ways. Both news and job departments have plenty of work as usual. No. 39 will send a printer to the state legislature in the person of Al. S. White. About the right number of printers in town.

Houston, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job and book printers, per week, $20. Morning newspaper work is splendid, but book and job offices are doing little. Houston union now has a membership of sixty, and with rebate dues in force, the attendance is very encouraging.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. Book and job work have dropped off since the first of the month, owing to some extent to the closing up of

election work, and a number of day men have been laid off temporarily. George M. Cobb, a member of this union for several years, died Tuesday and was buried today.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents or $13; job printers, per week, $13. C. F. Messmore, secretary of No. 99, is making a hard canvass for member of the legislature from this district. No. 99 initiated two new members today.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Nothing of interest, save that which has already been reported. The *Standard* is issuing an eight-page daily.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. Business in all branches, good. Increase in membership last month, 40. The *Times* evening paper a howling success both for publisher and printer.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Central Labor Union gave a dance Thursday. It was a success both socially and financially.

Lexington, Ky.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $15. The applications of C. R. Russell, J. J. Haddox, George Mitchell and Miss Nora Miller have been presented to this union, No. 189.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening, 23 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The trade here at present is rather dull, but may pick up. They took off three cases on the *Journal* since the election. We have enough "subs" at present to answer all purposes.

London, Ont.—State of trade, none too good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. The *Free Press* now runs two staffs—one night and one day. The boys seem to like the new order of things very well. The job printers have been none too busy lately, but trade is soon expected to revive.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. Would advise printers to keep away from this coast. The *Times* still employs fraternity men. The *Herald* surrendered on October 14.

Macon, Ga.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, $15 per week; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $20. Work has been unprecedentedly good for the past year. There was hardly any let up during the summer, and now every office has all it can do. No idle men. The scale on the *News* was advanced from $13 to $15 per week recently.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, pretty good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. The *Daily Journal* has a new foreman, Joe Camey, vice J. Strong resigned. The *Sentinel* is to put on a complete new dress of minion, December 1.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There has been a slight improvement since last report, but there is a great plenty of compositors here to do the work. The local typothetæ is having a fine time in this city in cutting prices. Week after week I hear the same story. It would be all right if they only hurt themselves, but others will suffer for their cut-throat actions.

New Orleans, La.—State of trade, good in all branches; composition on morning papers 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There has been an unusual number of printers traveling during this season, and all have found employment.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, $16 per week; job printers, per week, $18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18, $21. Trade has not been as brisk since last report. It promises to be better if all things work as they have promised.

San Antonio, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The scale for job printers has been raised from $18 to $20 per week, and the scale of prices has been revised and several changes made. Typographical Union, No. 172, had election of officers at last meeting.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, duller; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No improvement in trade, though we hope to make something out of the county election by having all the officers elected give their work to union offices.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 to $21. Trade is brisk at present, owing to election. There will be a decided lull after election. There are plenty of men here.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, the same; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. The *Register* job room and H. W. Rokker's office are running good forces of men, but business in the other offices is nothing to boast of. There are plenty of "printS" in the city.

Springfield, O.—State of trade, fair; prospects, the same; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There does not seem to be much improvement in newspaper work, and subs are not being overworked. Jobwork is quite good. No. 117 has increased the wages of time hands to $15 per week. The advance was granted without any trouble.

Springfield, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. F. K. Williams & Co. and S. G. Otis & Co. are to combine, increase their capital to $10,000 and establish a large printing plant in Wight's block, opposite the new government building.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, per week, $10; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, average good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Printers have been all employed this week upon the registration. No idle hands at present.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; wages of job printers per week, $16 to $20. Scale on Thorne typesetting machines, 19 cents for brevier, 22 cents for minion.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Rumors of typesetting machines are thicker than fleas on a cur dog. The latest is that several book offices are sending for them.

Toledo, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. This is the first year in the history of this union that traveling printers have been so scarce, and consequently work is good.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work will probably pick up by last of month. Duller now than at same time last year.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents, with an optional scale of 33½ cents, the office setting the "ads"; evening and weekly papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $11. The *Globe* has accepted the optional scale, and is now working under it. It is expected the *Empire* will also take it up very shortly—the *World*, of course, made it their chief ground for coming into the fold again. The financial secretary reports that we now have 509 members on the roll, with 506 in good standing. This is the first time that we have had over 500.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, unchanged; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. The six-day law has created quite a flutter in union circles here, and there is much discussion being indulged in for and against it. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the law is being respected and lived up to.

Vancouver, B. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Mr. George Bartley, an old and trusted friend of No. 226, has left here to seek greener fields down the Sound. THE INLAND PRINTER is anxiously looked for every month. Say, that illustrated work is pretty "slick."

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Evening News*, the new daily, is booming things; claims to have the largest circulation of any paper in the city. It is about six weeks old. The third annual ball of Typographical Union, No. 79, was a success in every way.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There is generally plenty of men for the work.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, awfully uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. Business at this season of the year is possibly quieter than it has been for a long time. This city is generally conceded a good winter town. One office at present is only working eight hours per day, and some of its help is out.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MR. H. G. BISHOP has issued a second edition of his "Printers' Job Order Book and Record of Cost." We advise every job printer to begin the new year by using this book. It is printed and ruled so as to afford a simple plan of recording the cost of every job done, there being a separate column for each item of expense. Printers who have seen this book speak of it in the highest terms. There is space for 3,000 jobs; the size of leaf is 11 by 17, and the price is only $3.00, which is about half what a single book could be made for. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, Oneonta, New York.

BRASS TYPE.

The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, is the only concern in America casting brass type for binders' use. Send for a copy of their specimen book of brass type.

TIME-TABLE FIGURES.

Railroad printers are under lasting obligation to the Central Typefoundry for getting up a series of special figures for time-table work. *Send for their book.*

PERFECT BOOK TYPE.

The Central Typefoundry is shortly to offer a series of perfectly cut book type in all sizes, pearl to pica. It will no doubt be the standard series, recognized and adopted by the Typothetæ of America.

RONALDSON SERIES.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan have sold to the Central Typefoundry matrices for casting the celebrated Ronaldson series of old-style, so that western printers can now be supplied with it. Cast with copper alloy metal, the most durable in the world.

NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

The Central Typefoundry is desirous of placing a copy of its specimen book in every printing office, and as it shows all the faces made by the Central and Boston Typefoundries, both being celebrated for the beauty and originality of their designs, every printer should have one. Send your address to Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Missouri.

MORE NEW TYPE.

The Central Typefoundry, which has for several years led all its competitors in producing new faces, has just completed a series named "Jefferson," midway in width between "Lafayette" and "Washington" and of the same style—also a series named "De Vinne," a bold-face old-style. Each series is made from 48 to 6 point. Send for their new book.

THE AMERICAN PRESSMAN.

This is the name of a monthly sixteen page journal devoted to the interests of pressmen, which has recently made its appearance. It is published by Mr. T. J. Hawkins, 535 East Eighty-second street, New York, under the auspices of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America. Price 25 cents per annum. We wish it abundant success.

ANDERSON & CO'S LITHOGRAPHED CALENDARS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a series of lithographed calendars for 1891, from the well-known firm of W. J. Anderson & Co., 71 and 73 Spring street, New York. They embrace all sizes, devices and styles, suitable for the office, workshop, or counting house—all of them attractive and many of them being productions of the highest style of the art. Full set of samples of same will be sent by express on receipt of $2.50, which amount will be allowed on orders of $100 or over.

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS.

The Christmas and New Year's cards and novelties issued by this well-known art publishing house are gems of the first water. In extent, variety, beauty, originality, design and execution they far surpass all previous efforts even by this world-celebrated firm. The impress of the thorough artist is stamped upon every one of them. That they will have a large sale—and deservedly so—is an assured fact.

COSACK & CO., BUFFALO.

The calendars for 1891 issued by the well-known firm of Cosack & Co., lithographers and publishers, Buffalo, New York, are worthy of more than special mention, a large number of them being truly artistic productions. They are adapted to all wants and tastes, and embrace every variety, from that required by the man of business to those which are worthy to embellish a lady's boudoir. Their stock of fancy cards and advertising specialties is also more extensive and attractive than ever, and we have much pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to these facts, as no intending purchaser can fail to be satisfied both in styles and prices.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

It is well for the trade to be acquainted with the fact that the firm of Story & Fox, Buffalo, New York, show card and label finishing and general furnishers to the lithographic and printing trade, intend shortly placing on the market a drop memoranda, as also a book-form calendar, which will furnish an invaluable and constant reminder of dates, obligations, etc. A special feature connected with the production of these calendars is that the firm simply furnishes the plan (which is patented), and permits, without cost, parties using it the privilege of doing so, and printing the same, the firm only claiming the right to cut and make up the stock into calendar shape. This firm likewise makes a specialty of gummed seals for lawyers and notaries public, and also manufactures a flexible liquid composition of tablet glue, which retains its power in any climate, which requires no heating, as it always retains its liquid form, and has received the universal indorsement of every bookbinder, printer and lithographer that has used it. It is gratifying to know that their western business is increasing to such an extent that it contemplates, at an early day, opening a branch establishment in this city.

BLOMGREN & LINDHOLM.

On page 133 of this issue will be found an advertisement of this new firm, which has recently opened for business at 359 to 361 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mr. Blomgren, the senior partner, was formerly with Blomgren Bros. & Co., and Mr. Lindholm has been in the photo-enlarging business in Chicago many years, at present being connected also with the Consolidated Copying Company. Both gentlemen being practical workmen, and having secured the best help possible, and the most improved machinery, it goes without saying that all work turned out will be of the best character. This firm, besides producing typographic plates by photo-mechanical means, does fine wood engraving. Their process engraving is not confined to reproductions by zinc-etching alone, but also comprises gelatine relief plates for reproducing pen and ink drawings, fine wood cuts and steel engravings. They also reproduce direct from photographs or wash drawings by the half-tone or tint process. In addition to the high grade machinery in the finishing department, which includes a circular saw and a router made by John Royle & Sons, Paterson, New Jersey, they have instruments for photographing of the latest and most improved style, and Mr. Blomgren's own patented appliance for timing exposures, the latter one of the most important inventions of the day. By the use of electric light for photographing and for process work they are able to fill all orders promptly, as they do not depend upon sunshine. Every department is under the personal inspection of the members of the firm, and every order receives the most careful attention. Write to them for estimates, or call on them.

PRANG'S HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

The Christmas and New Year's novelties for 1890-91 of the well-known art publishing company of Louis Prang & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, are more than usually attractive. This is especially true of their fine-art books and booklets, all of which are gotten up in superb style, and make beautiful and appropriate holiday presents. Among the former may be mentioned "The Wings of the Seasons," by Frank T. Robinson, containing charming illustrations in colors and monochrome by Louis K. Harlow, with choice cover in design, a perfect gem; "The Spirit of the Pine," a Christmas masque, by Esther B. Tiffany, illustrated in monochrome by William S. Tiffany; "The Story of a Dory," told in verse by Edward Everett Hale and salted down picturesquely by F. Schuyler Matthews, profusely illustrated in colors and line drawings—shape of a dory, with realistic mast and anchor, unique and attractive; "My Lighthouse," and other poems, by Celia Thaxter, illustrated in colors by the author, with exquisite emblematic cover in design in colors. Among the art pictures may be mentioned "Playing School," an outdoor scene, representing children playing school, by Ida Waugh; "The Prize Baby's Walking Match," by the same artist, etc. In cards the designs are novel and chaste, and splendidly executed. In fact these productions are suited to all tastes and pocketbooks, and the purchaser must be difficult indeed to please who cannot find among the many attractions something to suit his fancy.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE—Country newspaper and job office. Eight-column folio paper, one Taylor hand or power cylinder press, one 7 by 11 job press, 300 pounds body type, bourgeois and nonpareil, forty-five fonts job type, paper cutter, lead cutter, stapling machine, etc. Will inventory $1,500. Want to accept position in milling establishment. Address "EXPRESS," care INLAND PRINTER.

COMPOSITORS—Send 10 cents for patented copy holder. Agents wanted. GEO. W. BANTA, 792 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

EVERY YOUNG PRINTER should have a copy of Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages. Price, $1. Also by the same author, "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE CUTTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, Box 1061, Oneonta, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them.

FOR SALE—A complete dress of minion. A bargain. Good face and practically as good as new type. Apply at once, "EVENING TRIBUNE," Evansville, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Job printing office; medium size; well equipped; doing good business. Or will sell half interest to an expert job printer. Address T. L. M. HUBBARD, care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Newspaper and job office in New York state. Established over ten years. County paper with large circulation and good advertising patronage. Job department fully equipped with late styles new type. New Whitlock book and news press, with all attachments. A great bargain to the right parties. Address "Z. U. Y.," care INLAND PRINTER.

JOB COMPOSITOR—An experienced, steady man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a tasty, rapid workman. Permanent position and good wages to the right man. Undoubted references with samples of work required. Do not write unless you can meet these requirements. MORRILL BROS., Fulton, New York.

OF COURSE!—We can give them away, but we have only a few more of the complete unbound sets of "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" (4 volumes) at $5.75. The balance, 10 volumes, we are going to bind and hold at $10 each, and they are worth twice as much. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—Man with $2,500 or $3,000 cash, can get half interest in first-class shop in city of 150,000, that did $15,000 business last year at good profit. Either practical man or hustler will do. Reason for selling, too much work for one man, as he has other business to attend to. Address, stating correct name and age, with references, "O. K.," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED—By a pressman of many years' experience on colored and general work; has worked on all classes of German, French, English, Belgian and American presses; has also had several years' experience on power plate printing machines; has had charge of office with thirty-five machines; has also traveled for ink and color manufacturing house in South America, Europe, and the western territory of the United States; is willing to go anywhere; speaks English, German and Spanish. Manufacturers or employing printers wishing such a man can hear more by addressing "HUSTLER," care INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIMENS CHEAP—Full unbound set (4 volumes) of the *American Printers' Specimen Exchange*, at $5.75 by express; or one sample volume (no choice allowed) at 60 cents, postpaid, and the balance of the set at $1.10 per volume, postpaid. Will then bind one or all the volumes at $2. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

WANTED—A competent all-around bookbinder to take charge of bindery located in Ohio oil region. Address "BOOKBINDER No. 1," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Every printer and pressman to know the "Practical Printer" is the best and cheapest work on printing, in all its branches, now on the market. Price 25 cents, postpaid. J. W. ALEXANDER & CO., 17 Griswold street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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REQUIRES NEITHER EYELET NOR WIRE STITCH,

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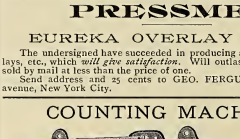
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EUREKA OVERLAY KNIVES.

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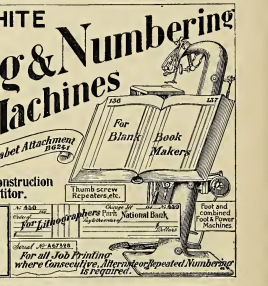
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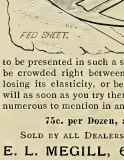
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THE NEW SIDE-GAUGE.

FOR ALL JOB PRESSES.



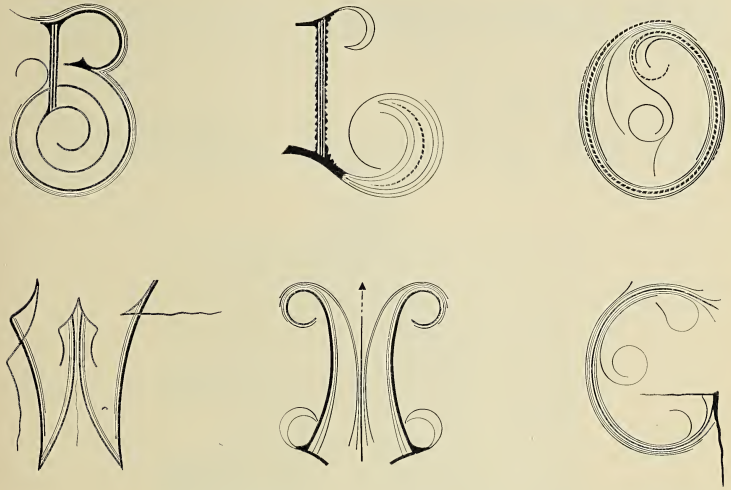
FIRST ever invented for the purpose, and offered to the trade at so low a price as to make it look as though it was a sham. But it will do wonders, and when we think how often we have wanted a side-gauge that we could use without dispensing with the gripper, we are surprised that it was not thought of before; and then to be presented in such a simple form, and in a single piece of metal! It can be crowded right between the gripper and the tympan without smashing, losing its elasticity, or bearing off the gripper. Don't you believe it? You will as soon as you try them. You will also find in them many more uses too numerous to mention in an advertisement; and all for the small sum of

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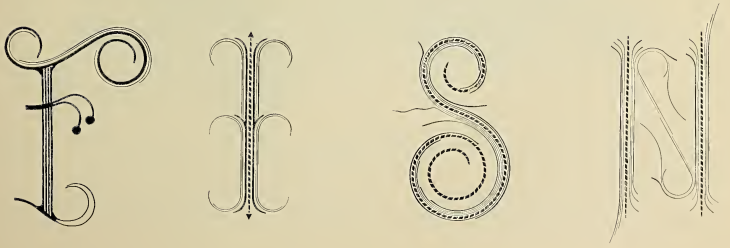
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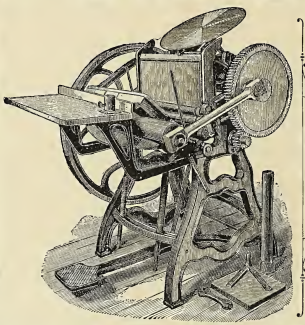
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"	10x15	" "	1,000 "	135	"	10x15 " " "	190
"	8x12	" Plain, Throw-off,		100	"	11x17 " " "	240
"	9x13	" " "		113			

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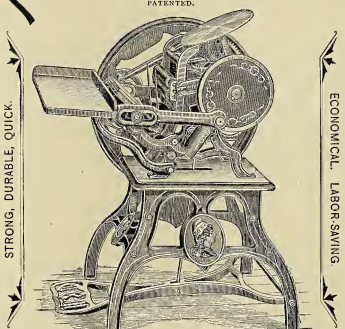
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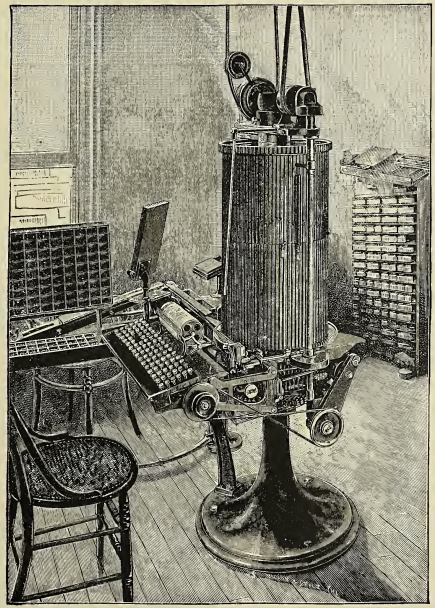
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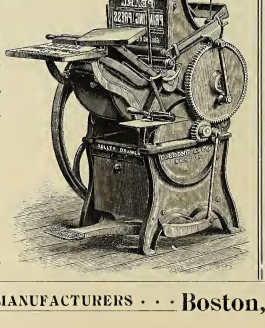
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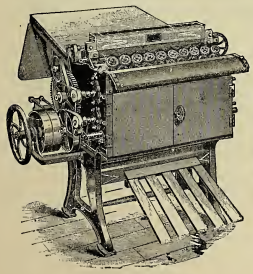




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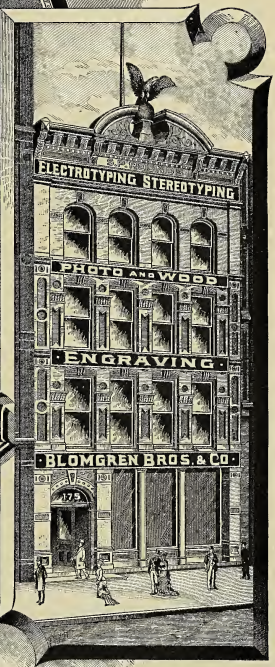
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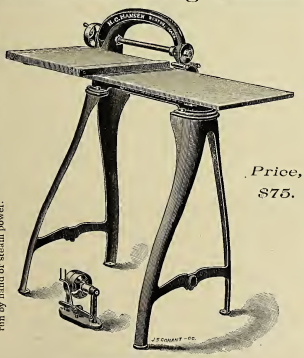
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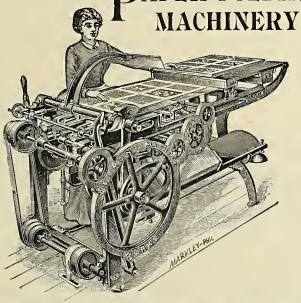
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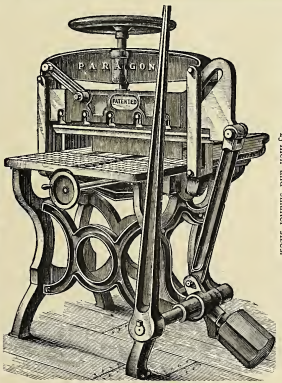
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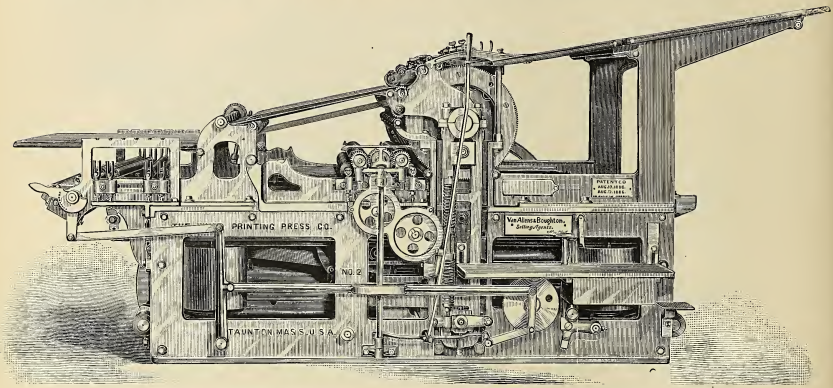
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No. 2.	3	"	"	"	"	"	41½	x 52	"	"	"

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LOOKING FORWARD.

A GLANCE AT WHAT VOLUME VIII OF THE INLAND PRINTER IS TO BE.



THIS TIME we beg to announce our plans for the next volume. Beginning with the October, 1890, issue, THE INLAND PRINTER starts its eighth volume. Ever since the first number of this magazine was issued, it has been the aim of its publishers to improve it and make it *the best* publication of its kind extant. That this endeavor has been carried out successfully one glance at the September, 1890, issue, or a bound copy of Volume VII will prove. Volume VIII will be in many respects superior to those of previous years. The colored inserts, and all special features that have made THE INLAND PRINTER so popular, will be continued, and many new features added to make it still more attractive and welcome in offices in every part of the world. A series of articles on Shorthand, written expressly for THE INLAND PRINTER, will be begun in an early issue, and continued from month to month. The method of shorthand described in these articles is new, and has never before been made public. This feature alone will be worth the subscription price. Instruction in engraving, stereotyping, etc., as well as practical lessons in all that pertains to the printer's art, will be given space in its pages. Its editorials, contributed articles, correspondence, specimens of typography, answers to correspondents, engravings, trade news, etc., will, as heretofore, receive especial attention, and be found instructive and entertaining.

We have hundreds of testimonials from subscribers in all parts of the country, testifying as to the esteem in which they hold THE INLAND PRINTER. We select a few from those recently received, to show the tone of expressions daily reaching this office. It is not possible to publish all, but those on this page echo the sentiments of many others.

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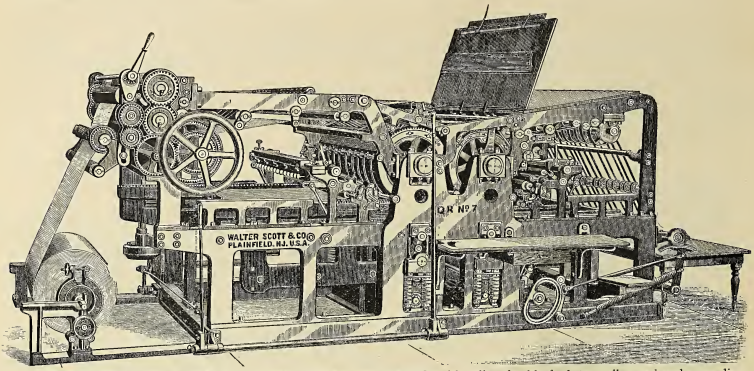
I am very much pleased with your most excellent journal, and have but one complaint to make, and that is, it comes but once a month.—*Fred. C. Davis, Austin, Tex.*

You need not fear: I desire THE INLAND as much as you may wish to send it. I inclose my subscription. My best wishes for your continued success.—*Z. H. Denison, the Job Printer, Marshall, Mich.*

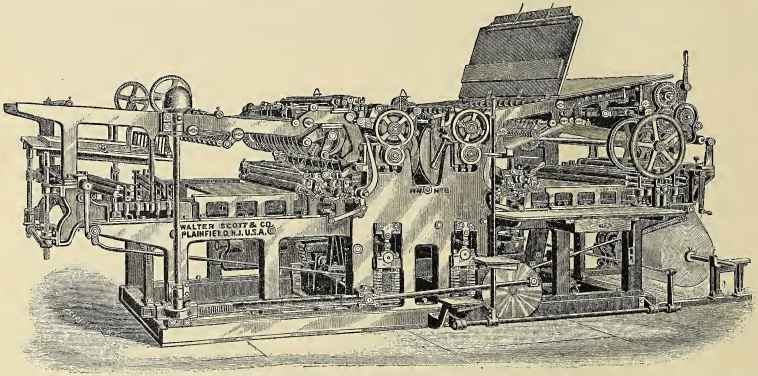
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VOL. VIII.—No. 3. CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1890. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

THE ART OF SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

A MAN MUST BE CAPABLE OF STEALING AT LEAST A HORSE AT ANY STAGE OF THE GAME.

BY MALCOLM MCPHERSON.

IN his green and callow days as a newspaper man the writer once asked a celebrated war correspondent of a London journal what were the essential attributes of a successful military historian. He had a peculiar drawl, more affected than natural, I should say, and as he tugged at the end of the right-hand side of his long blonde mustache, he replied that while there might be a great deal in fortuitous opportunity, he thought there was a good deal more in the capacity of being able to steal a horse at a critical moment.

The writer regarded this advice more as a joke than anything else, but experience very soon afterward happened to show him that there was a good deal in it. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to India in 1876, his royal highness was entertained magnificently by the Maharajah of Cashmere. Shrinuggur is the summer capital of that famous region—famous chiefly through the imaginative genius of Tom Moore, who never saw the country in his life, but had read a library of books about it, and therefore produced his "Lalla Rookh"—and Jummoo, proudly perched upon the side of the Pir Pinjal spur of the Himalaya mountains, is considered the winter capital, because it is situated considerably south of the vale of Cashmere, where, in his mind's eye, Tom Moore saw the dear gazelle that gladdened him with its dark, black eye before, perchance, it chose to die.

A grand ball was organized by the Maharajah. It was to be held in the palace which, like an eagle's eyrie, hangs over the Jummoo river, flowing darkly and swiftly fifteen hundred feet below. The night fixed for the event happened to be rainy and tempestuous, and the prince's camp was at least five miles from the place of rendezvous. Therefore, while some of the suite might prefer to be carried in palkees and take the risk of being drowned in some of the numerous freshets which flow into the Jhelum, the swiftest of the four great rivers of the Punjaub, the majority covered themselves with oil-cloth and rode on horseback. It is unnecessary to describe the ball, with its array of beautiful, fair European women as active participants, and hundreds of languishing but voluptuous, gold-laden Cashmere odalisques as spectators, nor would it be essentially parallel to the subject objectively in hand to attempt any description of the costly and interesting display of presents which the Maharajah had laid out in one of the most picturesque niches of his hyperborean abode among the solemn mountains of the eternities.

Yes, there was one prospective present which is worth mentioning for the benefit of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. I am not aware that it has been much dwelt upon hitherto by any of the correspondents who accompanied his royal highness, the prince, on that celebrated visit to Cashmere. It was a large fabric of wool work, delineating every river, city and mountain in the country, and had been the three years' handiwork of several of the most expert artisans of the country. As a shawl it was barbaric and unique, but of almost priceless value, being constructed of the finest hair of the celebrated Cashmere goat or sheep. Somewhere beyond "the wee short 'oor ayont the twal" I was admiring this wonderful piece of tapestry—for it seemed to me that it would eventually take its place among the future Bayeux tapestry of the Orient—when my servant came into the room, salaamed, and informed me that the company were now separating for home. The rain was pouring down in torrents, and far below the mountain river could be heard hissing, roaring and humming, as it plunged onward to join the Jhelum, the Indus, the Arabian gulf and the Indian ocean. I called for my horse, and the syce scurried away into the sleet and darkness to find it. The shrill pipings and tom-toming of the native musicians in the bazaar could be heard in the distance, while opposite the Maharajah's palace there was all the hurry and scurrying of the departing guests.

"Sahib, tumarro ghora nahin-hi," exclaimed my syce as he returned after an interval of fifteen minutes. He could find my horse nowhere, and all the information

he could impart was that a gentleman with a very long mustache had been seen riding off on my old gray "tat," and swearing indignantly at the poor native who was protesting that the animal belonged to me and not to him.

As there was not a horse nor a palkee to be had for miles around, and the Maharajah's palace was considered to be sacred and unpolluted by Europeans, I had no alternative but to hoof it back to the prince's camp. It was a terrible experience. With tempestuous rain overhead and groping my way through difficult torrents, I at last reached my tent about daylight with as sorry looking a dress suit as ever a tailor gazed upon.

By the description given to me, I knew who had stolen my horse. He was the famous correspondent of a London newspaper.

"My dear boy," he said, when I tackled him upon the subject at mess, "didn't I give you advice about the best way to become a successful war correspondent. If I am not mistaken it was to steal a horse at the *crux momentum*, or the crucial moment, if I may so express it in better English than Latin. Well, somebody had stolen my horse, and so I appropriated yours. It may look shabby, but I was in hopes that you would be able to steal some other fellow's. Here's luck."

That same correspondent afterward won additional fame in South Africa by his ability to steal a horse at the critical moment. "All's fair in love and war" seems to be the motto of the successful modern special war correspondent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER AND THE MACHINE.

BY THE WALKING DELEGATE.

IT is a sorry commentary on the social state of man that a true and correct line of reasoning, as well as the light of experience, should bring him to the absolute conclusion that a machine, calculated and designed to make a certain kind of work easier and quicker to perform, is, in however so small a degree, detrimental to the interests of him or her who erstwhile performed this work with the hand. The setter of type, whose position as a craftsman was thought but a few years ago to be impregnable for all time to come, as it had been since the days of Gutenberg and Faust, finds himself confronted with a machine which today threatens and menaces the source of his daily bread—a machine, good people, to invent which, Horace Greeley has said, would be to invent a human being!

Now and then one yet finds a poor fellow who hopes against fate, and tries as best he can to convince his unbelieving self that the machine will be a source of great good—a regular godsend, in its way. Why, the cost of composition will become so cheap that there will be an immense amount more of printing done; will have a printing office on every corner of a block; every lawyer will have a little printing office attachment to print his briefs in; newspapers will double in size; books will be printed ten to one, and so on, and so on. Others, again, who underrate and undervalue the human intellect, place a stray chip of hope on the failure of the machine, and as sure as fate they bet to lose.

It takes no giant mind to grasp the folly of the one and the hopelessness of the other of these two theories: (1) That the machine will be beneficial, and (2) that it will be a failure.

The first of these two theories is set forth in the tiresome and silly twaddle of a member of the New York union. He says: "Of course, some members of the union are a little skeptical as to the benefit these machines will be to the followers of the craft, but the whole history of labor-saving machinery teaches us that nothing has yet been invented that will lessen the need of good workmen." He is the first one that has yet been heard from that is not skeptical at all; and I have heard of but a very few beside him whose skepticism was not of the most pronounced type. The "whole history of labor-saving machinery" is something he knows nothing of, or perhaps he would not father a statement so untrue and false. If there was on record a solitary case, perhaps it wouldn't have been very troublesome for him to cite it. On the other hand, I can point him to the harvest field, the planing mill, the woolen mill, the shoe factory, the twine factory, the shirt and overall sweat-box, or whatever other place his fancy may dictate where machinery is chiefly employed, and show him that the machines are operated, not by the heads of families, at shorter hours and greater pay, but by old women, young girls and boys in their teens, at longer hours and less pay by half than when these different kinds of work were performed by the human hand. And when he says that "nothing has yet been invented that has lessened the need of good workmen," he seems to revel in a sort of ghoulish glee that something has been invented to help along Darwin's law of the survival of the fittest. There are those among my fellowmen who are, for physical or mental reasons, incapacitated for being at the "head of the class," and, of course, these fellows have no business on earth, and we must needs have a typesetting machine to rob them of their already scanty proportion to eat and drink, that they may the sooner go to the realm of the dear departed, where, as angels, they need no clothes, and, as simply souls, they have no use for food. Again, he says: "When typesetting machines have been introduced into every office in the country, it will lessen the cost of composition to such an extent that papers which now contain eight pages will have twelve, and four-page papers will be increased to eight." You bet—in your eye. The late Congressman Burns, of Missouri (if my memory does not mislead me, it was he), predicted in his paper some time before his death that the era of twenty-page dailies would in the near future come to a close, citing therefor the best of reasons. The four-page penny paper is growing in popularity too fast to assure a long lease of life to the unwieldy daily of two dozen pages. But, even count the dead congressman's prediction as a false one, and figure for yourselves. It

is safe to say every machine, if it is of any value at all, will throw out of employment one printer; that is certainly moderate. Then, to provide employment for every man thrown out, it is necessary to have again as many newspapers, again as many magazines and periodicals, again as many books, and again as much of everything else set in straight type. Suppose such a colossal increase in the production of printed matter, with no decrease in the wages of the operator below those of the printer, and adding to the expenses of the proprietor the cost or rent of the machine, and then tell us who derives any benefit from the machine! Every particle of pecuniary benefit that this machine is to produce is for the employer, and must come out of *our* respective pockets, or there would be no object in putting the machine in operation. But the supposition is preposterous. Even an increase in the size of the present newspaper from eight to twelve pages is an unreasonable probability, and, besides, it would prove of no benefit whatever, for the simple reason that these immense editions would so encroach upon the territories of the weeklies devoted to special objects as to make engagement in the publication of them exceedingly unprofitable, and rapidly drive them out of existence. As a single instance, the Chicago *Times* devotes every Sunday a whole page to union labor affairs, and thereby does what it can to ruin the business of the labor papers, and throw out of employment the men and women unfortunate enough to have to make a living on them. And the plates! What will they cost? One column of brevier plate matter costs now about twenty cents. The machine would reduce the price of them to ten cents. A page of seven columns full of plates at a total outlay of seventy cents. Now, then, these plates may certainly be classed among the great inventions in the printing trade, but who ever had the folly to attempt to argue that the plates were beneficial to the craft? But, according to this fellow from New York, and his "history of labor-saving machinery," the printer's time of plenty and joy and bliss is near at hand. Fudge!

The second theory (and a desperate theory it is), that the machine will, after all, prove a failure, has for it no good reason. It seems never to have been discovered, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that copy can be prepared correctly before the printer takes hold of it, as well as after the printer is through with it. The proofreading on machine matter will be largely done in the copy. Paragraphs may be made to occur more frequently, and callow reporters who cause the resetting of a whole paragraph on a "ring" will become more scarce when the cost of resetting comes out of their wages. So all the silly talk about failure will cease.

And, in the contemplation of these facts, is it not a sorry commentary on the social state which makes absolutely detrimental that which was designed to be of great good?

But it is not the purpose of my writing to oppose in any way the advent of the typesetting machine. I am not agitating a disposal of the inventor and his machine in the river, or the organization of a walk-out in every office where the machine is put into operation. Typesetting by machine, it is now beyond all doubt, is one of the inevitable things. It will be as much a milestone in the progress of the world as was the invention of printing itself. It is but a faint indication of the goal to which the human race aspires. But it *is* my purpose to do what little I can that you and I shall have our fair proportion of whatever benefit this machine affords. I desire that my fellow craftsmen shall awake to the necessity of being up and doing. It will not do for us to drown the ominous click of the machine with the snore of apathy.

The machine shall not rob me and mine of food and clothing; it shall not steal from me honorable employment; it shall not drive wives to the sewing needle; it shall not shove boys into the penitentiary; it shall not force budding womanhood upon the street to gain a livelihood in shame; it shall not be a machine to make the rich richer and the poor poorer; it shall not throw into idleness and want my fellowman, because idleness and want is the mother of bad citizens, and a most prolific mother she is, indeed. I wish this machine to be regarded in the nature of a "fat take," and what I am after particularly is a square deal all around. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

The printer's trade is not one conducive to good health, and if, with a machine, it is possible to accomplish again as much work as with the hand, we may derive our benefit from its use in the shape of shorter hours and consequent better health, without throwing men into forced idleness by the dozen and score. Making a fair allowance for the increase in the production of printed matter, perhaps two hours knocked off the present work day of ten hours would even the thing up.

In opposition to us, however, are the proprietors in whose workshops we are employed. At a recent convention of a number of these proprietors, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Typothetæ of America there is nothing in the state of the printing trade of the country at this time which renders it wise to take any action in regard to the reduction of the hours of labor.

Here we have it. When the typothetæ declares that in its opinion there is nothing which urges the necessity for a shorter work day, then it virtually declares that it proposes to "wolf" all the "fat." Of course, I understand that when this resolution was adopted not a word was thought or said about the machine, but understand me this: Were every proprietor of a printing office to put in a machine tomorrow, thereby throwing out of employment half of all the printers in the country, do not doubt that he would hesitate one moment to go to the convention in Cincinnati next October and help to resolve to the same effect.

It may, to be just and fair with the gentlemen who compose the typothetæ, be true that there is nothing in the state of the printing trade to warrant a change of

from ten to eight hours, and, they might have added, "there never will be"; but there is something in the state of the social condition of he who works, and there is a meaning to the word "justice," which absolutely demand it.

In view of the dire necessity for a shorter work day in the very near future, I feel half inclined to be angry with our International for disposing of the machine question with a force resolution which in effect says, "This machine is a bad thing; but it's bound to come; so stand back, boys, and don't make any fuss about what just can't be helped."

In closing I wish to present three methods which will give us relief from whatever injury the machine may inflict, and these are:

1. Raise a fund of as many millions as required and buy the invention up.

2. Kidnap the inventor and swipe the machine and drop both to the bottom of the deep blue sea.

3. Decrease the hours of labor in proportion to the time saved by the machine.

My preference inclines to the last method by a big majority as the most practicable one of taking the bull by the horns.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN APPRENTICE.

BY A. H. M.

"What! wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice."—*Shakespeare.*

WHEN Torrance came to us as a messenger boy we were in doubt as to whether he would do as much as his mamma said he could. He was not a prepossessing boy. Though that was not his fault. It was the way he was made. Likewise we thought he might be like the proverbial singed cat, better than he looked. He reminded me of a boy I knew once—but that is another story. We set him to work sorting leads and picking "pi"—being an employment that does not call for much mental effort and allows of interruption at frequent intervals. He was a model boy for at least a week, then the novelty of his position began to wear off and he cast about him for variety. As an errand boy he was a phenomenon, returning breathless with his exertion in a space of time that seemed impossible for him to have accomplished the distance in. This pleased us. But, as I have said, this lasted only a short time. He became acquainted with others of his calling and they showed him the errors of his ways. He grew weak about the knees and ankles and took to falling up the stairs, and used a longer time to return when sent out. The compositors frequently complained of ink being smeared on the handle of the roller and the lever of the press, and numerous other deviltries. This was annoying but the culprit could not be discovered. We taxed Torrance with experimenting in this way and he denied the imputation tearfully. The foreman said he was a "corker." I did not know what this meant, but he was doubtless correct, as he said he knew what boys were, and I bowed to his superior experience. The more I think of boys the less I know. I may seem unjust by this remark, and perhaps the fault lies with me. But to my tale. Torrance (I have forgotten his first name, if I ever knew it)—Torrance sought so eagerly for variety that when he was sent out with a rush proof the compositors would lay bets with each other as to the time he would be back and the pessimists generally won. Things went on from bad to worse until the culmination was the discharge of Torrance. Then his mamma came to see us and begged us to give her boy another chance. As we had hired a substitute for him we were in a dilemma; but upon the solemn asseverations of Torrance that he was more sinned against than sinning and that judgment had been rendered hastily, we weakly allowed him to return as an apprentice. This was rewarding persistence. He was greeted with astonishment by the compositors, and smiled meaningly at their comments. His discipline seemed salutary, however, or else he felt the weight of his advancement—which was won by a fluke—and disliking to stultify ourselves we took pains to make him a success, though somewhat handicapped in this by an eccentricity in his orthography. We argued, however, that he would master this difficulty in a few months, and we were pleased to find ourselves correct, but it cost us money. We thought we could make this up by keeping him at typesetting a little longer than usual, whereupon he complained and wanted more "show" than we were giving him. Well, we give him more and wasted time instructing him, and he demolished material and improved his ideas. He was really valuable to us about the time that Curlicue & Twister opened their job office, and as our line of work ran to the plainer grades he made application to them secretly, as we learned afterward, for a position, and surprised us by a notice that he intended to leave. Our protests were of no avail. We could not give him the practice he thirsted for and he had the argument on his side. He only wished to improve himself. And he left. I feel that we wasted time getting him into shape for another firm to use. I tell this story as one instance—and there may be others. Perhaps someone can give another side of the question.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADVERTISING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BY GEORGE H. SAULTS.

AS an observer of the progress made in the printing and publishing business, the appearance of the advertising columns of the metropolitan papers throughout the country convince me that, in at least one particular, there is room for vast improvement. While the news-gathering, editorial and literary features have been greatly improved within late years, little or no attention has been given to the most remunerative department—the advertising columns. Generally speaking, the same clumsy idea prevails now that existed when newspaper advertising began, and, with few exceptions, the arrangement and character of that department of the daily newspaper has changed but little. Much has been written under the head of "What I Know

About Advertising," but the matter has most always referred to mediums, quantity and system. Little or nothing has been advanced advocating an improvement in appearance, design, character and contents, and, as a consequence, the question of advertising as an investment for a business man, as practiced today, is but little nearer solution than years ago. That advertising is not figured by every merchant as a necessary expenditure of his business is the fault of publishers more than anything else. The clumsy display and unattractive arrangement of the modern advertising page justify any business man in remaining "out of it," and keeps advertising from being the success it could and should be made. The fact that business men indulge in advertising in its present hideousness should at least settle the question of whether advertising could be made to pay or not, and is good argument that it does even now pay to a certain extent.

Before me I have daily papers representing the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Cincinnati, St. Paul and a few minor localities. With the exception of certain papers in Chicago and Philadelphia, the advertisements in these papers, judged from a practical and business standpoint, present a sorry mess. It is not necessary for THE INLAND PRINTER to go to the country, or to the recognized amateur, to procure samples of absurd display and heroic attempts at effect. The daily papers of our big cities will furnish all the examples needed for the "As It Was and As It Should Be" department. The idea of an advertisement having any individuality or character seems never to have dawned upon the average "ad" man. An agricultural implement advertisement and an art dealer's announcement receive the same treatment at his hands. No distinction is made in the kind of type used or the manner of construction. What an absurdity, and what an injury to the value of advertising! There is just as good reason for not setting all "ads" after a stereotyped fashion as there is for not dressing everybody alike. We are all more or less acquainted with the job printer "artist" who will use borders and ornaments without provocation and in all kinds of work. He has no respect for propriety. He is a "fancy" job printer, and he has to do it to "hold his job." When we are forced to gaze upon the result of his labor, our anguish goes out in a groan; but how much worse is his style than that found in the average daily newspaper of today? To my mind, there isn't difference enough to make a credit mark. The creators are both in a rut—and perhaps should both be on a farm.

There are four noticeable reasons for the condition of the advertising columns of the daily press—injudicious advertisers, lack of proper material, incompetent workmen, and lack of business sagacity on the part of the managers and proprietors.

If some one would undertake publishing a book entitled "What I Don't Know About Advertising," and solicit contributions from the average newspaper advertiser, and each one did himself justice, the publisher would have manuscript enough to print the biggest book extant. It is simply incomprehensible why business men display such poor judgment and lack of common sense in connection with newspaper advertising. By what process of reasoning a person concludes that an advertisement poorly displayed, devoid of character or attractiveness, and packed away among a conglomeration of stud-horse type, is of any value to him, is beyond the grasp of human intellect. And yet, how often do you see this condition? Why, just as often, of course, as you pick up a daily newspaper. True, every advertiser cannot have "top of column, next pure reading matter," but he has the privilege of creating a design and establishing a character to his advertisement, without which, no matter how well written, it is of little or no value. The type and general appearance of the advertisement should be in harmony with the "leader" advertised. When the matter is of a general nature, which should be avoided as much as possible by every advertiser, a positive design and purpose of display should be decided upon and carried out. A featureless advertisement is a worthless advertisement.

The equipment and general arrangement of an "ad" department should be most complete in every particular. Not only because better effects can be obtained, but also of economy. Any one who has witnessed the loss of time caused by a poorly equipped "ad" department can testify to the wisdom of being liberal in supply, perfect in arrangement, and complete in detail. It is false economy not to meet every demand made for material. The time saved will pay for it, to say nothing of the satisfaction given to the advertiser.

As it is the publisher who has space for sale, it is his desire to find purchasers. It is in this respect that the success or failure of his paper and the methods of the business manager hinge, and it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that every effort would be put forth to make the columns of the paper as attractive to the would-be advertiser as possible. Of course the circulation figures will be dilated upon, and argument used to show that the paper circulates largely among the class who buy just what the dealer has for sale. But will any guarantee be offered or mention made, of the appearance of the advertisement when in type? None whatever, except, perhaps, big type will be promised for a certain line. As to whether the remainder of the advertisement appears in a jumbled, unattractive, unreadable mess no thought or care is given by the average solicitor or business manager. Herein lies a great drawback to the success of advertising, and the sooner this fact is recognized the better it will be for all concerned. The competent advertising manager is one who is capable of suggesting design, improving construction and obtaining effect. It is his duty, so far as his efforts can attain that end, to see that every advertisement has some one feature to attract the reader's attention, let that feature be the manner of construction, face of type, style of matter

or location. To bring about an improved condition in the advertising department of the daily paper too much care cannot be exercised in the selection of advertising compositors. Without men of good practical execution, taste, judgment and originality, the best efforts of the advertiser and advertising manager would go for naught. The quantity, not quality, man should find no quarter in the "ad" department. Neither should the man who has no recommendation other than being a pet of some one in authority, an old-timer in the office nor the many other little things that are today so generally recognized by foremen who themselves cannot see that it makes any difference how an advertisement is set, so long as the space is filled. Let us look forward to the day when the advertiser recognizes character and good display, and the advertising manager and foreman insist upon a perfect execution of design, neat, effective display and a harmonious and pleasing whole. With this condition comes an added value to advertising of at least fifty per cent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

RANDOM THOUGHTS ON TRADE AND ADVERTISING.

BY E. P. HARRIS.

THE manufacturer once made everything in one shop, and sold to everybody near him. Now he only makes one or a few things, and must supply more customers, who are widely scattered. The consumer, who once looked to the comparatively local jack-at-all-trades producer to supply all his wants, must now use the products of numerous and remote manufacturers. Thus there is an ever-widening distance between the producer and the consumer.

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But the producer and consumer should know each other. That is, the consumer should know where to buy of the manufacturer, or be near enough to him to insure the lowest practicable price, and the manufacturer should be able to sell to the consumer, or be near enough to him to secure the highest practicable price. The railroad only allows producer and consumer to drift farther and farther from an acquaintance with each other. Only the printer's ink can bridge the distance, and bring the producer and consumer into relations of intimacy. The locomotive and printing press must go hand in hand.

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It frequently happens that the middleman can distribute more advantageously than the producer. If so, he practically brings the producer and consumer nearer together than they would be if the producer did his own distributing. Whether the producer or middleman does the distributing depends upon which can do it cheapest, and this upon various considerations, one of the most important being, who can use printer's ink to the best advantage.

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Printer's ink often enables the producer to dispense with the middleman, and it also, perhaps as often, enables the middleman to make himself indispensable to both producer and consumer.

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When the route from the producer to consumer is via middlemen, whose only service is to know the producer and consumer, who are strangers to each other, printer's ink has failed to do its duty, and in consequence the consumer pays too much, or the producer gets too little, or both.

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While half the revenue of the periodical press of this country comes from advertisers, the art of transportation is far more advanced than the art of advertising.

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Business success depends more and more upon an intelligent use of advertising as the classification of manufacturers widens the distance between producer and consumer.

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Three aggressive agencies for selling—the periodical advertisement, the circular and catalogue, and the traveling salesman—are on the increase. Who can tell which is getting the best of it?

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Each has its function. The periodical advertisement places a brief announcement before a large number at a moderate outlay. It does the pioneer work of sifting out of the multitude those on whom it will pay to bring to bear the more complete story told through the circular or catalogue. The work of the salesman is the last step in the process of selling.

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As uniform standards of quality are adopted and descriptive terms better defined, prices adhered to, discriminations between buyers discontinued and credits more accurately and promptly reported, the cost of distributing will be greatly reduced by the increased use of printer's ink.

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Many salesmen flatter themselves that selling consists more in flattery and gush than in imparting desired information to the prospective buyer. It is a mistake. Between the smartly impudent ticket clerk who practically says you are a fool if you do not know, and the nauseating, palavering dry goods clerk or sewing machine agent who never tires of gushing out what you know already or what he does not know himself, there is the well-informed, gentlemanly salesman who frankly gives the pertinent and sought for information which results in sales. As you clear away the rubbish and come to the real work of salesmanship, you also reveal the mission of the silent salesman, printer's ink.

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The business of printer's ink is to make known those facts and particulars that are of general interest and application, while that of the salesman is to make adjustments and arrange details to suit individual cases.

Written for The Inland Printer.

A PHILIPPICA.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION FOR THE WELFARE OF BOTH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYÉ — PICTURES FROM LIFE — A SPECIMEN OF ORDER AND DISCIPLINE — THE "HUMAN SMOKESTACK" — THE "PRESS SLOB" — THE "BULLY" — FRIENDLY ADVICE.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

I HAPPENED to call at the large printing house of Messrs. De Vinne & Co., corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, New York City, a short time ago, and although I have often heard of the neatness and discipline governing this establishment from ground (or, better, underground) to the top of the building, yet I was overcome by surprise in noting the cleanliness and order prevailing. I have visited a great many printing offices, small, medium and large, and my experience teaches me that it does not require a five-story building or the employment of a few hundred men to keep up order, cleanliness and discipline. I have seen material wasted, inks dried up, dirt accumulating, to make one's heart bleed, and create some sort of a sorry feeling for the poor soul of a proprietor who is thus trifled with by his "regularly paid" but irresponsible employés, who seem to be utterly devoid of every particle of moral feeling, without *any* realization of common decency in respect to time wasted and material spoiled. I have seen this state of affairs in all sizes of offices. Some people do not care a continental whether they earn their wages or not. They seem to be absolutely devoid of every atom of calculative sense, and can evidently not understand why they should do their work more promptly, as long as they work at all. They cannot see the difference between working and *working*, and seem incapable of comprehending that a job for which the proprietor's competitor charges one hour's time, and which actually only takes one hour's time to produce, should be done in *such* time. They declare, if told so, that they are doing the best they can, and are working continually on the job.

Now, let us see how this "continually" appears in reality. They take hold of the copy; they examine it; they criticise it. So far, so good. They decide to set it up. But before so doing, they must strengthen themselves for the labor in view. The boy is called away from his work, and "a pint" is ordered. During the wait for the strengthening draught, a pipe is slowly hauled out. Mind you, this class of workmen can never be seen without a pipe. They claim they can not work without smoking, and declare openly that they do not care a "snap" whether the insurance policy of the proprietor prohibits smoking on the premises or not. This enemy of every well regulated office, the "pipe," is now scraped out, the superfluous ashes are emptied on the edge of the case, so that they are equally divided between the top case, the cases in the rack and the floor. This done, the pipe is slowly stuffed, stuck between the lips, and lighted. How is it lighted? It is the rule of the office that all lamps and lights should be lighted with the aid of sulphur matches, and that such should be sent for in case there are none in the office. Mr. Irresponsible cares as much for the rules in this special case as in all the others, and invariably uses a big chunk of paper, lights it at the stove or lamp, and with it his dirty, thieving pipe. I say thieving, because it is not much less to steal a man's time in that way than to steal his money out of his pocket. These people are paid to utilize their time in a practical manner, and in these days of close competition, it can not appear small to speak about a waste of time which, as my experience teaches me, consumes fully ten per cent, if not more, of the smoker's working hours, not considering the danger the office is continually in to burn to ashes. I do not think it is fair that these human smoking-stacks should assume the right to endanger thousands of dollars of property simply to cater to their personal whim of smoking from morning to night. No matter how careful the precautions taken, a printing office is no place to indulge in smoking.

This is one of the leeches sucking up the healthy condition of business enterprise in our line. A second and more dangerous one is the disorderly workman, vulgarly called "slob." This species is very often met with in the pressroom. He is worse than acid to the machinery, and more dangerous to the prosperity of the business than the firebug. He is frequently a quick worker, and often has the luck to pass as a good hand. But, oh Lord, only too soon the proprietor finds out at what cost he is running his presses. Inks are only half used up; the other half is scab, which is the natural consequence of leaving the cans continually open. "This is black, or insurance ink; it will not scab," is the answer you get, if you call his attention to the often repeated rule, that inks must be covered as soon as the necessary quantity has been taken from the can for immediate use. He also, as a rule, takes enough ink on the slab to last for several days. He has, apparently, not the slightest desire to save in little things, thereby studying his employer's interests — a duty which ought to be appreciated by every respectable workman. This fellow will not be able to give you a respectable red print, all of them appearing of a brownish hue, a natural consequence of the dust which has settled in the color from being exposed to the open air. He has the habit of knowing everything better than anybody else, and will tell you in a stubborn, insulting manner that HE is running the presses. You may be sure that you never find a wrench, a roller, a socket, or any of his tools in place. It frequently occurs that a number of wastepaper bags must be searched to find his eraser or other tools. He has no system of working; forms coming from the press are slung in some place between or behind the presses, usually unwashed, so that the ink has every chance to dry on the type and fill the outlines and spoil the hairlines. He never oils the presses at certain times of the day, as should be done, but merely squirts oil over the frame, and accidentally places some in the oil-holes, when the poor, dry-running, burning

metal is squeaking of pain and threatening to revenge itself upon the proprietor — alas! the very wrong victim for revenge — by simply going to the d—l.

This cited specimen of a slovenly, irresponsible workman generally belongs to the class that have no appreciation of the value of time. He appears late in the morning four times during the week, but is very careful to hand in his overtime when the week is over. His department is one large field of dirt, disorder and dissatisfaction, and the greatest wonder of all is that he gets as much good work out as he does. For, although complaints about dirty work, short counts, unsatisfactory workmanship are a daily occurrence in an office employing this specimen of pressman, it still happens that some good work — an almost incredible fact — is turned out.

Another dose of bad blood in the constitution of an office is — the bully. This "terror" generally appears in the shape of foreman or something like it. He is in the habit of using vile language, of having absolutely no respect for his superiors, and has continually phrases upon his vulgar lips which disgrace both him and his calling. He has a good time in general and makes himself "feared" and despised by all under him. He forgets frequently that he is to represent the proprietor in the absence of the latter, and if he feels like it, is at the head of a frolicking time in such cases. Instead of seeing that every employé does his duty, he heads the line of idlers and is in every respect a bad example to other men and a danger to the discipline of the office. He is often heard to use the vilest language possible to the proprietor in presence of all the men, and so in an outrageous manner undermines the respect which is due to the proprietor of even the smallest office. He is the sorest spot in the whole office, the greatest danger to the welfare of the concern. He forgets that he is expected to form the bridge from the office to the workshop, between employer and employés, with a natural inclination toward the office, and by his bullying actions gives the plainest testimony that he is absolutely unfit for the position he occupies.

There is nothing more dangerous to the carrying on of business than the undermining of discipline. There may be cases in which the subordinate is apparently in the right, still he cannot judge the motives of the action of his superior, and it is, even in such case, good policy and proper behavior to follow the instructions of the firm. To oppose openly, or to act or speak improperly, is the worst thing a would-be foreman can do and ought to be invariably resented on the part of the firm. It is simply an act of revolt, of which no thinking man will make himself guilty. There are various ways to reach the end; no employer will be deaf to the just requirements of a worthy and valued employé, but every employer will take *ad notam* the bullying behavior of his subaltern, and the time will arrive when such will have to be accounted for. This is generally the time when the workman expect it the least. I could add several other "dangers" to the series mentioned above, but these are enough for *this* philippica. It remains yet to enlighten the astonished reader about the sanity of the firms who keep such men in their employ. It is hardly credible that it can occur, still there are circumstances which induce to leniency: for example, if a workman has been with the firm for a long time. Few firms find it desirable to turn a man out on the street who has been in their employ for many years, who has entered as a youngster, has grown up with the house and is at the present time a married man, the provider for a family. It is true that the behavior of the workman deserves no better treatment, and that neither time nor age gives him any right to forget the interests of those who are providing him and his family with the means of subsistence; but still we are human and consider. I therefore recommend all such houses to give their men — such men as I have described — a chance to view themselves in the looking-glass of my philippica; and I candidly admit that to give them a chance to change their behavior, to save some one a "good job" and others disappointment and anger, were the main objects in writing this article.

To those who believe I have looked at the matter through smoky glasses, I can give the assurance that I have followed the prescription of the best of our fiction writers: to take the material direct from life. All the specimens described above are neither more nor less than photographic reproductions of people whom I have actually met and studied. It is merely a generalization of special living cases.

It is unnecessary to say that the respectable, self-esteemed workman need not find fault with the author of this paper — it is not he to whom this philippica is addressed, but to him who fills a place which by rights belongs to the decent workman.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BUILDING A BIG BUSINESS.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

THAT is what we are all after — a big business — and any information which will assist in reaching this object is sure to be eagerly received. Now, there is one short cut to a rushing business — a great secret, to be sure, and one that cost the writer a deal of money to learn, but in the generosity of his unselfish soul he will divulge. If the reader makes any money out of the secret here published, he will justly be entitled to be hailed as the phenomenon of the nineteenth century; if he loses — well, he will build up a big business, and no mistake.

The elixir of business is credit. The man who wants a rushing trade, wants to keep his presses on a keen jump and employ a big force of workmen, needs only to let it become widely known that he will generously extend credit to the financially indisposed, and a great current of business will set in his direction. There is nothing mean or stingy about this class of trade, either. They seldom object to prices; seldom run all over town for bids; seldom jew the printer down to the

last cent; scarcely ever select the cheapest stock—only the best is good enough, no matter the price. They usually have an agreeably high appreciation of the work done for them, and often pay the printer—high compliments on his work. As to whether they pay anything else—well, that is foreign to the subject; just now we are discussing the means of getting a big business. These people are liberal with their orders, perfectly willing to be charged a good, round price, and the last people in the world who would wish to cause the lament of the little Dutch shoemaker, who said, "Ach, Himmel, if I'd a knowed dot veller vouldn't a paid for dem boots, I'd a charged him more." In fact, in all respects but one they are model customers, and as for that one little habit they have of not paying their bills if they can avoid it, that should not interfere with freely filling their orders—of course not! They always have excuses that convince and promises that glow.

"Why, really, I can't make any collections before the 10th. Meanwhile, please do this batch of work in your best style, and I will settle it all together."

"Is it the 10th? Well, I've been too busy to get out and collect what is due me; besides, my work is not all delivered yet. Call the 20th, and I will surely pay then."

"This *is* the 20th, isn't it? Collections are so slow this month, and I have been disappointed in getting money I had reason to expect. I'm afraid you will have to wait until the 1st."

"Gracious! another month gone, and that bill not paid! My little boy got a flea in his ear the other day, and I had to take him to New York to have it trepanned. Cost a lot of money, and I really cannot spare the amount to pay you. Next month I certainly will fix it all up."

Second month: "Nope—can't pay—sorry—take care of it soon as I can."

Third month: "Bill! what bill? Do I owe you anything? Oh, that work—it was n. g. anyhow. My little boy says it was short—counted one sheet and sized up the rest. Got to have a big allowance, will you take half?"

Fourth month: "Oh, you make me tired coming so often! Go off and lay down—when I get ready I'll pay, not before."

Fifth month: "Go to h——!"

Sixth month: Skipped!

But nobody should mind these little idiosyncracies. These people are great jokers, you know, and are really the best-hearted people in the world. Even if they skip, it is only their ungovernable desire for practical joking, and they will return and pay up. Oh, yes—

"When the cow jumps over the moon."

Their accounts help swell the credit side of your balance sheet, and make the showing better on which you get credit yourself, even if their misfortunes do cause permanent disability or disinclination to pay. "It's an ill wind," etc.

Now, see, you would have lost all their business if you had required them to pay cash in advance; that would have meant only half force, and idle presses part of the time; you would not have needed that new machine, and could not have made such a proud showing to visiting patrons. And how could a big trade be built up that way? Everybody understands the vital importance of keeping every wheel in motion—the pay for it is an immaterial matter—quite!

To be sure, a day of reckoning will come some time, when the money paid out for labor and stock for these defaulting customers will be sorely needed; but meanwhile you can work up a rushing business, and that is the great desideratum, of course.

Wife can take in washing to support the family! What else is a wife for?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE VALUE OF CREDIT.

BY SAMUEL G. SLOANE.

JUDGING by their actions it may be stated that many printers—indeed, too many—do not seem to comprehend the value of credit. They appear not to understand that a good credit is quite as valuable in business as the capital employed therein. In fact, without sufficient capital to meet all requirements of a business, good credit is indispensable, unless the owner of the business is willing that its growth be stopped and matters come to a stand still, if they do not actually retard. A good credit, when needed, is more valuable than anything else except real capital itself, and it can be needed only when the real capital is lacking. A good credit, when possessed by a business man and used, many times proves more profitable and substantial than anything else possibly can. It is "a friend in need," therefore "is a friend indeed." It has saved many a sinking business craft and made sure a successful voyage for many a new one.

Many people beside those who are expected to read these lines do not realize to what vast extent credit enters into the business of the world. It is quite safe to say that no business of any magnitude whatever can be carried on successfully without it; it is positively a necessary part of all business today. Almost any of our great business concerns could get along quite as well, in this age, without a circulating medium of exchange as without credit. In fact, just to the extent that credit is used, to that extent the circulating medium is made unnecessary. When a business man is without credit then money becomes to him an absolute necessity—he can do business to the extent only of the amount of money he is able to command.

Those who have given the subject no thought are not aware that all the business of the world, except that which is transacted on the cash in hand basis, is really done on credit—on the confidence of mankind in each other. We talk about security, guarantees, indemnifying bonds, etc., but all these are only the transferring of the credit. One man requires a bond to secure the faithful performance of a contract by another; he does

not credit the giver of the bond, but those who go on the bond do, and they do so because they know him to be one of good credit; one who has established a reputation of performing to the letter all his agreements; they know him as a just, honest and truthful man.

Many men entering upon business fail to acquire a good credit, or lose it after it has been acquired, by sheer negligence. They fail to give attention to matters that should have been looked after carefully by them. If they do not fail altogether they are derelict and fail to give them attention at the proper times. A bill of goods is purchased, a small one maybe, on thirty days; the time for payment comes around and is allowed to go by without payment being made or explanation given, not because it could not have been paid or satisfactory explanation made, had a little attention been given to it and slight effort put forth, but simply because the matter was small and not considered worth prompt attention. A note falls due and finds no provision for prompt payment made; a draft is presented for a matured or past due account, and is allowed to go to protest or be returned. These and numerous other matters that should have prompt attention are neglected, and such neglect is directly destructive of a good credit, or prevents the upbuilding of one. A time comes when credit is needed, and the men who have suffered all these slights are appealed to. Well do they remember the past negligence and carelessness of those making the appeals, and either refuse point blank to grant the credit asked, or what is equally effective, make such rigid terms that they cannot be complied with. It often happens that honest men through sheer carelessness thus destroy their credit, and when they come to need it, to their great surprise it may be, find it not available. Then they rail at mankind in general, and the dealers in particular, as hard hearted and ungenerous, not seeming to know that their own actions are alone responsible for the treatment they are accorded.

If young men starting in life and in business could be brought to realize fully the value of a good credit there would be fewer business failures and more honest men in the world. There is something beside satisfying the immediate present needs — there is a future to be looked to and provided for. No man can ever say he is beyond the possibility of the need of a good credit. He may be independent of a good credit today, and entirely dependent upon it tomorrow, therefore it is but the part of wisdom to preserve a good credit at all times. This can be done by never failing in one's engagements, small as well as great. The mere ultimate payment of one's obligations will not establish a good credit; it is full and prompt payment — the prompt and honest fulfillment of all obligations. An established reputation for truthfulness and promptness is the quality which constitutes a good credit. These are traits all may possess; they are denied to no one, but they can be neither purchased, inherited nor forcibly taken from another. Each person must acquire them for himself; to possess them he must win them, and this can be done only by practicing them constantly. Young man, bear this in mind. Know the value of credit and establish a good one for yourself, and when established guard it jealously; one step aside and the good work of a lifetime is forever destroyed. A good credit is better than the inheritance of houses and lands. Never forget that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." The printers' patron saint, Benjamin Franklin, crowded a volume of philosophy and the whole truth into his motto, "Credit is dead; bad pay killed him." Do not kill your credit.

PAPER MAKING IN TONKIN.

Among the native industries carried on in Tonkin, showing considerable ingenuity combined with great patience, is that of paper making. This manufacture is conducted by some villages on the shores of the Grand Lac, about three miles from Hanoi, and in all probability it has been the occupation and support of the lake for some centuries. Certain it is that the processes have been handed down to the villagers from generation to generation. Primitive as are their appliances, the manufacture requires both industry and skill. The village I visited is situated on the south-east corner of the lake, and on one side of it is a shallow canal, which communicates with the citadel moat. Embosomed in trees, chiefly areca palms, the village is picturesque and forms a pleasant little excursion from Hanoi.

The first intimation of the industry by which the inhabitants live is afforded by glimpses of men in the shallow water of the lake, busy washing with great vigor round baskets of some material, which nearer inspection shows to be some sort of pulp. The village itself is hidden away in the recesses of what looks like a tropical forest. Entering a gateway from the road you follow what by courtesy may be termed a path — though there is no attempt made at keeping it up — and soon come to a series of thatched structures, open on all sides. In these a number of women were engaged in the last process of production, so it may be as well, perhaps, to describe what we saw from the commencement, instead of in the order we witnessed it.

The paper is made from the fibrous bark of a tree indigenous to Tonkin, but not growing in the neighborhood of Hanoi. Indeed, we understand it came from some distance. It is first taken to the adjoining canal, where it is soaked for some weeks in the water, which it blackens and fouls. It is then treated with lime in holes hollowed out of the mud above the canal until it is materially softened, though for how long we failed to ascertain. The now pulpy bark is next conveyed into the village, and having been smashed up roughly is placed in a kind of mortar and macerated into a thick pulp. Next it is put into baskets and then undergoes lengthy washing and churning in the lake. By this time it has become a gummy kind of substance, and it is taken to tanks in the open sheds already described, and the women receive it in charge. In their hands it undergoes the final process which converts it into a rough but useful paper.

About four women are stationed to each tank, and each is armed with a kind of rattan frame on two sticks which will shut up or open out. The tank is about half full of pulp in water. The women keep this in constant motion, and with a certain number of motions through it with a ratten frame speedily bring this up, opened out, turn it over on what appears a block of dirty-looking jelly-like stuff, and with a dexterous movement peel it off the frame on the block, which is really a pile of paper, as is apparent enough when it dries. The price of the paper is exceedingly low, like every other native manufacture in Tonkin, but the paper makers seem to be fairly prosperous, and the proportions of the village temple indicate the existence of some spare money. At the entrance there was a life-sized effigy of an elephant, very accurately depicting the noble beast, which is held in great honor in Indo-China.—*Correspondence of the Hong Kong Daily Press.*









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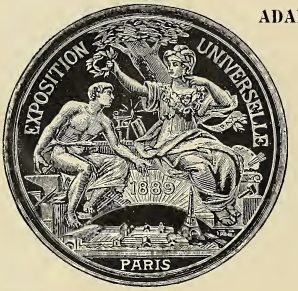
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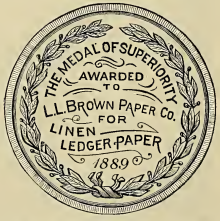


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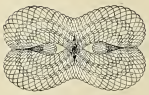
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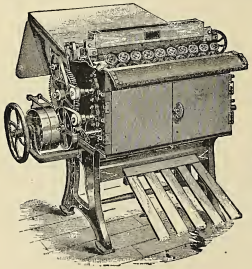




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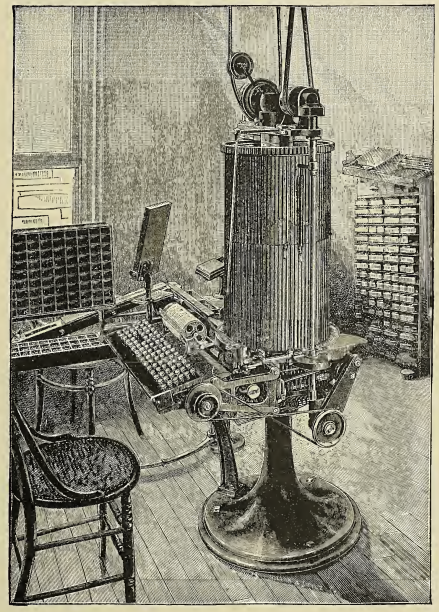
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Single,	3¾ x 11½	" "	1 50
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Octavo	6 x 10	inches, inside measurement,	$2 00
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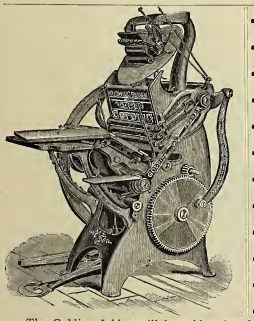
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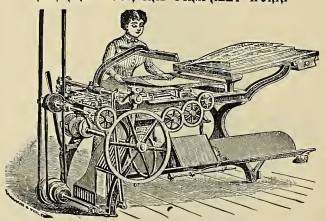
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The Inland Printer

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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the twentieth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor upon the Editor of this Journal by sending him news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

THE century is again in travail. From mysterious silence a new year is about to be born; born amid the blackness of midnight, pitiless storm, numbing cold, and the dreary wailing of wintry winds, and to the bright sunshine that edges the darkest shadow we turn — so fickle is human nature — to welcome the new king before the one whose throne he will usurp is dead and buried. But he goes not down to his final resting place in the cemetery of the past, where so many years have decayed and so many more will, without stealing something — often our nearly all — from us. In the graveyard where will lie buried the dethroned and uncrowned king, will be found treasures beyond all of gold; than all the jewels that make life worth the living, and in a measure compensate for its trials, losses, pains and burdens.

A very thief is ever the old year. In his silent passage he took without so much as by your leave: LOVE, that purified and fluxed the ore and swept away the dross of the soul until it became more worthy of paradise; love, "the holiest thing of earth, love that writes every poem, paints every picture, chisels every statue, makes kings and queens of common clay, and is the perfume of that wondrous flower, the human heart." The little carefully tended grave, the lone one up on the mountain side, the last one in the valley, the one hidden beneath the ever-throbbing bosom of the ocean, all give a single answer, and that is death.

STRENGTH he took from the young as well as the old to sustain him on his journey. Youth he changed into age, and laid upon both the heavy burden of years; bowed the proud head, bent the strong back, made the limbs ache, weakened the muscles and rendered feeble the bones to sustain the pain-quivering flesh.

COURAGE he took with strength; "brought shrinking timidity and robbed the heart of the firm will that made battling a pleasure; made smiles possible when defeat came, and nerved to fresh daring and encounters, and gilded every struggle with the halo of victory.

GOLD he took with an avaricious hand, by fire, flood, the treachery of friends, the changes and uncertainties of business, the thousand ills to which flesh is heir; with a blast of his breath fortunes disappeared, drifted upward in smoke and vanished at the lighting of a match; were whirled away by cyclones, or rotted by pestilence. Midas went to sleep at night, and woke upon the morrow a Lazarus, to beg for bread. Pactolian streams were changed during the dark hours to waves of lead, and feasts, tempting alike to eye and appetite, became bones so fleshless that the dogs in the street would scarcely quarrel over them.

HOPE he took with unsparing fingers, until it truthfully seemed nothing of it was left when the box of Pandora was opened. The brightest became the blackest in the single throb of the heart; that for tomorrow drooped and died before the falling of the dew; that upon which we had most strongly set our hearts was strangled at its birth; that which blossomed the most fairly bore only blasted fruit; that which promised long

life perished in infancy; that which came wreathed with buds of blessings grew black and hideous with curses.

More than pen can enumerate the old year stole from us during his reign; but he did not, could not, take all, take any beyond the portals of his eternal tomb. His was only present power, and terminated with his life. So, trooping back to us, will come with the advent of the new king of earth all that he gathered, the garner of the present be full to bursting, and over all fresh blessings and benedictions: Love, strength, courage, gold, hope will all return brighter for the momentary darkness. Tears will be dried, renewed strength be given, courage be restored, gold flow into our coffers, and hope smile defiant of clouds. Fully armed for the strife, the new year will leap into the arena of the ages, and carve his name high upon the eternal rocks of the centuries.

He is coming; is almost here. Are we ready to receive and go forth with him to the battle fields of life with unhesitating step and unfailing courage? From the storms of the past, the rainbow of the future, the many-tinted arch of promise shines. As far as human intelligence can determine, the year soon to dawn is brilliant with promise. With the death of the old year will die many causes of disquietude and trouble. Let us pray and hope that the lessons of the past may never be forgotten, and that henceforth the angels of labor, plenty and peace will constitute a new trio of graces for the world.

Business — *our* business promises well; well for those who labor in its ranks; well for those who command, and well for the great number of outsiders; for upon the prosperity of printing rests the future of intellectual light, knowledge, civilization, invention and exploration. This is a hundredfold more so than railroad, cattle, wheat, coal or cotton kings dream of or will ever acknowledge. The press is the power that drives all other wheels, that makes others successful at home and honored abroad. Type, paper and ink are the recording angels — the prophets and profits of business — kick against the fact as other trades, arts and professions may.

The causes for congratulation upon the advent of a new year are many, though the few governing ones can be told upon the fingers of a single hand. The wings of peace are hovering lovingly over our land. Humanity in its broader and purer organization has enlarged the area of brotherhood — unyoked the red dragons from the iron car of war, it is to be hoped, forever. The film of self is clearing away and giving to us more plainly the rights of others. In the good time coming arbitration will pour oil upon the troubled waters of disagreement, and strikes become an error of the past.

Seconding man in his efforts to reach and stand upon a higher plane, nature has smiled bounteously. Fruitful has been the yield of golden-wheated fields; increased the cattle upon the thousand hills and in the sheltered valleys; ships bring wealth from every land; the earth is lavishly giving up its long hoarded wealth; the finances of the country are satisfactory, and we rejoice. Labor in all its various phases awaits the earnest seeker, and holds out a liberal recompense. Invention brings to its accomplishment ease, swiftness and cheapness. Never in the history of the world was this as much the case as now; never could mankind so sit at ease, and by the touch of a little finger start and guide inanimate metal to good results. And never has printing reached so high an excellence, use and beauty; been so much respected; so much the director and master of the future.

The year upon which we are about to enter (unless all human calculations are at fault) promises a glorious harvest to the faithful, honest, energetic toiler in the plantation of labor — of printing. The good times foretold by prophet and sung by enthusiastic dreamer are coming, coming!

> "They have passed to fields Elysian,
> Both the singer and the seer,
> But the coming of their vision —
> It is here!"

PRINTING EXHIBITS AT THE COLUMBIAN FAIR.

NOW that all petty differences which have so long retarded practical operations connected with the advancement of the World's Fair in 1893 have been amicably adjusted; the respective duties of the national commission and local directorate defined; the site upon which it will be located selected; the issue of bonds therefor authorized by the proper authorities, and that indications point to an exhibition worthy of the country in which it will be held and the historical event it celebrates, it is to be hoped that no further delay will be countenanced from any source or under any circumstances. While we do not share the opinion of some enthusiasts that it will surpass the Paris Exposition in *every feature*, we believe that in its display of labor-saving machinery and the mechanic arts it will far outrank any of its predecessors.

Prominent among the exhibits in which it should take a commanding position is that relating to the art preservative of arts and its various branches; and as ample opportunity is afforded our manufacturers to put their best foot forward, so to speak, and prove what they can do, we trust they will take pride and interest enough in the undertaking to demonstrate that in this branch of industry the United States leads the world, as they certainly can never expect a more favorable opportunity to do so. We must stand on our merits, however, and prove that our claims can be substantiated. Assertion, unless backed by proof, will avail nothing. The jury will be a critical and exacting one, which will not be swayed by patriotic appeals. But, as stated, let America's representatives do their duty, and we are satisfied; even from this standpoint they need fear no rival.

As an incentive to such action, it should be remembered the markets of the world are the stake for which they are playing. Can they successfully compete in them with their European rivals? We can conceive of no reason why the printers of South or Central America, Mexico, Canada or Australia should give a preference

to the cumbrous, awkward, old-fashioned, European-made presses over the latest improved, more speedy, better constructed and lighter running printing machines manufactured in the United States, and their relative merits can never be demonstrated to better advantage than when running almost side by side. The difference in cost, so frequently cited, forms a comparatively unimportant factor when the results produced by each are contrasted; and even this discrepancy is likely to be materially reduced when the reciprocity scheme of the Pan-American Congress goes into practical operation, as it doubtless will in the near future.

What is true regarding the superiority of our printing machinery also applies to the productions of our typefoundries. In exactness, design, durability, beauty and utility the faces turned out in the United States are far ahead of those produced in any portion of the world. Nor should this be a matter of surprise. The "let well enough alone" policy and conservatism which handicaps the efforts of the representatives of the Old World is here happily a *rara avis*. While one is humming and hawing and hesitating, and discussing the pros and cons, the other is *acting*, with the result that by the time a conclusion has been arrived at by the first party, the second has finished the task he set out to accomplish.

We have neither time nor space to follow the subject more at length in the present issue, but simply repeat that we trust the paper machines and the paper they produce, the presses, the products of our typefoundries, stereotyping outfits and processes, our bookbinders' machinery, and last, but not least, the typographic specimens presented, will be worthy of the art and the country they represent.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING.

THE annual report of Capt. William M. Meredith, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, recently published, is a document which upon the whole reflects great credit upon that gentleman's individual administration. Among other matters referred to he states that the bureau intended to gradually substitute the use of hand presses for the steam presses, but congress failed to execute a contract with owners of the steam presses. However, by working overtime the bureau was enabled to meet all demands upon it without serious embarrassment to the requirements of the government, every sheet of work actually needed in the public business being furnished. There were completed and delivered during the year 8,702,320 sheets of United States notes, gold and silver certificates, bonds and national bank notes, with a face value of $227,583,050; 26,610,088 sheets of internal revenue and custom stamps; 1,200,311 sheets of drafts, checks, certificates, etc., besides a large amount of miscellaneous work for the various departments of the government. The amount of work to be executed during the fiscal year of 1891 is nearly fifteen per cent greater than that of 1890, and nearly eight per cent greater than the amount executed in the year 1889, in which were made the largest deliveries during a period of thirteen years.

All in all Captain Meredith's report goes still further to prove his fitness for the position as chief of one of the most important departments under the government, and that no mistake was made in his appointment.

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME.

IT is almost needless to assure our readers that the action taken by the board of managers of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, at their meeting in Chicago, November 18 and 19, in deciding to erect a $50,000 structure on the eighty acres donated at Colorado Springs, meets the unqualified indorsement of THE INLAND PRINTER, the plans being substantially the same as those already presented in its columns. In doing so, we sincerely believe the board has acted wisely and well, and shown an intelligent appreciation of the situation, which, in our judgment, will receive the unqualified indorsement of the craft at large.

It is seldom that such a combination of fortuitous circumstances attend the development of any similar enterprise, namely, the princely gift of eighty acres of land situated in such a beautiful and health-restoring location, coupled with the magnificent donation of the gentlemen whose names are indissolubly linked with the institution, and whose generosity, doubtless, gave it a tangible impetus.

It now remains for the craft to rally as one man in support of the action taken by their authorized representatives; to sink all petty differences, if any have heretofore existed; to promptly pay all assessments levied, and by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, make the success of the home assured. The possibility of failure must not for a moment be entertained, and it certainly will not if a broad, enlightened, comprehensive view of the situation prevails. They have but to do their duty in the premises, and we are satisfied they will, and they can soon point with pride to an institution which will not only furnish a refuge to the deserving superannuated printer, but whose permanency is assured by an endowment fund which will practically illustrate the truth of the adage, that God helps those who help themselves.

We expect in the future to keep our readers posted from time to time as to the progress made and the support given to the board of managers.

"THE SHORT-HAND GUIDE."

IN the January issue of THE INLAND PRINTER we expect to present the first chapters of a new short-hand guide, by T. G. La Moille, which, when finished, will be a reliable text-book for self instruction and school use. It will be published from month to month until completed, and will be found worth many times the price of subscription.

PASSAGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL.

THE International Copyright bill, reported last session by Mr. Simonds, of Connecticut, from the committee on patents, in place of the Adams bill, which was defeated in the house, has been passed by that body by a vote of 139 to 95, and will now go to the senate, where assurances have been given of its final passage. It is, in substance, identical with the Adams bill, with the addition of sections providing that the law shall go into effect only in such countries where reciprocal advantages are given to American authors, and that all books copyrighted shall be printed from type set in the United States, or from plates made therefrom.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SCREEN PLATES FOR HALF-TONE PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

NO. 1.—BY URANUS HORD, DAYTON, OHIO.

THE manufacture of screen plates, both in this and the old countries, has been limited on account of the great difficulty in preparing the plate with a suitable medium to rule, one that is very thin and at the same time absolutely opaque and easily cut through. The blackened collodion film has been the favorite on account of the simple method of preparing it, but it is so very delicate that it is spoiled before many duplicates can be obtained. In the following method we have a plate embracing all the good points of the former without the objections mentioned. It is a crystal plate glass coated with pure metallic silver, and is prepared in the following manner:

First procure the following articles: a wooden tray one inch larger than the plate to be coated, and two inches deep, and a crystal plate glass thoroughly cleaned in nitric acid, and then with caustic potash, four wide-mouthed bottles, two of which should hold at least twenty ounces, the other two ten or twelve ounces. Label them A, B, C and D. Fit a block of wood in each corner of the tray so that they will come within one-half inch of the top, and large enough to just catch the corners of the plate; then coat the tray with paraffine or beeswax.

Now make up the following solutions:

A—10 oz.	distilled water,	175 grs.	nitrate silver.		
B—10 "	"	" 162 "	"	ammonia.	
C—10 "	"	"	1 oz.	pure caustic potash.	
D— 5 "	"	" ½ "	"	rock candy.	

Dissolve and add 50 grains tartaric acid; boil in a flask for ten minutes, and when cold add one ounce of alcohol, and distilled water enough to make ten ounces in all.

Now mix A and B in one bottle, and C and D in another; then pour the mixture of A and B in the silvering tray, quickly pouring C and D into it. This will at once form a brown precipitate. The plate must be immediately suspended in the solution resting on the wooden blocks, and should not be disturbed for at least two and one-half hours, when it may be taken up, rinsed in pure water and set up to dry. If all has been properly done there will be a pure metallic silver coating on your plate, which should stand at least twenty-four hours to dry thoroughly before attempting to rule it. An ordinary engraving tool will not do for this work; the glass flattens the point and consequently increases the width of the line, and if tempered high enough will scratch the glass. Go to a reliable machinist and have an engraving tool made of muschet steel, grind the point down to the width of line you wish to cut and one-sixteenth inch, resting on the plate, and adjust your machine so that there is no excessive pressure on the engraver, and when you begin to rule the plate do not stop until you have finished, no matter how reliable a machine you have. Whenever you stop, if only for a few minutes, and start again, a false line is the result. One hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty lines per inch is the most suitable for ordinary work. (A practical method for duplicating the screen plate will be given in the January number of this journal.)

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. XIII.—BY CARL SCHRAUDSTADTER, JR.

AS the inner surfaces of the casting box come in direct contact with the metal, they expand more than the ribs on the outside, which are not only further

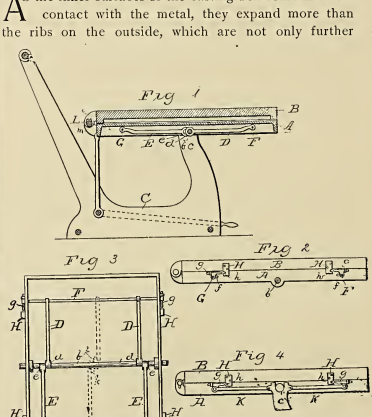


FIG. 1.

removed, but cooled by exposure to the air. In consequence of this expansion they will assume a slightly convex surface when first heated. As the heat travels

through this will be partially overcome, still it will always be present to a slight extent. Attempts have been made to form the surfaces so that they will be slightly concave when cold, and heating will make them flat, but as the temperature of the inside and ribs varies, it is impossible to arrive at perfect accuracy. The deviation is so slight as to cause no trouble. This is particularly true where the plates are afterward passed through a shaver. When small surfaces are cast the concavity of the plates can scarcely be detected, but on large casts it is noticeable. For this reason the central clamp shown in the first three figures of our last article should not be used for very large casting boxes. Even where the box is clamped at the corners, the convexity will still be apparent on close investigation, but except in rare instances the amount is so small as to be of no moment.

Loosening and tightening the clamps consumes a considerable amount of time, and various devices have been invented to overcome the difficulty. One of these is shown in the first illustration, engraved from the patent drawing. The box is constructed on the same general plan as that shown in Fig. 4 of last article, and the top half is provided with projecting lugs H. The bottom has two pins, connected with the frame C in such manner that when the box is swung into an upright position, the pins will be forced into the recesses of the lugs H and clamp the box. The second illustration shows a different device to accomplish the same purpose. Instead of the lugs, roller tracks of a suitable angle are fastened to the upper half of the box. On the lower half are sliding bars, the ends of which are provided with small rollers. When the cover of the box is brought down the rollers are immediately before the openings of the roller tracks. Each bar is made of two pieces, and on the connecting link is another roller which runs in the covered track immediately behind the trunnions. When the lever is tripped the box falls into a vertical position, and at the same time the central roller pushes the roller bearing bars forward against the roller tracks, bringing the two surfaces tightly against the bearers. Another improvement is the counter weight in the rear, which, by balancing the cover of the box, makes it much easier to handle.

There are still other forms of casting boxes. One of them has both its upper and lower halves hollow for the circulation of hot water or steam, to heat the box both for casting and drying matrices. The main objection to this is the liability to leakage.

The side bearers having been removed, the edge of the matrix is slipped beneath the edge of the bottom bearer, and the side bearers laid close to the counters. The cover is then let down and screwed tightly, and the box swung into an upright position. The box being in position and heated to a suitable temperature, pour slowly and evenly until the space between the bearers is filled. Hold the lip of the ladle a short distance above the mouth of the box, and move from side to side to prevent burning the tail piece. If the metal is not too hot, the matrix will stand forty or fifty casts without discoloration, and even one hundred may be taken before it is destroyed.

Some stereotypers stretch a piece of paper or cardboard between the tops of bearers and the top plate. Treated in this manner, the box will not require so many blank casts to heat it. Wait till the metal has solidified at the mouth of the box, tilt it into a horizontal position, and, having removed the bearers, take out the cast. Lay it on a flat slab with matrix uppermost. If the matrix

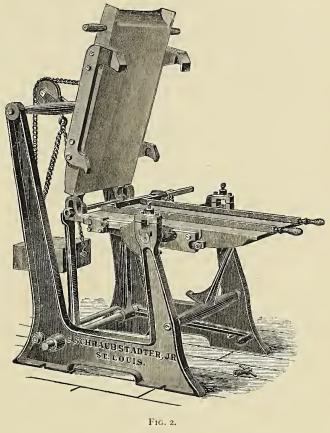


Fig. 2.

was carefully made it can be removed without difficulty. Should it adhere, tap it on the back with a beating brush till it is sufficiently loosened. If it has been unevenly beaten, or if holes have been torn in it so that the metal adheres so firmly that it cannot be separated, place it in water until the pulp has softened sufficiently to permit its removal with a stiff brush. Of course this will destroy the matrix, but with a little experience in making matrices no difficulty will be met in separating them from the cast. If, as sometimes happens, a small part of the matrix tears while the rest is perfect, it can be remedied in the plate by cutting out and inserting type, or the tissue paper may be removed from a small piece of wet flong and fastened over the defective spot with thick paste. The matrix should then be fitted over the form, which has in the meantime been slightly heated, and the neighborhood of the defective spot gone over with beating brush and planer. The matrix should then be dried on the surface of the hot casting box or steam table. If care is taken, the correction is hardly distinguishable from the rest, but when perfect work is desired it is best to replace the defective matrix with a new one.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LXIV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

PRIOR to 1843, little use was made of wood engraving beyond illustrating some new invention, some improvements in articles for household use or farming utensils, or counterfeiting perfumery and other foreign labels for articles that, with a foreign appearance, would meet with greater sale.

Gradually the practice of having English wood cuts reproduced became quite popular with daring and energetic publishers, reproducing foreign illustrated books at greatly reduced cost and of inferior quality. This practice soon led to the introduction of an occasional original frontispiece, title or a few illustrations. So popular did this practice become, that a book devoid of illustrations of some kind was regarded with considerable misgivings, and publishers were generally compelled to use illustrations which, in very many cases, appeared to be a waste of money. Nevertheless, the taste for illustrated books had gained a foothold, and books with pictures were the most popular. Harper Brothers at this time took the lead. They published a reissue of "English Poets," the cuts being engraved by apprentices, in a very inferior manner, when compared with the originals from the other side. Then came the publication of "Adams' Bible," a worthy example of fine engraving and artistic printing of the finest style possible at that period. It proved a great success, and really fixes the date of progressive wood engraving in America.

The prominent engravers in New York at this time, following Anderson and Adams, were B. F. Childs, E. Bookhout, A. Kinnersley and William Howland (all of whom worked on "Adams' Bible") and J. H. Hall, with his pupil, N. Orr, beside some others of less note. About this period Darley comes into notice with his designs for Washington Irving.

About this period, also, came English immigration in the persons of Alfred Bobbett, John Andrew and Robert Carter (known familiarly as Frank Leslie). This ingress had the effect to stir the native engravers to greater activity.

The American Tract Society now took a new departure, heretofore being confined to the publication of tracts and religious books, a few of which were illustrated with inferior cuts and doubly inferior printing. They now launched out more extensively; bought more and better presses and accessories; obtained artistic management, and aimed at the production of a higher and more artistic class of work. The general character of wood engraving improved, keeping pace with the rapidly increasing demand. A notable improvement took place in the style of work, combining Anderson's best white line (the Bewick school) and Adams' perfection of character, with a care for purity and delicacy of line, a clearness in fac simile and attention to tone, color and smoothness of tints. This general improvement, combined with the improvement in the quality of printing, placed the Tract Society's publications far in advance of the mass of earlier work, and on a fair level with English engraving and printing of the same period. Some advantage was gained by the study and imitation of English engravings (as English engravings have gained in artistic proficiency during the last few years by copying or imitating the American engravings). Gilbert's drawings, also, did much in producing this result. Some of these drawings engraved by Childs and Whitney were equal, if not superior, to the best English work, Whitney, however, rather taking the lead, he being a designer as well as engraver. In fact, at this time, the engravings published by the Tract Society have a pretty even quality running through them, showing great care on the part of the management in selecting their corps of engravers. On the death of R. Roberts, in 1850, Childs succeeded him in the management of the engraving department, and to his peculiarities and the general imitation of the then prevailing English style, is probably attributable the evenness of tone and quality of the Tract Society's work.

Benjamin F. Childs was born at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, in 1814; was apprenticed to his brother, and afterward to Alonzo Hartwell, of Boston. He began business in New York in 1838, and was noted for his industrious habits. He was an enthusiastic student of everything pertaining to art, a refined and sensitive nature, and a lover of the beautiful, wherever he found it, for beauty's sake. After a successful and eventful career as engraver, draftsman and manager, he died at the age of forty-four years, in 1863.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. IX.—BY A PRESSMAN.

THERE are times in the experience of every pressman when, in spite of all the care that can be bestowed in the printing of a job, offset seems bound to ensue. Sometimes it may be that the paper is especially prone to generate electricity—a sure provocative of offset; or it may be that the surface of the paper being very hard, and the matter requiring a considerable quantity of ink to cover it, it is found that the care and labor expended in making ready and printing have gone for naught; that the pressman's evil genius has succeeded in ornamenting the reverse side of the paper with fantastic designs never contemplated in the original make-up.

That we have not yet arrived at an infallible method of avoiding offset goes without saying, else this paper would never have been written; but something is known about it, and as pressmen compare their experiences, and the means they employ to overcome this difficulty, more will be learned. Generally speaking, leaving out of the question the questionable remedy of running with less color than is necessary to do full justice to the work, there are two, or at most three, methods adopted

to avoid this *bete noir*. They are, first, slip-sheeting, which is, when it can be employed, a sure preventive. Second, the flying of the sheets on movable boards, so that, when a reasonable amount is run, the board, paper and all may be removed by the pressman and feeder, and another board substituted therefor. The full boards may then be piled up, one over the other, as high as is required, always taking care, however, that supports are placed at each end of every board high enough to clear the paper on it, so that the succeeding boards will rest on them, and not on the printed paper. This is, in many cases, almost a sure method. Third, the spreading of work on racks or frames, a plan which involves, usually, the handling of the printed paper, and where this is done, it in itself will frequently entail the very evil sought to be avoided.

It will readily be seen that slip-sheeting can only be employed on a small scale, as the labor involved in placing the slip-sheets, as well as the removing of them, would act as a bar, to say nothing of the fact that very few offices could afford to stock their pressrooms with the amount and variety of paper which would be necessary under this plan.

We consequently revert to the second method of flying on boards. With ordinary care on fine work, seven or eight thousand impressions each day will be fair work. Piling five hundred sheets on a board would involve a supply of boards large enough to hold any sheet printed on the press, with room at each end for the supports, of about sixteen to each press. By proper management all boards could be emptied betimes at the commencement of each day's work, to insure that the presses would not be delayed for want of them.

As before stated, piling on racks usually implies the handling of the printed paper, and consequently is not as good a method as either of the above, but it can be improved on. A method I sometimes use is to take the frames that come on bundles of paper, and, removing the center piece, so as to leave but the four sides of an oblong, secure to one side of the frame a strip of wire cloth such as is generally used for division fences in poultry yards, fastening it all around with double-pointed carpet tacks. Four of these frames can be laid on the fly table, one on top of the other, and as each will hold from fifty to one hundred sheets, the attendant can easily keep them removed when filled, and replaced by others. They have this advantage over some other drying frames that I have seen described in THE INLAND PRINTER and other printing trade journals, that they do not require any fixed frame to support them, as they can be piled one on top of the other until the ceiling prevents going higher.

After all, if proper inks are used a great deal of the difficulty would disappear, as I hold that as most printing office managers have not been bred to presswork they practice economies in the wrong places. It is this apparently irremediable desire to get as good results from a fifty-cent ink as from one costing a dollar, that is responsible for this as for some more of the evils of which pressmen are the inevitable victims. Let us counsel together. There are very few of the printing office managers of today who could not advantageously consult the pressroom before making purchases of the materials the pressmen must use. If, as is generally the case, the pressmen are held to account for faults resulting from the use of incongruous materials, it would argue that they are being unjustly treated. Very few of them, indeed, but would be happy to give their aid in every way possible to the securing of the best results in the finished work.

* *
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Speaking of presswork, I lately came across a copy of an English printing trade journal, *The Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, that was, in this respect, a sight for the gods. The paper was, to judge from the American standpoint, a poor quality of super-calendered stock, the ink poor in quality and color, the make-ready inferior to what would be turned out of a country printing office in these United States, several cuts appearing in its pages being most wretchedly botched, notably a cut of the Thorne typesetting machine on page 12, and a portrait of Gutenberg on page 6. Go to! Thou English "machine-minder," verily there is no conception of art in thee!

The same journal in its answers to correspondents, page 17, says that "The Kidder press * * * is on the rotary principle * * * ." And also on page 14 describes a method for producing curved plates, which it says is used on the *Century* magazine. I have the best of authority for stating that there is no more truth in the latter statement than in the former. What a fund of misinformation our Anglo-Saxon cousins over the water can gather as regards America or things American is evidenced by these two incidents picked at random, and many more which could be cited.

* *
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In conversation, recently, with a well-known press manufacturer, whose well-formed figure is set off by a beard that would have delighted the prophet, the question of steel versus cast-iron shafts for the cylinders of printing presses was discussed. After stating it as his opinion, founded on a long experience, that for the purpose intended the cast-iron shaft was superior to the steel one, he averred that there was a wide-spread idea that cast-iron was used because of its cheapness, while the fact is that a core-casting, and no other kind would answer, could not be produced short of five cents a pound, while the steel could be bought for three. His contention was that the cast-iron shaft would break under an excessive strain, while one of steel or malleable iron would bend; the former would show instantly and steps could be taken to have it replaced, while with a bent shaft the fault could not so readily be discovered. He also claimed that it would stand the test of wear better than either steel or malleable iron. These are points that those purchasing presses would do well to look into.



Augusta Marshall

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CASTE AMONG PRINTERS.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

WHILE there may be reason for one man to feel that he is better and wiser than another, and consequently select his associates from the class and ranks he sees fit, caste has no place in organized labor. There is not the slightest doubt that among the poorest civilians can be found the superior of many a lordly, courted man, yet the latter stands upon the top round of the ladder, nevertheless. What if there were caste in business circles, and one capitalist refuse to coöperate with another on account of caste. What if the projector of railroads and instigator of trusts wait to secure the capital of respectable, moral people of caste. Those who stand foremost among the class under consideration cannot but acknowledge that it would be ruinous; it would be insane. And why not so in labor? Are not the efforts of your fellow-workmen the capital and support of the business in which you are engaged, the success of which is to your mutual benefit? This is applicable to organizations of different trades as affecting the feeling of one union to another, and this position is maintained by the foremost men in labor circles, except, perhaps, those of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, as is evidenced by the successful efforts at amalgamation by the leading trades unions of the country. The printers for some time stood on their dignity, and withstood the slaughtering fray supinely and alone, but their failures taught them the error of their way, and they, too, fell into line, and are now in the ranks of amalgamation. No one can say how soon the locomotive engineers may come, asking meekly for assistance, and while that assistance will be strongly opposed by many, it is to be hoped that at last it will be given, for it is difficult enough to decide issues with capital, and disagreements within our ranks must be eliminated to insure our unqualified success.

Now, if this assumption be correct with regard to organizations of a national scope — and it is plausible, at least — how much more correct it must be in connection with the members of a local union of one trade. Of the fact that caste exists among printers there can be no denial. We find that subs generally associate with each other, regulars go together, and foremen are exclusive except among themselves. Why is a regular better than a sub? May not conditions possibly change? Why is a foreman better than the rank and file of the union? Because he receives more wages, and can dress more neatly? Nine men out of every ten who have learned the printer's trade, with a common school education, can fill the position of foreman, and yet those individuals are so exclusive! As a result, there is jealousy, and an increased demand for the position, and deep-seated enmity or determined disruption. Furthermore, the unbounded authority put in the hands of the foreman by the International Union in the employment and discharge of help creates ill-feeling among the members, and makes a *gros tête* of the average foreman. And, while the International has reposed this monarchical power in the foreman, I venture the assertion that there is not one of those who voted in favor of that measure but would violate it did they own an office and have a friend or relative whom they desired to see provided with a situation.

To insure our future success we must preserve our forces for battles with the real enemy, and to do this we must allow ourselves to acknowledge the fact that caste exists among us, and that we must eradicate it. To accomplish this we will have to remove the cause, this being done by the elimination of sinecures and the equalization, as nearly as possible, of the beneficial results of organization.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WRINKLING.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

WRINKLING of sheets while undergoing printing is the cause of much annoyance to the pressman. While no trouble will be experienced for months in the pursuance of his duty, suddenly he will run against a job which will sorely try his patience, and sometimes defeat him in all his endeavors to prevent the unsightly wrinkle. Wrinkles are no good anywhere, not even on our faces, though nature has ordained them to exist there. As there is said to be a cause for every effect, so with the wrinkles. I have not had much experience with wrinkled sheets, but have had enough to ascertain the cause and what will prove a remedy under favorable circumstances. I much admired the excellent article in the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER upon the subject of wrinkles, although I do not think the writer laid sufficient emphasis upon an even impression as one of the requirements against wrinkling. An even impression is essential and it must be very light. Invariably in picking up a sheet with a wrinkle in it you will find the defect starts from a spot where the impression is somewhat heavier than the surrounding surface, and, like a stone cast into the water, causing wavelets from the point of contact, so will the heavy spot, the difference being that the wrinkles will only follow the line of impression toward the "tail end" of the printed sheet, while in the water a circle will be formed. The nearer the heavy spot is to the head line, the deeper and broader will be the wrinkles at the other end of the sheet. The lighter the quality of stock used, the greater is the tendency to wrinkle. Sometimes turning the form around or working it endwise will lessen the tendency to wrinkle. It is absolutely essential that the sheet to be printed should be free from wrinkles between the grippers and should lay against the cylinder snugly. A gripper or two that may press a little tighter than the rest will cause annoyance before the printed sheet is laid upon the fly table. So, after reading the article in the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER and taking in all that is here set forth, you will find that the causes leading to wrinkles are an uneven, heavy impression, soft packing on cylinder, uneven pressure of cylinder bands and grippers, raised guide supports or

tongues; while the remedy is the opposite of all the above combined, or the turning of the form. Should such remedies not prove effective the working of a heavier quality of stock will. Sometimes less than five pounds to a ream more weight in the stock will eradicate the evil, although not much attention might be paid the other suggestions above referred to. It is no use trying to rush such jobs. Better take matters calmly and patiently and not get into a flurry, or disaster will be sure to follow. It is no fault of yours that not much profit is made on the job, and your employer should be considerate in the matter. It is a good thing for us all that we occasionally run against a "snag"; it will show us how little we know and eventually be the means of developing dormant talent.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SAD CHRISTMAS EXPERIENCE OF A TYPO.

WHY EBENEZER THREW UP GOOD CASES AND TOOK TO "SUBBING."

BY ONE OF THE BOYS.

WHILE printers in jobbing offices or on weekly or monthly publications can generally manage to get off work on the principal holidays of the year, the case is very different with the man who earns his living in a daily newspaper office. The exigencies of the paper he is working on demand inexorably that it must be published, holiday or no holiday, Sunday or week day. At a time, for instance, like Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, or New Year's Day, it is frequently very difficult for a man holding regular cases on a daily paper to be able to put away his stick and rule, get clear for twenty-four hours, and spend at least one day of jollification in the bosom of his family. While "subs" are to be found in plenty at ordinary times of the year, they are not always available during a season of festivity. Being independent, or at least free of the responsibility which is attached to a man holding cases, the "sub" takes his holidays when he pleases, and as a rule he generally does please to do so when there is particular music in the air and promiscuous hospitality is abundant. The "sub" stands in the same relation to the composing room as the freelance paragrapher and special article writer does to the reportorial or editorial department. He is generally a gay and untrammeled bird of freedom, and it is well known that many of them would not hold cases even if the steady "sit" were offered to them. No; they would rather "sub" than be tied down to the responsibility of holding cases. They remind one somewhat of the jolly beggar in the old English ballad, who, so long as he enjoyed the freedom of the king's highway, the sunlight, and good fresh air, went singing along on his way, caring neither for prince nor yeoman. There are serious mischievous temptations attached to this kind of life, but it is a gay one while it lasts, and frequently causes envy in the breast of the weary case-holder who would like to have a good time, but feels that he dare not trust himself to have it.

Ebenezer Powell had held cases for years on the Chicago *Palladium of Liberty*. He was a steady hand, and his foreman reckoned him to be one of the best and safest men on the floor. This was because Ebe was a family man possessed of a morbid sensibility about the duty he owed to his wife and family. Yet he was by no means a selfish curmudgeon, for he would take a social drink with his fellow printers at times, but no amount of persuasion would make him lose his head. The boys sometimes tried to put up a job on him, for they thought it would be fun to see him just a little "off," but Ebenezer would pleasantly say, "No, boys, I've got my string full this morning, my takes are all corrected, and there is nothing more to do but to go home." And home he would go right then and there. Ebenezer took it into his head one Christmas Day that he would like to spend the holiday with his family. Perhaps this desire was prompted by the fact that he had just finished the perusal of one of Dickens' vivid and touching Christmas carols. Perhaps it was because his wife said to him one evening as he was putting on his overcoat to go to work, "Ebenezer, I really do wish you could spend Christmas with me and the boys and girls. I'm sure it would do us all a heap of good. It would bring us all more together, so to speak." All the way as he rode in the street car until he reached the office of the *Palladium*, the idea grew upon him that he really ought to spend Christmas with his family —"just to bring us all closer together, as it were." When he reached the composing room, he found there was a great demand for "subs," but he was fortunate enough to collar, in a corner, a fellow who went by the name of "Hank." Nobody knew his other name, and he had a very red nose, and hailed from St. Louis, Kansas or Kentucky—probably Kentucky. Ebenezer got Hank to promise faithfully to sub for him on Christmas night, and when Hank asked for the loan of a dollar he gave that coin up with the greatest alacrity. When Ebenezer reached home the next day, he and his wife arranged a nice little programme for the immediately forthcoming Christmas Day. In the forenoon he was to take the youngsters out to Lincoln Park, and treat them to a sight of the animals, especially an interview with the funny bears, who climb the poles so cleverly, and the seals that swim so gracefully in the pond with the grotto in the center. Then in the evening they were all to go to the theater and see a very funny piece that was then on the boards. They were to meet him at the entrance to the *Palladium* at a certain hour, because, of course, Ebenezer, being responsible for a certain "slug," had to see that his substitute had turned up in good shape for work. He had no doubt, however, that everything was all right—for he remembered that he had treated "Hank" with unusual liberality—and he entered the composing room with an alert, confident step. But who was that reeling around in the middle of the floor, yelling like a Sioux, and vainly trying to reach for an old, dilapidated hat which had rolled under the composing stone? Poor Ebenezer stood aghast, when he recognized that it was no other than "Hank," his substitute. He willingly helped to hustle the drunken man out of the office, but it was with a heavy heart that he went downstairs and met his family. He told his wife, as he sadly handed her the tickets for the show, that he would not be able to go with her and the children, because his "sub" had gone back on him and he would have to hold down his own cases or run the risk of losing them altogether.

Well, of course, they were all grievously disappointed, but there was no help for it, and Ebenezer went up stairs to work all night at his frame, while the "old woman" and the boys and girls went to the theater, and could not laugh half as much as they would if "pop" had been with them. All night, as he toiled there, deciphering good, bad, indifferent and execrable "copy"—somehow, it appeared to be all execrable that night—Ebenezer finally came to a mighty determination. Next day everybody in the composing room, the proofroom, and even stereotyping room, was thunderstruck to hear that old Ebenezer had thrown up his cases and announced his intention of taking his chances "subbing." As he was known to be an excellent and trustworthy man, he got all the work he wanted as a "sub," and made just as much money as if he were holding regular cases. For a long time nobody knew the reason Ebenezer had thrown up his cases, but, one day when asked, over a glass of beer, to explain the mystery, he said, with a very considerable tone of determination, "Well, boys, I was once shamefully done out of spending one Christmas night with my own family, and I've made up my mind that I'll spend every Christmas at home after this, and that I won't be swindled again out of a dollar theater ticket and my domestic pleasure by another blamed fool of a drunken 'sub.'"

And Ebenezer Powell has been as good as his word up to this day, for last Christmas night his paternal face could have been seen beaming genially in the parquette of a local theater, while his family, that surrounded him, were fairly screaming over the acrobatic antics of the leading comedian.

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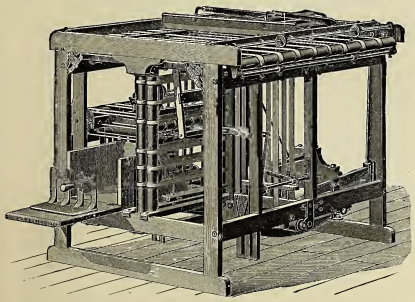
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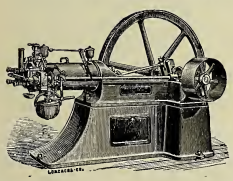
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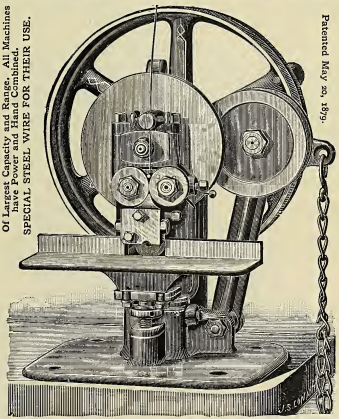
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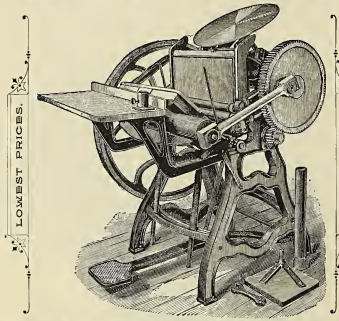
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" 8x12 " " 600 "	85		" 8x12 " Finished, "	120	
" 9x13 " " 725 "	100		" 9x13 " "	140	
" 10x15 " " 1,000 "	135		" 10x15 " "	190	
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off,	100		" 11x17 " "	240	
" 9x13 " "	115				

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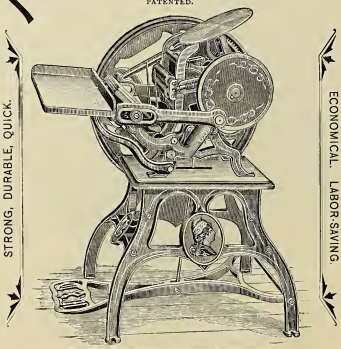
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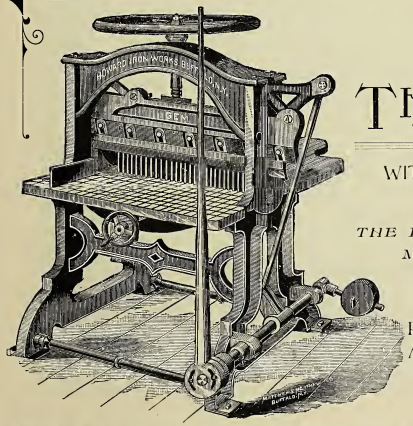
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SPECIMEN OF FRENCH RULE WORK.

E. Marquily, compositor, rue Sauffroy prolongée 3, Paris.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

A CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

To the Editor: NORTH EASTON, Mass., November 29, 1890.

In the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER you give I-tal'-ics as the correct pronunciation of this word. May I make bold to ask you where you find authority for this? Both Worcester and Webster give It-al'-ics as the only way.

A. A. GILMORE.

[Webster's Dictionary is the authority in the office of THE INLAND PRINTER, and in it the pronunciation is given *exactly* as it appeared in our last issue. Our correspondent had better put on his glasses.—EDITOR.]

FROM BAY CITY.

To the Editor: BAY CITY, Mich., December 8, 1890.

The annual election of officers of Bay City Typographical Union, No. 81, took place on December 7, and resulted as follows: President, E. Cummings; vice-president, M. W. Campbell; recording secretary, Frank Taylor; financial and corresponding secretary, Jason Waterman; treasurer, Fred. Wharton; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Hand. Executive Committee, E. Cummings, M. W. Campbell, Jason Waterman, T. Wheaton, Fred. Wharton. Work here has been very dull for the past month and the prospects for the immediate future are not very bright. It must be said for the first time in a good many years, this city has been overstocked with printers. The *Post* has suspended, but there is talk of a stock company starting it up again. At the time of suspension it ran only three frames. Mr. William F. O'Brien, after an absence of over a year, has returned home again. Mr. M. H. Garrels, late of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has returned with his family to this city, and is once more at his old post on the *Evening Press*. Mr. Gus. F. Demorest, also of Minneapolis, is foreman of the *Morning Tribune*.

TO PREVENT ANGLE ROLLERS CHIPPING.

To the Editor: YORK, Pa., December 1, 1890.

In the November INLAND PRINTER I noticed an article under the head of "Practical Talks on Presswork" relating to angle rollers, and why manufacturers persist in setting them at an acute angle.

While the writer hits the nail squarely on the head as far as grinding the face off them is concerned, he evidently is not aware that the evil could not be easily remedied by a vibrator attachment. When the bed of a cylinder press is moving back to take the impression, the angle rollers are turning in that direction, and before they have time to stop they are caught by the bed and turned in the direction the bed is *then* moving. The reaction just at this moment is so great that the rollers are chipped or ground off at the ends and in a few thousand impressions are practically ruined and the composition deposited on the bed of the press and from there carried on the form and into the fountain. The ink manufacturer is blamed for sending dirty ink and the roller manufacturer for bad rollers.

This is certainly a very bad fault in a great many presses, and in order to remedy this evil I set my head to work studying out something to prevent angle rollers from chipping. About four weeks ago I completed my invention, and have had my press running with it on ever since with a new set of rollers, and the result is truly wonderful—rollers as smooth as plate glass.

I have filed my application for a patent, and in the course of a month or two I will be able to offer it to the trade at a *very* small cost, or sell the patent to some reliable press manufacturer to use on his presses. M. W. F.

FROM WISCONSIN.

To the Editor: RHINELANDER, December 10, 1890.

Believing that a few lines in reference to the printing trade in our promising young city will prove of interest to your readers, I send the following. Rhinelander is a town of about 4,500 inhabitants, and is increasing rapidly in population. Its chief industry is lumbering, there being twelve saw mills located in its midst, besides planing mills and sash, door and blind factories. There are three weekly newspapers published here, namely, the *New North*, Oneida *Herald* and the *Vindicator*. The *New North* is the principal paper of the place, it having been established some eight years ago by C. F. Barnes, who conducted it for two years, and then sold out to G. W. Bishop, under whose management it still is. In politics it is republican.

The Oneida *Herald*, the democratic paper of the county, was moved here five years ago from Merrill, where it appeared for a year as the West Merrill *Herald*. D. S. Johnson is its editor and proprietor.

The *Vindicator*, an independent paper, was brought here from Eagle River three months ago by Sam Shaw, of the Crandon *Republican*. It is making a hard fight for a livelihood, but whether it will meet with success or not I am unable to say.

All the offices enjoy a good advertising and job patronage, and the bosses all seem happy.

The population of the city will doubtless double during the next five years. ARGUS.

THE ENTERPRISE TYPOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE.

To the Editor: BROCKTON, Mass., December 9, 1890.

The Enterprise Typographical Institute is a body of printers who have formed an association in this city, and have quarters at 60 Main street. Its objects are to have a place where members of the craft may meet and discuss matters pertaining to the trade, and includes in its membership publishers, editors, reporters, compositors, pressmen and all who are connected with the trade. Here may be found a library of two hundred volumes, besides THE INLAND PRINTER and other leading trade papers. A benefit society is connected with the institute which pays to its members, in case of sickness or disability, $10 a week, each member paying his proportional part.

As long as the Enterprise Typographical Institute exists you may count on one subscription, at least, from Brockton.

The trade is flourishing at this time, with a good outlook for the future. H. E.

FROM ST. JOSEPH.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, Mo., November 29, 1890.

Business during the month has not been on the rush by any means, but the various job offices have been running with their regular forces.

The Posegate Printing & Lithographing Company, so it is again said, is preparing for the change which it contemplates undertaking, namely, the purchase of a new outfit. Mr. Samuel Ostrander, for twenty years connected with this institution (until lately the Steam Printing Company), and for the past twelve years foreman in the pressroom, has resigned. It is not known, as yet,

what disposition Alderman Ostrander will make of his mechanical abilities. Mr. Jeff Gabbart succeeds him.

William Campbell, one of our local job artists, has accepted a situation at Shirley & Kessler's.

The *Herald* will come out in brand-new dress Monday morning, and the *Gazette* will follow during the week. Both papers will move to new quarters opposite the custom house; in fact the new offices are there now. They occupy a building built especially for them. The *Herald's* composing and local rooms are on the second floor, and the *Gazette's* rooms on the third. The counting rooms and managers' offices are on the first floor. Both papers will use the same press, a new Potter perfecting machine, with Goalman Stuart as chief pressman. The boys are much pleased at the change, for the type in use on the *Herald* is completely worn out.

The *News* was compelled to hastily transfer its quarters Tuesday. Excavations for the foundation of a new building adjoining on the north rendered the *News* building unsafe, and Manager Shulty, to guard against any accidents to his plant or employés, decided to abandon the building. Temporary quarters were found in the *Ballot* building, whose press they are now using.

Joshua S. Rigdon, well known to printers throughout the West, has quit the case and purchased the *Union Star Comet*. "Rig" has been looking for a snap ever since he and General Grant left Galena, Illinois, and now declares he finds his most sanguine expectations about to become a realization. S. M. W.

A WOMAN'S REJOINDER.

To the Editor: HAMILTON, N. Y., December 6, 1890.

In the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER F. W. Thomas contributes an article, entitled "Oh, Yes!" which undoubtedly met the unqualified approval of not a few. Mr. Thomas made a mistake in favoring THE INLAND PRINTER. He should have sent his communication to some of the editors of our leading dailies, asking for a "top of column and next to reading matter" position, or some place where it would attract the attention of ladies. The editor, in his wisdom, would probably place it under "Fashion Notes," or "Hints on Home Decoration," and imagine that thus it would meet the eyes of "fair feminine creatures," who would be thankful for their deliverance, and the honor of the trade would be saved. To be sure, under present circumstances, he is not subjected to so much criticism, as perhaps only one out of every hundred of THE INLAND PRINTER readers is a woman.

How many average pressfeeders, finding a difficulty about the press, can take it to pieces and put it together again O K? About as many as the average man who comes into the office and requests to look at the engine because "he is so interested in such things." After watching the revolutions silently, and stroking his beard thoughtfully, he will probably burst forth in some such ecstatic exclamations as these: "Well, isn't she a daisy?" "Runs so smoothly and quietly." "Who would think there was so much power in such a little thing?" "How perfectly the wheel turns," etc. The facts are that at that time the engine was needing repairs more than it had in six months and its distressing thumping was palpable to the least in the office, even though she be a woman. Of course, the office would not criticise the man who could thus compliment, and gracefully accepted the position.

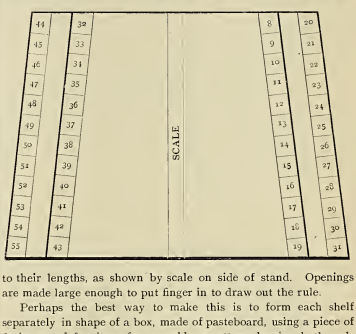
We all acknowledge the superiority of man in some things; but how many men, after having the mystery of tatting shuttle, crochet needle and mat hook explained, will understand them, even though the descriptive power displayed be equally as good as Mr. Thomas credits himself with? Very few, and why? Because he is not interested in them. Experience has clearly proven that some women do become interested in printing and that they will not only become printers some day, but many are now, and good ones, too. The majority of those who "kick" against women entering the trade are those who, because of their incompetency, are afraid of the extra competition which the increased number of good artists would necessitate. Give the women a chance and they will prove their ability to become good printers. L. Y.

A PLACE FOR COMPOSING RULES.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 20, 1890.

I send you a description of a little stand for composing rules, which I think many offices could adopt with advantage.

This stand consists of set of shelves, or pigeon holes, ranged one above the other, graded off by picas, from 55 to 8 (or whatever sizes are needed), into which the rules are inserted, according



to their lengths, as shown by scale on side of stand. Openings are made large enough to put finger in to draw out the rule.

Perhaps the best way to make this is to form each shelf separately in shape of a box, made of pasteboard, using a piece of 6-pica wood furniture for a mold or pattern, leaving both ends open. Make first box 55 picas long, next 54, and so on down to 8. When these are dry enough to handle, stack up on each other in regular order, pasting between each box, and ranging all in line at the back carefully, four stacks of twelve each. Put the two stacks side by side that are to go together, and fasten with paste, now close back ends with pasteboard, and place the two sections back to back, making stand complete.

Cover all with colored paper to taste. Print a column of pica figures from 1 to 55 and paste on center of stand, to use as a scale to measure rules by. Paste figures showing length on side of each hole; diagram shows them in the hole, but they should be on side.

It will be better to fasten on a broad base, or load with a piece of metal plate, to prevent it upsetting easily. This style of stand is preferable to one in which the rules stand on end, where, if a short one is accidentally dropped in, the stand must be turned over to get it out. Can be made by bindery hands at no outside expense. R. E.

TEACHING APPRENTICES.

To the Editor: MANCHESTER, N. H., November 20, 1890.

You have several times published letters from printers who objected to teaching apprentices. They claim that the journeyman should not be expected to do any teaching—that it should be done by the foreman. How many of these objectors have stopped to think, or have thought without stopping, that they teach themselves while teaching others? The experience of others may differ from mine; but I have had much experience in teaching during the last three years, and I know my business better for it. Some of my pupils were anxious and quick to learn, earnest and conscientious; a few were stupid, many were careless; but if I had failed utterly to teach any of them anything, the effort to teach would still have been helpful to me. I learned my trade under many disadvantages. Some of these I have overcome, while I am yet struggling with others. Conscious of my own defects, I resolved that I would never see anyone go wrong, as I so often did, for want of a little advice or showing; and I have found that this practice has been profitable to me in a selfish way—has enabled me to do better work. Children are fond of asking "why?" and the bright pupil in any business will often ask

"why?" How many printers can give the reason, clearly and distinctly? How often the answer is, "because it's right," or "because I say so." No one really knows a thing until he can teach it, and I am willing to have my knowledge measured by my success as a teacher. I know there are two sides to this question; I know that it takes time to teach; but sometimes the apprentice can do a favor to the journeyman; will he not be more willing to help one who has helped him? A little more wisdom in our selfishness would be better for us all. I heartily approve your efforts to raise the standard and the quality of work; you have helped me much in the past and I hope to learn more from you in the future; you seem always to do your best against shortsighted selfishness wherever you find it, and I am glad of it.

I inclose a sample of what's-its-name. Perhaps it is not bad enough to be displayed among your samples of "How not to do it," but it is sufficiently bad. I asked the artist if he had any brevier boldface condensed references from the Boston typefoundry and he had never heard any of the terms used. When he took his pipe from his mouth he told me a little of his history. Lazy, shiftless, he would have failed at anything.

In another wrapper I send the work of an eight-year-old boy, an imitation of something that appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER some time ago. Done with a lead pencil and ordinary school crayons. I think it is very good.

I hope to hear more from you about technical schools for printers. I hope, in fact, to learn more from you about all branches of the printing business. E.

A NEGLECTED VETERAN.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., November 24, 1890.

William Allen Sillowaye was born in Orange, Vermont, September 17, 1817, and when he was twelve years old he entered a printing office to learn the trade, he having had the usual common school education of the Green Mountain state up to that age. His master was a thorough Scotch printer of those days, and boys then learned all branches of the business in a thorough manner instead of one branch, as now. After serving six years in that country office, we find the subject of our sketch foreman of an office in New Hampshire, and a few years after he had drifted to Boston, where he was anxious to more thoroughly learn the finer intricacies of the "art preservative," or the "black art" as it was often then called by some clergymen. He was at all times a diligent "disciple of Faust," and always strived to be at the head of all departments of printing. After a few years here we then find him in New York, from whence he went to England and entered the office of Homan & Wier, at Oxford, where he remained five years, setting up the Bible in the original Greek—King James' original edition—one column being the Greek and the other the English translation; hence he is known as the only printer in America that has accomplished such an undertaking. He has also set up the New Testament in French and Spanish, and today he is equally at home in those languages in plain matter or jobbing—being a good job compositor and in designing, etc. While in England he married a daughter of Sir William Blackie, and niece of Sir Richard Houghton, of the British army. After returning to this country he published a weekly newspaper in the State of New York till the war broke out, when he left all and entered the service for the preservation of the Union. He was promoted from time to time till in 1862 he was on the staff of General McClellan as lieutenant-colonel. He was several times wounded, and was at one time a prisoner in old Libby's walls. In 1863 he resigned and the same day was appointed an acting first assistant engineer, temporary service, in the United States navy, where he served till October 28, 1865, serving four years and eight months. Since the close of the war he has been employed at the business in various capacities, and now, though suffering from rheumatism and other bodily infirmities, he is employed in one of our Boston offices where he just manages to earn a bare living for himself and wife, never complaining of his lot so long as he is given employment when able to work; and now, in his seventy-fifth year, he can go to the case and set up from 6,000 to 7,000 ems in ten hours of first-class book composition, which is a good day's work for any compositor. Infirmities are fast creeping upon him, and he is living at No. 1 Jefferson street, this city, almost forgotten and nearly friendless, striving manfully to fight the battle of life for an existence and keep the wolf from the door. How true is the maxim of St. Aunitaz, "When old age comes on, younger ones take your place—age is kicked out to eke out an existence as best it can, or starve by the wayside." S. W. L.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., December 7, 1890.

The first sleighing of the season here made its appearance last week, and already a slight briskness of trade has invaded several of the job offices, while others are not so busy as they were. There are still many walking around, while others are working overtime. It is a great pity that such should be the case, and some remedy would not only be a blessing for the non-workers, but also a relief to those who are overworked. One way to thus help both parties—in fact the only practical way—would be to increase the scale for overtime to such a rate that the employers would prefer giving the non-workers employment to paying the extra rate for overtime. At present the difference between the rates for time and overtime—four and one half cents per hour—has no deterring influence over the employers. Then, as regards pieceworkers, they receive no extra compensation at all for overtime, and how they have so patiently withstood this injustice so long is something I cannot comprehend. There is a scheme on foot now, I believe, to remedy their condition.

There has been of late considerable murmuring regarding the scale of timeworkers here. True, as compared with other skilled trades, they are inadequately compensated; but I am inclined to the belief that a greater ill than this is the inability of so many to secure regular employment. The remedy is a shorter day's work.

The new labor paper, the *Labor Advocate*, which I spoke of recently, made its appearance last week, and while it has the faults of an initial number, gives promise of making its presence felt in the future. The Grip Publishing Company are the proprietors, and Mr. Phillips Thompson is editor. I think that if the price was a little less it would be more assured of success, both financially and otherwise.

Mr. Harry A. Livingstone, of the *Empire*, was recently married to Miss Madeline E. Wiltshire, daughter of Mr. Henry Wiltshire, of the *Mail*. The groom was presented with a purse by the *Empire* staff before leaving to accept a position on the Montreal *Star*.

No. 91 has lost one of its most earnest workers. Mr. David Heastings, who for some years was municipal reporter for the *News*—and a good one, too—has seen fit to sever such connection to accept a position on the Hamilton *Herald*. Before going he was asked to receive from the hands of several parties donations befitting his popularity. The mayor and aldermen gave him a gold watch, with a very suitable inscription thereon; the other municipal reporters presented him with several articles of silverware; and the *News* staff also showed its appreciation of his genial manner and ability in a tangible way. Mr. Hastings was the most polished orator No. 91 had, and his words always had a convincing effect upon his hearers. He was one of our delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, and here, again, his ability was always recognized.

Mr. F. Diver, electrotyper and stereotyper, has assumed the management of the Central Press Agency.

Mr. Douglas Ford, who is well and not unfavorably known to many job printers, and who was formerly superintendent in the *Mail* jobroom, and who more recently held a similar position in Murray & Co's, is now with R. G. McLean, and his pleasing countenance helps to lighten the burdens of the compositors there.

We have what we call "an optional scale" for the daily papers, which gives the proprietors the option of paying 30 cents per thousand ems, the compositor to get the advertisements, or paying 33⅓ cents, the office to take the advertisements. The *Globe* and

World staffs are working under the 33⅓ cents rule, and express satisfaction with the arrangement.

Since my last letter the *News* has taken unto itself a new garment—one in which its appearance is much improved. It was made right here in Toronto, by J. T. Johnston, our local typefounder.

Christmas numbers of regularly published periodicals seem to have become very popular. The special Christmas number of *Saturday Night*, our enterprising and successful society paper, is a work worthy of much praise, being printed in the highest style of the art. It was printed in James Murray & Co's pressroom, and shows what can be accomplished with good paper, good ink, good presses, good type and good workmen.

I expect to have something of more than ordinary interest to communicate next month. JIM DEE.

FROM LANSING.

To the Editor : LANSING, Mich., December 8, 1890.

The newspaper business is flourishing in Lansing. Harry B. Stitt, who for several years has been connected with the Lansing *Journal*, and Orrin Stair, a job printer, have started a new weekly paper, which is named the *Saturday Call*. It is a six-column quarto, very neat in appearance, and starts out as an independent (politically) society sheet. The first edition appeared last Saturday. With Messrs. Stitt & Stair at the helm it is safe to say that the *Call* will be a success in every way, and, to use the old, stereotyped expression, will "fill a long-felt want."

The report gained circulation here last week that the Lansing *Staats Zeitung* had "gone up," but Mr. Hansen, the proprietor, came down from Port Huron, settled all matters satisfactorily, and the paper will be published as usual.

E. C. Alchin, ex-proofreader of the *State Republican*, has gone to Bear Lake, Michigan, and will start a paper.

S. N. Chilton, president of No. 72, acted as delegate to the American Federation of Labor, at Detroit, December 8, for the Trades' Council and No. 72, having been elected by both organizations.

Last Friday night a number of the friends of James Innes called at his boarding place and enjoyed a very pleasant time, during which he was presented with a fine smoking set. Saturday night when he went down to the office to get his pay he was told to step into the bookroom as someone wished to see him. On going in he was surprised to find the employés of the shop awaiting to bid him farewell. After a neat little speech by E. V. Chilson, Jim was presented with a purse of $20 from his fellow employés. 'Tis needless to say that he was greatly surprised. Mr. Innes has been foreman of the *State Republican* for a long time, and during his stay in Lansing has made many warm friends, who will regret his departure. He left for his home in Aberdeen, Scotland, Monday, December 8.

Business is pretty good here at present, and prospects are better for work after January 1, during the legislative session. A number of the boys came here last week and went to work in the state print shop. The weekly scale is $13; evening papers 28 cents, bookwork 30 cents.

Assistant Adjutant-General William Cook, whose term of office expires January 1, on account of the change of administration, has made application to join No. 72. He is an old-time printer, having worked over thirty years at the case previous to his appointment as assistant adjutant-general.

Candidates are already in the field for the different offices to be filled at the annual election of No. 72. There are also three candidates out for delegate to the International Typographical Union. Evidently they believe in the "early bird," etc.

Lansing has eleven newspapers and seven job offices.

Charles J. Strang, editor of the Lansing *Agriculturalist*, and Miss Harriet Francis, of Olivet College, were married last week.

All efforts to find the villain who "pied" Thompson's (non-union) job office last month, have thus far been in vain, although $125 reward is offered. SLUG ONE.

FROM CINCINNATI.

To the Editor : CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 1, 1890.

Among the establishments recently incorporated under the laws of Ohio is the National Publishing Company, of this city, with a capital stock of $100,000. The idea of the new company is to publish the *Daily Hotel Journal*, and do a general printing and engraving business. There is not a single printer, nor any one connected with the printing business in any manner, among the incorporators, as follows: Julius Balke, of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company; John Frey, proprietor of the Dennison Hotel; Thomas W. Zimmerman, of the Burnet House; D. C. Shears, of the Hotel Emery, and Joseph S. Peebles, of the Joseph R. Peebles' Sons Company, grocers. The stock company was got up by S. P. V. Arnold, who formerly published the *Daily Hotel Journal* here. Last week every employing printer in the city received a circular from this new company, soliciting their patronage for all kinds of photo, zinc etching, wood engraving and all sorts of process work, and, as an item showing how cheap the new concern will do all kinds of work, offers to print "ten thousand noteheads for ten dollars, the same class of work costing $2.25 per thousand from other printers." Surely, the printers of this city should rise up en masse and take their orders to this company of hotel-proprietor-printers. A pertinent inquiry comes to my mind now: which of these hotels will be the headquarters and banquet hall of the National Typothetæ when it meets here next fall? The above office, needless to say, is not a union office.

The firm of Zinsle & Co., which recently went into the hands of a receiver, has made arrangements with their creditors whereby they are enabled to continue business with the receivership lifted. Of their old indebtedness, they are to pay 12½ per cent every three months, the whole to be paid up inside of two years.

Pat Tracey, formerly foreman of the Elm Street Printing Company, who lost a leg several years ago and was unable to secure employment as a pressman, about a year ago started a pressroom for doing presswork exclusively. He put in only one press at the time as an experiment, and has since added two more, and has now about all the work he can do for the three.

It is rumored that there will be a dissolution of partnership in one of our large offices about the first of the year, a large publishing company buying the retiring partners' interest.

The union here believes in printers' ink, as its bills for printing during October amounted to over one hundred dollars.

G. J. Pluckebaum, late foreman for the Sixth Street Printing Company, has resigned his position in that office and gone into the grocery business, in the West End.

George W. Bateman has had another disagreement with Earhart & Richardson, and is no longer editor of the *Superior Printer*. By the way, the great book on colors, which was to be issued by the latter gentlemen on the first of September, has as yet failed to make its appearance. Hurry up, E. & R., or we will all be dead before your work comes out.

Charles A. Kennedy, lately foreman of the bindery of the Ohio Valley Press, has started a ruling and binding establishment at 160 Main street. Charley is a good workman, and we hope will succeed in his new venture.

John R. McLean, of the *Enquirer*, has been putting up a building adjoining the present composing room of that paper, which will be finished this week. The new building is joined to the old, and will contain additions to the pressroom, mailing room and composing room. A concrete floor will divide the pressroom and the mailing room immediately above, thereby preventing fire going above the pressroom. It is said that fifteen extra cases will be put on as soon as everything in the new structure is finished.

It is not often that proprietors of printing offices are caught at disreputable tricks, or attempting to take advantage of their customers' work, but I heard of a case this week that simply "knocks the persimmons." A certain wood engraver took a number of cuts to an office here, and ordered a number of specimen sheets printed, which he intended to send out to business

men as an advertisement of his business. After waiting about ten days for some tidings of the work, he went to the office, and, asking for the proprietor, was told by one of the office hands that that gentleman was out, but to go upstairs and see the foreman about his work. The foreman was busy, and told the gentleman to sit down at his desk for a few minutes and he would be at leisure. He did so, and you can imagine his surprise when he saw on the desk a sheet containing every one of his cuts, with the advertisement of "Blank & Co., Designers, Art Printers and Engravers," over them. Every imprint of the original engraver had been cut out, so as to lead the people to believe that the cuts were specimens of the printers' work. The air was blue in that composing room for awhile. The engraver demanded his cuts, and got them, and he then compelled the firm to cut up, in his presence, every sheet they had printed—some fifteen hundred. They had evidently intended to send out some specimen sheets themselves, and no doubt thought this would be a good way to obtain some fine cuts without going to the trouble of engraving them. Further comment is unnecessary. SCRIBE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, October 29, 1890.

Work throughout our colony during the past month has been fairly brisk owing to the would-be members of our new parliament being on the stump, preparing for the general elections which take place some time in November. The great feature about the coming elections is the large number of labor candidates, nearly every constituency putting forward its workingman's candidate, but our ranks are so disorganized that I am afraid very few of these specialists will be found at the head of the poll.

Shortly after 2 A.M. on Wednesday, the 8th inst., a fire broke out in the old government printing office, resulting in its total destruction, with its contents. The government estimates the loss at £20,000.

No clue has been discovered to the origin of the fire, the jury at the inquest returning an open verdict. The southern wing of the building was occupied by the survey department, which loses a quantity of valuable lithographic and photographic plant, etc. The chief lithographer informs me that in stones alone they have lost 600 in number, or a total weight of fifty-two tons, which at a cost of 3d. (6 cents) per pound brings up a good sum. The stones were so split by the fire that they are now doing duty as road metal. The customs department lost some instruments, and had a number of registers either charred or utterly destroyed. Among the stock kept in the building by the government printer were over a thousand copies each of Mr. White's "Maori History of New Zealand" and Sir George Grey's "Polynesian Mythology," reports of the early parliamentary debates, some forty cases of printing paper and other material. The loss to this department is estimated at nearly £4,000. The treasury lost a great number of volumes of vouchers.

The first public observance of the eight-hour system took place in this colony on Tuesday last, the 28th inst., when high day and holiday was held under the title of "Demonstration." This day has been set apart by the government every year in commemoration of the eight-hour system, and on Tuesday, the day of its inauguration, the carnival was to a large extent spoiled through the action of the Employer's Association, which refused to recognize the day by closing, as retaliation toward labor on account of the strike. Nevertheless, the show in all the centers exceeded expectation, and next year's show is being looked forward to with great satisfaction, for it is hoped there will not then be any cause for a split between the two parties. In Wellington special interest was attached to the day, owing to the claim that eight hours as a day's work was first practiced in this city, and a presentation before a large crowd was made to the man who instituted the rule, Mr. Samuel Duncan Parnell, who is a resident of Wellington. TOM L. MILLS.

VERMONT NOTES.

To the Editor: SPRINGFIELD, VT., December 10, 1890.

The *Household*, the oldest as well as one of the best home magazines in the country, has been sold by George E. Crowell, of Brattleboro, to Pettingill and Hartshorn, of Boston, and it will be moved there as soon as the arrangements can be effected. Mr. Pettingill is the well-known advertising agent, and Mr. Hartshorn is a son-in-law of Daniel Ford, owner of the *Youth's Companion*. The *Household* was founded in 1868 by Mr. Crowell and Daniel L. Miliken, now a representative in the Massachusetts legislature from Malden. For a few months they conducted the business jointly, when Miliken sold his share to Crowell for 33,333 yearly subscriptions, which Crowell was to procure. For years he struggled to do it before his business was fairly on a paying basis. Finally, after five years of battling, he accomplished his purpose and achieved success. Since then the growth of the magazine has been steady, though not partaking in any degree of the boom nature. Its monthly circulation is now 80,000 copies, which go to every civilized country in the world. Mr. Crowell has done much for Brattleboro, and only retires from business because forced to do so by ill health. The removal of the business will be a serious loss to Brattleboro industries.

The *Teachers' Journal*, of Springfield, is one of the youngest as well as one of the most promising journalistic enterprises in the state. The first number was issued last April, and it now has a circulation of wide extent, going into nearly every town in its own state and being scattered in many states of the West. Changes are contemplated which will place it in the front rank of educational publications of New England. It is the only paper of its class in Vermont, and has met with a cordial reception from teachers everywhere.

The Rutland *Herald* has recently put in a new Cox web duplex perfecting press, which has the capacity of turning off its entire daily edition in an hour or two. It is much the best equipped paper in the state and has bounded forward with remarkable strides since its new management took hold a year or two ago. It was formerly edited by Col. Albert Clark, the present secretary of the Home Market Club, of Boston. Though one of the best newspaper men in New England, he did not make one-half so good a paper as the present editor, Robert A. Perkins, is building up. The *Herald* has been engaged in telling the state some truth about certain measures of reform which are deemed necessary by the best thought of the times. It has made some enemies by its work and hosts of friends.

The Rutland *Evening Telegram* is now issued from the *Herald* office, presumably with the intention of keeping any young man out who might think the famous Marble City a good place to win fame and fortune in the publication of an evening paper.

Among the publishers of the state, none have achieved a more pronounced success than F. W. Stiles, of Springfield, editor and proprietor of the *Reporter*, and one of the best equipped job offices in Vermont for general country work. In 1870 he began business with a Novelty press and one font of type. Now he owns all this and is manager and part owner of the New England City (Ga.) *Record*. He employs five compositors all the time besides himself, and some of the time more than that. This, in a town of less than 3,000 inhabitants, is a large business. As a local newspaper the *Reporter* is hard to equal. All his success has been carved out by his own unaided exertions, and is well merited.

W. S. S. Buck has started a monthly paper at West Randolph which is to be known as the *Young American*, which will contain high-class matter similar to that in the *Youth's Companion*.

There is soon to be a change in the management of the Burlington *Free Press*. Joseph Auld, the present business manager, will retire and assume the management of the Rapid Printing Company, of New York. Mr. Howe, of Boston, a brother-in-law of Mr. Auld, takes his place in the *Free Press* office.

The Londonderry *Sifter* recently celebrated its seventh birthday by coming out with all-at-home print. The *Sifter* has seen some hard times, and because of its outspoken fearlessness several

attempts have been made to suppress it and the editor has twice been arrested and jailed for libel. The people, however, have always promptly rallied to his support, and now the *Sifter* is a voice in state affairs which has more influence than its enemies are willing to acknowledge. The professional politicians are opposed to it but the masses like it and believe in it.

The Bellows Falls *Times* has recently been sold to A. W. Emerson and David Plummer, of Lakewood, New Jersey. Mr. Emerson, a former employé of the office, is to be editor, and Mr. Plummer is only silent partner, presumably furnishing the necessary capital. Mr. Allis, the seller, is well-known in newspaper circles in this state, having been in the profession here for about fifteen years in different places. Having made his pile, he retires to make room for some one else to get rich.

The job printing business of the state was never better than now. More and more each year the people, as a whole, are having printing done. More and more the business man, the professional man, even the farmer, is learning the value of printers' ink as an advertising medium and as a means of making his business known. Nearly every one has business notcheads and envelopes now, and if the government would go out of the business the printer would fare sumptuously on the proceeds of these alone in some parts of our state. Sooner or later the artistic methods of printing will be better understood among even our second rate men, and competition will make the work so much cheaper that there will be a much larger demand. Then will the printer reap a harvest. It is largely in the hands of the trade whether the work is done soon or late. If all would do as well as they could, people would be better satisfied and have more work done. Too much slovenly work ruins any business, but none so much as the printers' trade.

B. H. Allbee.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: San Francisco, Cal., December 4, 1890.

During the past month and for several weeks preceding business of all kinds has been very active. This state of affairs can be accounted for, to a large degree, by the increase of the amount of money in circulation, resulting from the enormous additional fruit shipments to the East this year. For the first ten months of 1890 these shipments figured up 202,744,440 pounds, an increase of over 70,000,000 pounds during the same period in 1889.

The printing trade has reaped the profits of the good season, and the year's business will average up more than that for some time past. Two things especially contributed to the increase in trade — the celebration of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the recent election. The new division of the election districts into precincts, increasing the number about one-half, required the printing of additional precinct registers, and $18,000 was received for this work, of which all the leading printing houses received a share. The firm which secured the contract divided the presswork among the different establishments in proportion to their size, the great amount of work and the shortness in the amount of time allowed for its accomplishment making it impossible for any one person or firm to perform it and rendering its division a necessity. There being practically no competition, the prices received for the work are accordingly good.

The report of the appraisers of the estate of the late John D. Yost, president of the Typothetæ of San Francisco at the time of his death, was lately filed in the probate court, placing its value at $196,200. The principal items included in the inventory are an undivided one-third interest in the assets and business of H. S. Crocker & Co., in this city, appraised at $125,000; a one-fourth interest in the business of the same firm at Sacramento, appraised at $25,000, and the balance in real estate and stock in various corporations.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held November 30, ten new members and four apprentices were elected. Thirteen new applications for membership were received and placed on file, to be balloted on at the next regular meeting. A committee of two was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the union. Action was taken in regard to passing rules for the measurement of type below the standard by instructing the executive committee to draw up a plan to equalize its measurement.

The constitution of the "Printers', Pressmen's, Bookbinders' and Electrotypers' Alliance" was indorsed by the typographical union. This corporation has now been sanctioned by all the unions and will elect permanent officers at the meeting called for December 3. The temporary officers are: Chairman, Mr. Marsden, a bookbinder, and secretary, J. J. McDaid, the secretary of the typographical union, both of which appointments will no doubt be made permanent.

A recent decision in reference to boycotting will probably prove of interest to printers. In the case of Messrs. McClatcheys, proprietors of the Sacramento *Bee vs.* the Federated Trades and the Typographical Union, a decision was rendered November 19 which held that boycotting was against the law, and granted the plaintiffs' motion for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendants from boycotting the paper to its injury. The suit was for a perpetual injunction. The judge only decided the law in the case, the defendants having admitted the statements of the plaintiffs' attorneys for the purpose of getting the matter decided. The facts of the case will now be presented so that it may be determined whether the plaintiffs are entitled to a permanent injunction. The printers are determined to appeal to the Supreme Court, if the case be decided against them. The case involves the legality of the boycott, and as it is the first case of the kind brought to an issue on this coast, the decision was looked forward to with general interest. In the decision, Judge Armstrong states that "the defendants claim the right to speak, write or print what they will under the state constitution, but the same section says that they are responsible for the abuse of that right. The defendants are insolvent and cannot pay damages. If they cannot be restrained, the plaintiffs are not guaranteed the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting their property guaranteed by the constitution. If plaintiffs have no redress, then there is no security for property and rights."

The Typothetæ of San Francisco are making preparations for their annual banquet, which is to take place on January 17. The next regular meeting of this body will be held on Wednesday evening, December 10.

There is a demand in this section for good cylinder pressmen. Compositors are abundant; in fact, there are too many around, and good ones at that.

Walter N. Brunt, of Brunt & Co., makes this complaint. He has recently put in one of the largest size Cottrell cylinder-presses and had great difficulty in securing a good pressman. This firm are doing a rushing business, devoting their chief attention to fine programmes, invitations, menus and engraving and copperplate work.

C. A. Murdock & Co. are executing some excellent work on calendars and catalogues. During the past month four finely printed books have been turned out by this firm. The artistic work on these publications places them in the front rank of fine printing. "Borrowings," bound in half cloth and fancy paper, is the most artistic, and an edition of 3,000 was exhausted in a very short time. Another edition is now in press. "Rose Ashes," a volume of California poems, by Carrie Stevens Walter; "Life in California," a reprint of a scarce and valuable book relating to early times in this state, by Alfred Robinson, and "The Romance of Swedenborg's Life," by Anna Cronjhelm Wallberg, are all deserving of much favorable comment.

An artistic publication that is attracting much favorable notice both here and in the East is "Yosemite," illustrated in colors, published by H. S. Crocker & Co., of this city. The work consists of thirteen colored lithographic views of the Yosemite Valley and makes a large size parlor book, being 12 by 16 inches, and issued in three bindings — full morocco, wine color, half undressed kid, brown or light color, and full cloth, with fancy paper finish. The firm claim to have had this work in course of publication for the past two years, and have expended a large amount in payment of services to water and oil landscape artists, from whose sketches

the views are taken. Each subject is prefaced by a sheet of French tissue, with the title of the picture and a descriptive poem. Each picture is followed by a page of reading matter, with an initial letter and tailpiece, thus adding twenty-six more views to the work. There are seventeen colors to each plate, making 221 lithographic stones to the thirteen plates. An edition of 2,000 was printed, after which the stones were destroyed, the firm not being able to afford the great expense attached to keeping the same in case of needing them for the printing of another edition.

E. P.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1890.

We do not feel like offering any apology for not appearing in print in your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER, but will promise your readers that such a mishap will not be repeated, if it is in our power to prevent it.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE NOTES.

If our memory serves us properly, we mentioned in our October letter a few facts regarding the adjournment of the Fifty-first congress. Now, we feel as though we were compelled to speak briefly of the convention of congress, which took place on Monday last. This event was the cause of another excitement in the *Congressional Record* rooms at the government printing office. Orders were given on the preceding Saturday for each compositor to have all unnecessary "pi" and other "trash" cleaned up before Monday night. This resulted in a general cleaning up from one end of this room to the other. Thus far very few new faces are observed on the *Record*, most all of the old hands being retained. The bills are yet quite small, but good money is looked for ere long. The "boys' anticipate a "hard session," and from the fact that congress will adjourn on March 4, and that a tremendous amount of business is expected to be transacted during that time, we believe their anticipations are about true. During the vacation of congress the *Record* force have been egaged at day work, and it will prove a great change to them, for a time, to settle down to hard nightwork.

Foreman Aven Pearson and Assistant Foreman William Hickman still hold the reins in the *Record* room, and anticipate a hard struggle until March 4.

Messrs. Ed Burch, Joe Coston, Lincoln Kent and O. Wilson, who were recently temporarily transferred to the specification room, have returned to their old love, and will hold their "cases" on the *Record*.

Messrs. William Lewis and R. Wallace, of the document room, seem pretty well satisfied with their new appointments.

Thanksgiving Day was observed in this city by the craft in general; the doors of the government printing office were closed, and most down town offices also ceased operations. The day was a delightful one, and printers enjoyed themselves at theatrical matinées, football games, and otherwise having a good time. They resumed work on the following day, with pleasant anticipations of Christmas and New Year's holidays, which are close at hand. If it were not for these few holidays, they would be compelled to work a large number of employés at the government printing office, whose presence are invariably required during working hours. Hurry along "dear old Kris."

On Thursday night of last week an informal supper was given under the auspices of a committee of Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, subordinate to the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, as a compliment to the committee of the union. Nearly every member of the union was in attendance. The supper was a very enjoyable event, and the union man was very abundantly provided for. Toasts were answered by quite a number of the members.

The employés of the government printing office have been making lots of holiday money recently, by means of working until nine o'clock at night. At present that office has a large quantity of "rush" work on hand and was compelled to extend its working hours for a time in order to execute standing contracts. It seems pretty hard for those employés who go to work at eight o'clock to be compelled to remain at their labors until nine o'clock, with but little or no intermission. Especially is this barbarous to the ladies of the office, who are obliged to remain just the same as their sterner fellow-workmen. Both the treasury and state, war and navy branches of the government printing office are doing night work also. It is rumored that the present state of affairs will continue for some time yet, but it is to be hoped that the new government printing office will be able to do away with this annoyance, and secure sufficient employés to be able to perform the work by the light of day.

Notwithstanding strong opposition, Chairman Joseph Cross was reëlected to that position on the *Record* Monday night, and we can safely say that "Joe" is the right man in the right place. We congratulate him on his popularity.

DOWN TOWN NOTES.

The Sunday *Herald* still continues its usual boom, and today that paper is more valuable than it has been in years past. Messrs. Hennesey and Soulé are both thorough business men, and as proprietors of the *Herald* are bound to place before our citizens the most readable Sunday issue here.

The *Morning Post*, with its many additional attractions (mechanical and otherwise), has the lead in newspaperdom here, being the only morning paper published in the city of Washington. Its Sunday edition is always brimful of news, both literary and otherwise, and its circulation is daily increasing. This paper gives out more work to the compositor than any other city paper. At present the sublist is away up into the thirties.

The *Evening Star*, which claims to be the best advertising medium in the city, takes the lead in our evening papers, its only opponent, however, being the Washington *Critic*, which seems to be struggling along in the "same old rut" as of years gone by.

Since the *Sunday Gazette* has changed hands, and also been recognized by No. 101, we feel somewhat interested in its success. The last Sunday's edition indicated future prosperity, as its columns were full of good, paying "ads," and lots of spicy reading matter.

Little or nothing is seen or heard of the *Sunday Hatchet* or *Chronicle* any more. The proprietors of both journals failed about a year ago to comply with the easy demands of No. 101, and consequently have since been ignored by that organization. The editor of the latter, we learn, has been on the sick list for a number of weeks, and in an editorial in last Sunday's number he gracefully apologizes to his "intelligent" readers for the little attention he has lately given them by way of news, etc. We believe if this journal could by any means be placed into the hands of a moneyed syndicate, it would yet resume its former standing as the "leading newspaper of Washington." Its origin was the result of the hard labor of the late Col. John W. Forney, at the suggestion of our martyred President Lincoln.

Book and job printing is beginning to boom. Legal work at Judd & Detwiler's was the result of calling back a number of old prints to that establishment. Gibson Bros. are also pretty well supplied with work, and have their office well filled with compositors.

Byron Adams has moved his popular book and job office to a more central portion of the city, and is now prepared to do work in his line that will compare creditably with any done elsewhere in this or larger cities. Mr. Adams has a grand display of his ability as an artist in his large show windows in front of his establishment.

The old, dilapidated structure owned by the late William Moore has been lately replaced with a large pressed-brick business house, and his book and job printing office is being carried on in a more modern style. The deceased was a warm friend of the craft, and when it was in his power to assist them in any way he took great pleasure in so doing.

Messrs. DuBois, proprietors of the *Inventive Age*, still continue to make that bi-weekly journal spicy and interesting. They anticipate moving their office to more commodious apartments

soon, after which there will be some marked improvements in the paper's general make-up.

We are pleased to learn that Al. Thompson, chairman of the *National Tribune* office, has so far recuperated as to be able to resume his labors at that office. EM DASH.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., December 4, 1890.

Just to what extent THE INLAND PRINTER circulates in this vicinity your correspondent may not determine, but if one might judge from the fact that it is seen about everywhere here in the offices of the typefounders and well-regulated printing establishments, we should say that it is a regular monthly visitor to quite a large number of our citizens who engage in the "art preservative" and kindred vocations.

The business disagreement between Isaac Friedenwald and William Deutsch, printers, lithographers and engravers, has been settled, Mr. Deutsch starting business on his own account, while Mr. Friedenwald remains at the old stand on Paca street.

The new afternoon paper, the *World*, seems to be improving as a chronicler of local news. It is sold for a penny, and bids fair, I think, to become a formidable rival of the *Evening News*, a 2-cent sheet that has enjoyed a monopoly of afternoon journalism here for some years past.

Mr. A. A. Hill, failing to establish the *Globe* in this city, has left Baltimore, in quest of pastures new, perhaps. Should he not strike fields more green than he found in this locality, his hard luck ought to be a fit subject for commiseration. In this connection, I will relate an incident that has not heretofore been made public and is known to but few. After the *World* people had bought the *Globe* plant, they got out one edition in the form and name of the latter, and printed therein an editorial purporting to be a sort of valedictory from the late editor. In this supposed utterance of Mr. Hill that gentleman was made to say as follows: "After a brief, but somewhat troubled and exciting career, the *Globe* has decided to withdraw from the field of Baltimore journalism. During its life its proprietors endeavored to give to the public a readable paper, but its trouble with the union printers made it almost impossible to progress. Some $20,000 were lost in the few months of the *Globe's* life, and there seemed no hope of extending its circulation or general business interest beyond a confined territory."

The above was given to the public in the (supposed) last issue of the *Globe* as coming from its editor; but Mr. Hill never wrote nor sanctioned one line of it. This will be news to most of your readers in this section. It is reliable. It may be further written down that Editor Hill lost but about $2,000 in his ill-starred newspaper venture, not $20,000, as falsely stated.

But Baltimore Typographical Union made the most of this fake editorial by having it inserted in all the dailies as a sort of advertisement of its victory over the publishers of the *Globe*. To this was supplemented a card in which the union extended its heartfelt thanks to the public generally for favors shown during the fight, and to organized labor its gratitude for its coöperation.

One evening last week, in honor of the victory over the *Globe*, a supper was given by the boycott committee of the union at the old Rose House, on Gay street. A number of invitations were extended to parties of other cities, but of these only Mr. George Ramsey, of Washington, editor of the late *Craftsman*, was present. James J. Dailey, of Philadelphia, Charles E. Hay and August Donath, of Washington, sent regrets.

Gen. Felix Agnus, business manager of the *American*, who presented a fine saddle horse to the Masonic fair, received the largest number of the votes cast by visitors to the fair as to a question to determine, "Who is the most popular newspaper man in Baltimore?"

One after another of the leading daily journals of the country has broken away from a once strict rule of allowing no advertisement to appear in their columns with even so much as one line of job type. The *Herald*, of New York, sometime since succumbed to the pressure of the display advertiser; and now the staid *Ledger*, of Philadelphia, has given way in the same direction. Today, the Baltimore *Sun* alone claims the proud distinction of being the only paper in the country that adheres strictly to a rule established over fifty years ago, of allowing nothing over a two-line display in its advertising columns.

I have always fancied that the best standard of judging the largest circulation out of a number of daily papers in a given locality, was the greatest extent of the "want" and "for sale" columns. This may be a safe criterion where such ads are paid for at regular rates, but not otherwise, as is the case with the *Evening World*, of this city. This journal prints every day somewhere about five columns of such advertisements free of charge. This gratuitous mode of giving something for nothing is done in order to attract the masses and thereby gradually build up a large circulation. This is regarded by some as of doubtful utility.

Mr. James W. Cherry, a compositor on the *Sun* for the last twenty years, died here a few days ago in his sixty-third year. He came to this city from Romney, West Virginia.

President Boyle, of the Baltimore Typothetæ, takes a warm interest in the new organization, and hints at getting up a banquet in the near future in order to draw together the entire corps of master printers of this city. There is nothing like a good "set out" to bring about good fellowship among the craft and a fair exchange of sentiment. Good luck to the banquet, Mr. Boyle!

A familiar cry to our citizens in all sections of the city on Saturdays is that made by hundreds of newsboys offering for sale a weekly sheet known hereabouts as the *Pell Mall Gazette*. The "Scavenger" would be a more appropriate name for this sheet, for its columns reek with the filth of the slums, of the divorce courts and of nastiness generally. It has enjoyed a most prosperous existence for four years; that is to say, its publisher, who keeps his name off his paper, has made considerable money out of its sales. Advertisers, of course, have no use for it. It may sound strange to some to say that its circulation is almost as large as all the rest of the secular weeklies put together, and yet such is the deplorable fact. To the credit, however, of the more self-respecting newsdealers, it may be stated that such as these have refused of late to handle the unclean thing.

Book and job work is now quite brisk, the near approach of the holidays giving an impetus to this branch of trade.

There is little of note stirring that might be said to be of interest to the craft.

Wishing all connected with THE INLAND PRINTER a merry Christmas, a happy New Year and many returns, I remain

FIDELITIES.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, October 21, 1890.

The most exciting incident connected with our trade during the past month has been one caused by the fire demon.

On October 2, about 2 A. M., a fire broke out on the premises occupied by the firm of Gibbs, Shallard & Co., printers, etc. (publishers of the *Australian Journal*—monthly—and the *Guide to Sydney and Suburbs*), Pitt street, Sydney. In a little over two hours the flames had extended over an enormous area, and the largest fire that has ever occurred in Australia was burning with a fury appalling to the onlookers. The forenoon had well advanced before the firemen felt that they had the flames under control; but from the time of its breaking out, the efforts of the men could only be devoted to preventing its spreading, with such rapidity did the fire extend. The area desolated extended over 11,000 square yards, or about 2¼ acres. The damage is estimated to amount to £1,000,000. No clue has at present been discovered regarding the origin of the fire. The utmost care appears to have been exercised at Gibbs, Shallard & Co's warehouse since the previous fire, and no one connected with the establishment can offer the slightest opinion as to the cause of the outbreak. The firemen, under Superintendent Bear, worked well. In addition to the metropolitan brigade all the suburban volunteer fire companies were represented. Seven men were injured, and were

visited by the governor at the hospital. Their injuries were fortunately not of a serious character. The water supply, as usual, was unequal to the contest; had there been any wind, it is impossible to conceive where the fire would have stopped. For several days after the disaster it was necessary to play a hose upon the smoldering ruins.

Gibbs, Shallard & Co. are unfortunate in the matter of fires. No less than six have occurred on their premises since 1874, the most serious being that of last year, when damage was done to the amount of £8,000. There is some similarity between the latter and this week's disastrous outbreak. Both began near the same spot.

The firm estimates its loss at £22,000, and has insurance covering £12,750.

At a meeting of the New South Wales Typographical Association, held in the rooms, Royal Arcade, Saturday evening, October 11, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

That the board of management, on behalf of the members of the New South Wales Typographical Association, hereby express their deep sympathy with Mr. J. B. Gibbs in his great misfortune through the destruction of his premises and plant by fire on the morning of October 2, 1890; and while expressing their sincere regret, hope that the vitality which has hitherto characterized him will again place him in that position which he has so ably and honorably filled as one of the foremost master printers of Australia.

A similar motion was also carried condoling with the members of the craft who had lost their situations through the same calamity and complimenting them on their consistent adherence to the union.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

All over our continent there has been a certain amount of slackness, every society recording men walking about, but the general state of the trade has been swallowed up in the absorbing interest attached to what is now called "The Great Strike." In the support of these strikers the typos have proved themselves the leaders both morally and financially. There has been a movement lately in both the Sydney and Melbourne societies to absorb into society ranks all the offices which do not as yet own allegiance. The Melbourne society is at present purging its list of "fair" and "unfair" offices, whilst the Sydney society has appointed a strong committee to go the rounds of the offices, and from all accounts they are meeting with such success that it is expected that when they bring up their report the possibility will be shown of unionizing every printing office in our city. So mote it be! The idea of calling out compositors, which I alluded to in my last, spread to the different centers, but it has been withdrawn, it being generally admitted that no good can be done to the cause of labor, or any assistance rendered to the strike by our coming out. This period of the year is looked upon in Victoria as a busy one, but trade is reported to be at a standstill.

VICTORIAN MASTER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most flourishing employers' associations in our colonies is the Victorian Master Printers' Association, which is a body which has worked very harmoniously with the Melbourne Typographical Association. This association held their annual meeting in Melbourne at the end of last month, Mr. S. V. Winter being in the chair. In the report mention was made of the good feeling existing between employer and employé, and then it goes on to enlarge upon lessons derivable from the strike, reference being made to the board of conciliation which the Melbourne chamber of commerce proposes to put up, upon which all trades are to sit, and discuss grievances from every branch of industry, and thereby, in the multitude of counsel, it is hoped that strikes will become a thing of the past. "With reference to the agitation at present going on between the employés and their employers," says the report, "we confidently hope that a better basis may be established at the close of the struggle, whereby differences arising in any individual trade may be settled without the entire community being convulsed as at present. Akin to this subject, our association was asked during the year to state whether we would sign the rules of the board of conciliation. To answer that question, it was necessary that we should know whether the Melbourne Typographical Society, representing the employés, was prepared to sign and adopt them. Your honorable secretary wrote the secretary of that body asking whether they had signed, or intended to sign the rules of the board of conciliation, and received a reply stating that they had not signed and had no intention of doing so. There was, therefore, no alternative but for our association to decline to sign until the Melbourne Typographical Society were prepared to do likewise. It is a matter for regret that this step is not seen by that body to be advisable, as it undoubtedly would be in the interest of both employer and employed that some such settled basis of reference should be available, and your committee hope that ere long this will be the recognized and established court of appeal."

Upon a proposition to discuss the position of the trade (which is interpreted by some to mean a reduction of wages) the association resolved that the time was not yet ripe to reconsider the working conditions of the trade. Some of these masters hold the opinion that the newly established employers' union will be of great assistance should it become necessary to enforce a reduction.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Alexander McKinley; vice-president, Mr. Chas. Edgerton (retiring secretary); secretary, Mr. A. Stillwell; treasurer, Mr. Andrew Jack (reëlected); committee, Messrs. Walker, Asher, Püttmann, Troedel, and H. Franks. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers, the health and prosperity of the new president drunk, the annual dinner fixed for October 30, and the meeting terminated.

AMICUS.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 9, 1890.

Nothing of great importance has transpired in typographical circles this month. The new building of the *Dispatch* is progressing rapidly, and will no doubt be occupied within a very short time.

The *Sun*, which I have spoken of in my letters for some months, has not yet risen above the horizon of the newspaper business. I have been informed by a future editorial writer on this paper that he has no information as to when the paper will issue its first edition. Strange it is that a building has been remodeled, and still the paper does not materialize. A "Constant Reader" of one of the papers asked when the *Sun* will be issued, and is answered that it is doubtful whether the *Sun* will ever be issued. And that has got to be the general opinion.

Anything in connection with books will probably interest your readers, and that is why I narrate the following proposition. Some weeks ago Mr. Henry Phipps, one of Allegheny's prominent citizens and one who has conferred many benefits on the city, offered to present the Carnegie library with one thousand books and also pay the expense of keeping the library open on Sundays. The books were accepted by the council, but owing to an objection made by certain ministers, the acceptance of the second offer was held over. It is more than likely that this offer will be accepted, as the running of the library costs considerable money.

MEMO.

NOTES FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, Mich., December 9, 1890.

On Thanksgiving eve, about midnight, fire was discovered in the pressroom of the *Evening Sun*. Before it was brought under control quite a little damage was done to the press and room. The composing room was not damaged. The loss is estimated at over $10,000. The building has of late become too small and the paper will soon occupy quarters further down town.

The Peninsular Printing Company has added a four-roller combination two-revolution Campbell press to their pressroom.

The Nelson Printing Company, which has been located on Jefferson and Woodward avenues, has been bought by Messrs. Winn & Hammond.

The *Abend Post*, the leading German daily, has moved to its handsome new building on Miami avenue. The paper has been changed to eight pages and is in an entire new dress. It is printed

on a web perfecting press. The composing room is said to be one of the best lighted and furnished rooms in the city.

The William Graham Printing Company, which has for several years been located on Bates street, has been compelled to seek larger quarters for their growing business. They have moved opposite their old place, where they have doubled their room.

A movement is on foot looking to the celebration of Benjamin Franklin's birthday next month by the union printers of this city. Up to the present time there are quite a number who favor such a celebration. A banquet has been suggested, and if celebrated at all that would be the most feasible.

The American Federation of Labor is at present in session in this city. They were welcomed to the state by Governor Luce in a happy speech, and to the city by Acting Mayor Griggs. A banquet will be tendered the delegates on Wednesday evening. For Thursday a large mass meeting has been arranged.

P. A. L.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

The state of the printing business is not very good nor are the prospects very flattering just at this time. Many of the offices have been working short handed or short time. It is likely now that until the holidays there may be busy times. Owing to the great amount of work which was done just preceding election, the present dull time is more keenly felt.

The great talk among the members of Typographical Union No. 8 during the past week has been the victory the union gained in bringing the office of the *Star-Sayings* under their control, thus striking a very hard blow at the "fraternity." This now gives the union control of all the daily papers in the city, and the members are greatly elated over the result, as it has been gained only after a very long and hard struggle. At the last meeting a large majority of the force was initiated in a body, while the applications of many were laid over for consideration, and it is quite probable that some of them will be rejected.

Among the changes in location may be noted the removal of the firm of Claus & Barclay to the third floor of the Fagin building, opposite the postoffice, on Olive street, where they have a nice large office and well fitted up. This firm, although in the business only a few months, are enjoying a fine trade and are now contemplating adding a great deal of new type and additional presses to their plant.

The Buxton & Skinner Stationery Company has opened up a complete line of stationery and blank books in the Fagin building upon the first floor and they have a splendid location for obtaining local trade. It is becoming the custom of our larger printing and stationery houses to open branch houses upon the streets where is the most travel, and have their producing offices in other districts of the city where rent is not so high and where room is easier to obtain.

We hear it rumored that one of our printing offices will put in a complete photo-engraving plant about the beginning of the year. There seems to be a good opening for such an enterprise in this city.

The matter of publishing of the official printing of the city was finally settled by the courts a few weeks ago. The award was again made to the *Evening Call*, after the *Star-Sayings* had sworn out an injunction in which it was alleged that the *Call* did not possess the necessary amount of subscribers or circulation. The injunction being overruled and the bond being approved, the *Call* entered upon its contract.

Mr. Robert P. Studley, head of the well-known printing firm of R. P. Studley & Co., died on November 10, at his home at Webster Groves, Missouri, a suburb of this city. He was a prominent member of the St. Louis Typothetæ, and a delegation from that body attended the funeral upon the 12th, and accompanied the body to this city and then to Bellefontaine cemetery, where it was laid to rest. Mr. Studley was one of the oldest employing printers in the West, and the first steam lithograph press in the city was set up and run in his office. He was always upright and honest in his dealings and his loss is keenly felt in the community. He had been in ill health for the past year and was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death.

We hear it from good authority that the son of one of our prominent typefounders is soon to take to himself a better half. No names are yet to be mentioned. In advance, however, we wish them happiness.

Our townsman, Mr. Richard Ennis, is not neglecting an opportunity to say something in favor of an international copyright bill, which he desires to see passed this coming session of congress. We hope such a bill will be passed.

Looking to the securing of a portion of the Mexican trade we notice that the Associated Furniture Manufacturers of this city have a large illustrated catalogue in press. In this line there has recently been formed a St. Louis Spanish Club, having two classes of members, those who are learning the Spanish language and merchants and dealers who thus secure the services of native Mexicans to translate letters and give advice upon matters pertaining to that country. There are also two monthly journals published in this city for the purpose of bringing the merchants of the two countries into closer business relations.

THE PRINCESS.

CHAPEL AND CHAPLAINS.

During the last century and at the commencement of this, the employés of each printing office, compositors and pressmen, formed among themselves in the office a little society, having its customs, rules and privileges, to which they gave the name of *chapelle;* the members were naturally called *chapelains.*

The chapel, notwithstanding its name, had nothing of a religious character; neither did it resemble the present societies for mutual aid and protection, as there was no occasion for such associations in that happy time, when copy was abundant and printers were wanting. It was simply a provisionary society—gastronomic, organized with a view of providing funds for the festal observance of St. John's and St. Martin's day.

The only requirements for admission were the payment of a small sum on entering the office, not to exceed thirty sous, and about nine livres of the first wages received.

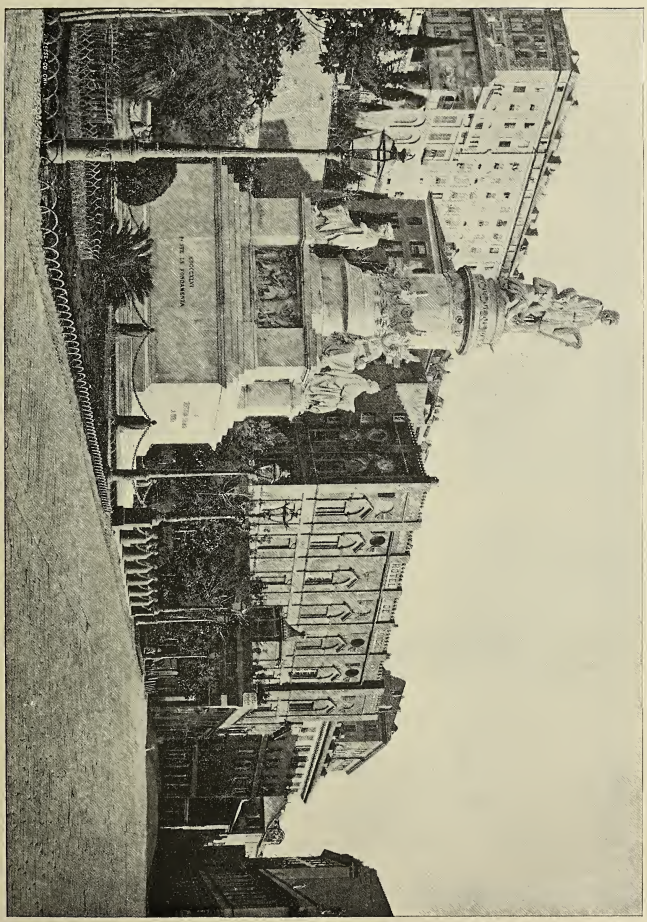
Independently of these two taxes which were obligatory upon all, the regulations specified other laws which admitted of observance, evasion or amendment.

The apprentice who began or finished his term, the confrère who married, the members who quarreled or joked too roughly, the one who forgot to put out his candle when he quitted the office at the close of the day, or even absented himself for a few moments, the one who played tricks, all were obliged to pay a fine, and a refusal involved the forfeiture of further rights.

The chaplains had another source of revenue in the raids which they made on the authors and patrons, as well as the manufacturers of paper, ink and other supplies. The publisher also donated to them three copies each of all works printed by them and known as *copies de chapelle.* By this they still further increased their treasury.

On St. John's and St. Martin's day a division of the funds was made among the members and the following day they commenced the fête, which was usually prolonged several days, leaving the forms empty and the presses silent. The employer or *bourgeois,* as he was then called, might storm or weep—nothing would avail; the chaplains were joyous and happy in the present, confident in the future, their only care—to amuse themselves in the best manner and for the longest time possible—*L'Intermediaire des Imprimeurs.*

A FRENCH machine-builder is making paper pulleys for power transmission, based on the principle of the paper car-wheel. The pulleys have metal hubs and arms on which the soft paper mass is mounted and has been compressed. After drying, the paper pulley is heated in a bath of linseed-oil and resin to give it greater resistance against the influence of moisture. The pulleys are said to be very light and of low price, and to have given excellent results in practice.



THE COLUMBUS MONUMENT AT GENOA, ITALY.

Half-tone reproduction from photograph by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

A "TIP" TO CHAPELS.

SOME SUGGESTIONS AS REGARDS OUR FUTURE CRAFTSMEN.

BY JOHN M. DOLLARD.

THE mechanical part of the printing industry in the United States, as near as can be estimated, consists of one hundred thousand employés, who are scattered at the printing and kindred trades, namely: compositors and job printers, pressmen, feeders, bookbinders, folders, electrotypers, stereotypers, engravers, etc.

The International Typographical Union embraces in its membership thirty thousand practical journeymen of that number, each member having served an apprenticeship of at least four years. The Typothetæ Union of employés (organized by the employers for the purpose of superseding the International Typographical Union), the employés of the country towns where no attempt at organization has as yet been made, with the thousands of boys and girls employed in large cities, make up the balance of the one hundred thousand.

The foremost question before the printing fraternity today is that of apprenticeship, and in the councils of the International Typographical Union it receives more consideration than any other subject, although, at the present writing, no satisfactory legislation has been agreed upon; even the mighty Typothetæ have taken recess from their "filberts and wine" long enough to agree that legislation is necessary in regard to the future "American printer."

There is no doubt in the minds of all practical managers of printing offices, foremen especially, and it has been demonstrated in all paying metropolitan offices throughout the country, that a man bearing a card of the International Typographical Union is, in almost every case, the most profitable man to employ. This passport is supposed to be a letter of recommendation from people who are responsible, stipulating that the bearer has all the practical qualifications of an experienced journeyman; has served a legitimate apprenticeship as such, and not only is supposed to possess all these merits, but be of good moral character as well.

Every well regulated office has, or should have, a "chapel," or organization of employés, with stringent rules, designed for the best interests of the employer as well as the employé. An office regulated under proper chapel rules means a large saving of material and time to the office, as well as the education of the men to systematic method and discipline, which means swift production. All chapels are open to employers for conference when desired, and nothing is more brotherly or religious than a meeting of the chapel when the "Silent Messenger" calls a member of the office (be he employer or employé), and to hear the eulogistic remembrances delivered by the associates of the departed. While our chapels are an aggregation of good points when properly regulated, they are, in the opinion of the writer, derelict in the matter that should be considered one of the cornerstones, in fact the keystone of our organization — that is the proper training of our future craftsmen, our apprentices. Our organization is the most progressive in existence among wage workers, as the building of the future home for disabled printers, and other leading legislation will testify; and the membership is becoming so great, that to keep the International organization card what it has been considered in the past, "the synonym of perfection," steps must be taken in regard to our apprentices.

The International Typographical Union stipulates that to turn out efficient workmen the number of apprentices must be limited, as it would be impossible to fill an office with boys and turn out journeymen of ability, so they are regulated fractionally, according to the number of "jours" employed. In the opinion of the writer, if we stipulate the number we should be held responsible for their efficiency. The chapel should have rules, and some constitutions stipulate that "the journeyman shall consider himself the tutor of the apprentice, and advance all the suggestions that he can see are necessary for the education of the apprentice."

A bad point in all offices, in regard to apprentices, is the keeping of the pupil, by the foreman, at some one thing that he has become proficient in, to the utter neglect of all other branches. If he has become valuable at one branch, he will become more so if given a chance at all, and that is one point that chapels should have strict rules upon.

The pressmen have a rule, and they are to be congratulated upon it, "that before an apprentice shall be admitted to membership he shall earn the prevailing scale at least three months, and as a result the members are sought after, being acknowledged "artists" in their line.

An apprentice starting out should be considered the pupil of the chapel, and should be followed up and kept in such a path by the foreman and "jours" that method and system should never slip his memory; and, after being instructed in all the degrees of apprenticeship, he neared the time to take the obligation of our organization, he should hold it in his memory as one of the events of his life, to step out in the world a practical man and an active member of the International Typographical Union.

The average boy, unless kept under submission, is sure to get careless, and what ambition he started out with will soon be lost. He will fall into "ruts" that will stick to him as a journeyman, and the product will be a mere machine without a spark of originality.

How many printers we meet today who, while good in a great many respects have not mastered the most simple rudiments, and as a consequence have "been queered" the first job they started on. Who is responsible for the printer who has not learned the proper manner to locate a form in the chase, adjust quoins and furniture, and the thousand simple preliminaries that the one year's apprentice should understand? The chapel he graduate from, of course.

The writer, while not believing in an indentured system of apprenticeship, advocates that some arrangement should be had by the parents of the pupil and the foreman, as well as the "father of the chapel"; the parents at home to see that he devotes some of his leisure time to study of works that deal with his future profession, and to keep in his memory that he is a pupil in a school where his graduation with honors means for him an honest and independent livelihood, and to be sought after for his accomplishments. An indentured system of apprenticeship, in our opinion, would be "looking backward," and not in keeping with our American rush and progression. A prominent printer of Chicago, now a proprietor, used to picture to the writer the beauty of the seven years indenture system, and explain how thoroughly he learned his trade, as he had been kept handling leads and slugs for two straight years! The apprentice of today with two years' experience does the work that was given to the "artist" of the office ten years ago—that is if properly influenced and trained.

The following is a case that came under the writer's observation in Chicago. A bright lad secured employment in one of the largest offices to learn the business. He was put at the menial occupations that fall to the lot of the beginner. He was just out of school and ambitious to master the "art preservative." He swept out, put leads and slugs away, kept the stones clear of débris, and for three months gave the best of satisfaction. His salary was increased, and in a short time he learned the "case," and could set a fair proof for a boy, and was considered what is known in base-ball circles as a "phenom." His parents were delighted, as he earned a good salary for his age and experience, and allowed him more privileges than were proper. He fell into bad company, got running nightly to dances, shows, etc., paid no attention to elevating his mind, and on the strength of his former success in the office he got the "big head." He imagined he was an expert in every sense, and demanded an increase in salary which was refused; he quit, secured positions in various offices, and at the end of three years applied for membership, members knowing him to be incompetent signing his application. He was admitted, and started out to secure work; he caught on, but was soon found to be incompetent by the various foremen, and secured work only in cases of rushes in business. He had in the meantime

got married and had a family dependent on him. Failure to secure a steady "sit" gave him all manner of imaginings of rings in the union "doing him up," and he soon "fell from grace" and "ratted." He has at present a steady job at ten dollars a week in a typothetæ office, surrounded by a class of men that are even inferior, as printers, to himself, and his prospects of ever mastering the trade are indeed slim.

If the chapel and the boy's parents had looked after him, insisted on him regarding his position as that of a pupil, spending part of his leisure time in study, the same as any other professional student, how different the result would be. His ambition would grow, and the result would be that he would be a credit to the organization and himself, and, instead of earning an apprentice's salary, he would be the recipient of a comfortable income, and appreciated by an organization that can point with pride to scores of members that have made enviable reputations as editors, statesmen, politicians, business men, and, in fact, in every profession and walk of life.

The writer does not wish to intrude upon your space, but ideas should be advanced before the next meeting of the International Typographical Union. Steps should be taken by all subordinate unions in regard to this momentous question. It is the pinnacle upon which our organization stands. Delegates should go to the next council with fixed ideas as regards the apprenticeship question. We are the senior organization, and as a result are followed by all. Ideas can be advanced and soon perfected by the International Typographical Union. A system of working cards should be issued to all apprentices; a lecture bureau should be elected by all unions, whose duty it should be to instruct the rising "typo" in the way he should go; in fact all members of our organization should give this question thought, and after the next meeting of the International Typographical Union our apprenticeship system should be invincible.

AN EXPENSIVE INTERROGATION MARK.

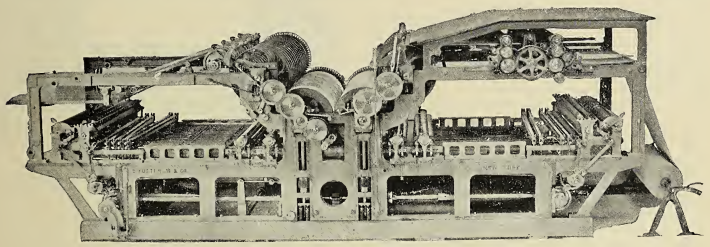
A well-known Australian writer—a very bad penman—in mentioning the name of a certain lady in an article, said she was "renowned for her graciousness and charity." For "charity" the compositor read "chastity." The author, on seeing a proof, recognized at once that there was an error; but, unable to remember the word he had used in place of "chastity," marked the proof with what is called a "query"—?—to refer the printer to his manuscript. When the article appeared, the writer—who had intended to pay a pretty compliment to the lady—was surprised to read that she was "renowned for her graciousness and chastity (?)." Verdict for plaintiff, £2,500 sterling, with costs.

MEXICO's literary fecundity is really marvelous. A recently published bibliography records no less than 12,000 volumes by 3,000 native Mexican authors. The first book printed on this continent was published in Mexico.

THE POTTER FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRESS.

For some time past, says the *Paper World*, Messrs. Potter & Co. have been engaged in the perfection of a new press which they are now ready to offer patrons—the Potter Flat-bed Perfecting Press, the qualities and advantages of which will be gathered from the accompanying illustration, and the following specification of its peculiarities: In general the mechanical movements of this press are the same as those which have made the Potter two-revolution press such a decided success. The driving mechanism, the patent screw motion for controlling the perpendicular motion of the cylinder and regulating the impression are identical with those of the other press. Some of the special points of the press are worthy of specific description.

The first of these is the feeding and cutting device for roll feed. As will be seen in the engraving, the paper is taken from a roll at the end of the press and led into forwarding rollers, which in turn carry it between the cutting cylinders, thence through another pair of rollers, which have the now severed sheet under full control until it is seized by the grippers of the feeding cylinder. The



cutting and feeding mechanism is fully covered by patents and is the only one by which sheets of various sizes can be cut and carried positively to the grippers without trusting to the uncertainty of a tape feed. This not only does away with the annoying tapes, but the cost of two feeders for each press can also be saved, as the machine feeds itself better and more certainly than it is possible for hand feeding to be done, saving, also, the loss of time and stock, which in most offices forms a considerable item. The change to a different sized sheet is easily and quickly made, all gears being plainly marked to correspond with a graduated scale on the frame. By this means, in connection with an adjustable carriage, and an index finger in connection with the cutting mechanism, the relative position of the cutting cylinder to the feeding cylinder, as affected by the varying sizes of the sheets, is easily determined and exactly adjusted.

Absolutely accurate register is insured. The registering segments on the cylinders not only engage with the usual racks on the type bed, but with each other at each revolution. There is also employed a recently patented device by which the cylinders are driven at all times in full gear, despite their rise and fall; in combination with which the patent cut-bed driving rack renders an imperfect register out of the question. The distribution is that of a four-roll two-revolution press, with rack, screw, table and cylindrical distribution, and is thus adequate for the best class of work.

The press is provided with a patented method of preventing offset, which is at the same time simple and exceedingly effective, dispensing with the offset sheet or movable tympan, and all complications connected with its operation. An adjustable fountain with a carrying roll supplies a mixture to the surface of the second printing cylinder, while a felt roller removes any

surplus which may have been put on, before the sheet reaches the cylinder.

It will be seen that the press is easy of access, convenient in use, certain in all its operations; while, with the established and enviable reputation of the builders, it is not necessary to say that it is thoroughly well made—in fact, no pains having been spared to make a printing machine which in its field should be profitable to the purchaser and creditable to the maker. It is put out in two sizes, the smaller of which has a bed 36 by 52 inches, taking a form up to 31 by 48, and cutting sheets from 26 to 36 inches. The larger has a bed 42 by 60, receiving a form 37 by 56, and cutting sheets from 28 to 40 inches.

We have thus presented the salient features of this invention, which, as being a positive step forward for an important class of printing machinery, will be received with interest by all who are concerned in the progress that is being made in the mechanical department of the greatest of all modern arts. Mr. Potter has been in the field where he is so valued a worker longer than any other man now in the business of press building, but it will be seen that with his able colaborers he does not propose to lag behind in the development of perfected printing machinery.

SIZES OF BOOKS.

The associated librarians of Great Britain in convention assembled, realizing that the familiar terms folio, quarto, octavo, duodecimo, etc., have ceased to possess any specific meaning, agreed to define the sizes of books as follows:

Size.	Abbreviations.	Size in inches.
Large folio	Lg. fol	Over 18
Folio	Fol	Below 18
Small folio	Sm. fol	Below 13
Large quarto	Large 4to	Below 15
Quarto	4to	Below 11
Small quarto	Sm. 4to	Below 8
Large octavo	Lg. 8vo	Below 11
Octavo	8vo	Below 9
Small octavo	Sm. 8vo	Below 8
Duodecimo	12mo	Below 8
Decimo octavo	18mo	Is 6
Minimo	Mo	Below 6

According to this scale, the size of the sheet and the number of times it is folded no longer determine the size of books. The foot-rule or yard-stick settles it. The height, and in the case of quartos the width, of the cover is measured, and according to the number of inches recorded the book receives its designation. This is by far the preferable way. Formerly nearly every paper-maker had his own standard sizes of sheets. The result was endless confusion in the nomenclature of sizes. Under this rule he can persist in them without confounding the bibliographer.—*Exchange.*

YOUNG MAN! THIS IS FOR YOU.

1. Save a part of your weekly earnings, even if it be no more than a quarter dollar, and put your savings monthly in a savings bank.

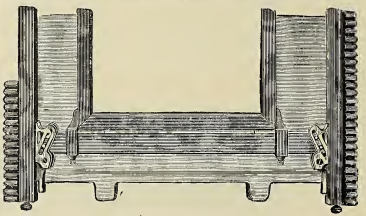
2. Buy nothing until you can pay for it, and buy nothing that you do not need.

A young man who has grit enough to follow these rules will have taken the first step upward to success in business. He may be compelled to wear a coat a year longer, even if it be unfashionable; he may have to live in a smaller house than some of his young acquaintances; his wife may not sparkle with diamonds nor be resplendent in silk or satin, just yet; his children may not be dressed as dolls or popinjays; his table may be plain but wholesome, and the whiz of the beer or champagne cork may never be heard in his dwelling; he may have to get along without the earliest fruit or vegetables; he may have to abjure the clubroom, the theater and the gambling hell, and to reverence the sabbath day and read and follow the precepts of the Bible instead; but he will be the better off in every way for this self-discipline. Yes, he may do all these without detriment to his manhood, or health, or character. True, empty-headed folk may sneer at him and affect to pity him; but he will find that he has grown strong-hearted and brave enough to stand the laugh of the foolish. He has become an independent man. He never owes anybody, and so he is no man's slave. He has become master of himself, and a master of himself will become a leader among men, and prosperity will crown his every enterprise.

Young man! life's discipline and life's success come from hard work and early self-denial; and hard earned success is all the sweeter at the time when old years climb upon your shoulder and you need propping up.—*Typographic Advertiser.*

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

We herewith present an illustration of a new mechanical device for instantaneously locking the chase to the bed of a cylinder press, and which dispenses entirely with the use of wooden furniture, reglet, quoins, mallet and shooting-stick on the bed of the press.



Practical pressmen will see at a glance that this is a time and labor saving invention, and a great improvement over the old method which has been in vogue ever since presses were first made. Mr. I. A. Isaacs, of New York City, the inventor, has long been identified with the Hempel patent quoin, having introduced it throughout the length and breadth of the country, the adoption of which marked an era in the history of printing; and unless we are much mistaken we believe the valuable device referred to will shortly be recognized as an equally valuable invention.

LITHOGRAPHY ON METAL.

Printing on metal, compared with printing on paper, does not present any radical or exceptional differences; but the knowledge of the workman has much influence on its success. The black must be of the finest quality and brazed with firm varnish. The roller must be handled with a free, but vigorous grasp. Plates may be either of sheet-iron or zinc, deoxidized or polished previous to use, or tinned sheet-iron may be employed. Printing is performed directly on a hand-press. The prepared plates are dried in the open air, in an oven or over a stove. They are then varnished to improve the white portions. To the varnish may be added, according to taste, a light tint of color, when the plates are again dried.

If the thickness of the plate is the same as, or but little more than, paper, printing is done in a similar manner to that for the latter; but if the plates are so thick that direct printing cannot be attempted, recourse must be had to transfer; that is, the proof coming from the stone is reconveyed on the plate. Thick plates generally receive a colored ground, upon which the transfer, whether black or colored, is applied. A coat of varnish is added after drying the plates.

For several years past printing has been largely performed on machines so constructed that the impression is first made on a cylinder covered with caoutchouc cloth, and afterward directly on the metallic plate. The caoutchouc has the advantage of producing the design on the plates in a very distinct manner. Chromos are printed on thick plates by transfers which are marked very exactly. For thin plates the work follows the same mode as printing chromos on paper.

SPECIMENS OF WEST OLD STYLE.

Manufactured by BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Chicago, Illinois.

GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, KANSAS CITY, MO. ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. — KEPT IN STOCK AND FOR SALE BY — MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN. GREAT WESTERN TYPE FOUNDRY, OMAHA, NEB.

6 Point West Old Style. (Nonpareil)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the object which stamped the figures was in one block or piece, and could therefore be employed only for one distinct subject. This, though a kind of printing, was totally useless for the propagation of literature, on account both of its expensiveness and tediousness. The Chinese are the only existing people who still pursue this rude mode of printing by stamping paper with blocks of wood. The work which they intend to have printed is, in the first place, carefully written upon sheets of thin transparent paper; each of these sheets is glued, with the face downwards, upon a tablet of hard wood,

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

1234567890 Lower case, a to z, 16½ ems. 1234567890

8 Point West Old Style. (Brevier)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the ob-

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1234567890 Lower case, a to z, 14½ ems. 1234567890

CAST FROM SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED METAL.

9 Point West Old Style. (Bourgeois)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among

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10 Point West Old Style. (Long Primer)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press;

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CAST FROM SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED METAL.

11 Point West Old Style. (Small Pica)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern

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12 Point West Old Style. (Pica)

PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be es-

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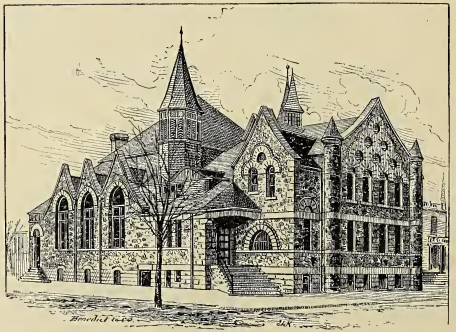












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No.	Body.	Per Foot.
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511	2-Point.	.16
512	2-Point.	.16
408	3-Point.	.21
409	3-Point.	.21
410	3-Point.	.21
411	4-Point.	.26
412	4-Point.	.26
413	4-Point.	.26
414	4-Point.	.26
415	4-Point.	.26
416	4-Point.	.26
417	4-Point.	.26
418	4-Point.	.26
423	4-Point.	.26
419	5-Point.	.31



No.	Body.	Per Foot.
420	5-Point.	.31
424	6-Point.	.38
425	6-Point.	.38
438	3-Point.	.21
440	4-Point.	.26
449	5-Point.	.31
463	7-Point.	.43
475	9-Point.	.53
487	11-Point.	.63
494	15-Point.	.75
444	5-Point.	.25
451	6-Point.	.30
456	7-Point.	.35
470	9-Point.	.45

New Brass Job Dashes, on 2-Point Body.

PRICE 5 CENTS EACH.

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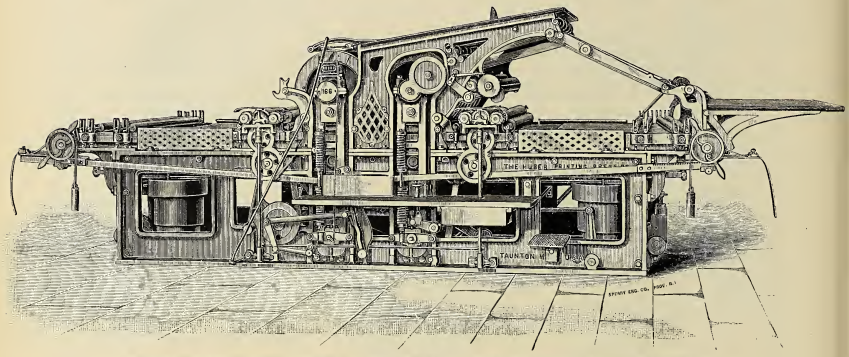
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No. 107 No. 108 No. 109 No. 110 No. 111

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THE HUBER SHEET PERFECTING PRESS



·•· Double Rolling each Form · Six Tracks · Air Springs · Back Delivery. ·•·

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is perfect at all speeds of the press.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet; each form is charged with fresh ink both ways.

The Air Springs are applied vertically, the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder, no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheets are delivered in the back by positive motion.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

This press is especially designed for the use of book printers and publishers of weekly and monthly papers, pamphlet and almanac work.

It is constructed upon the two-revolution principle and has four rollers for each form; aside from it having two impression cylinders, it is substantially the duplicate in construction of our Two-Revolution Book Press.

The sheet is fed in the usual manner from the feed board on to the first impression cylinder, and passing between the bed receives an impression from the first form; it is then taken by the grippers of the second cylinder, and around between the bed again, where it receives an impression from the second form, thus printing both sides at one feeding.

Any off-set deposited from the first printed side, on the second cylinder, is at once removed by our Patented Off-set Device, and ordinary work can be run from ten to twenty hours without change of tympan sheet.

Either or both cylinders can be tripped at the will of the feeder, before or at the time grippers close, and at all speeds.

The speed in sheets per hour is practically the same as single presses of same size, and, as it prints both sides of the sheet in perfect register, the result is equivalent to the product of two presses.

We believe that printers and publishers will appreciate this press to its full value, filling as it does a long felt want, of a press capable of large or small sheets, and after one operation delivering it upon the fly-board finished.

SIZES:—	NO.	ROLLERS.	BED SIZES.	MATTER.	SPEED.
	1	4	44 x 60	40½ x 56	600 to 1,000
	2	4	36 x 52	32 x 48	800 to 1,200

We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone pulleys, driving pulleys, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING FIRMS RUNNING PERFECTING PRESSES:—Jersey City Printing Co., Jersey City; Argus Printing Co., Jersey City; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co., New York; Geo. Munro, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; F. M. Lupton, New York; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis; Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio.

We have fourteen Perfecting Presses running in the above houses.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; E. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketchum & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co., and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern, Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

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Send for descriptive circular of Regular Two-Revolution Press, Two-Color Press, Sheet Perfecting Book Press, or Two-Revolution Super Royal Jobber, Size of Bed, 26x35. Form, 23x33. 2,250 per hour. Box Frame, Trip Cylinder, Crank Movement, no Springs.

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I have used the old Universal and the "New" Universal, and have thrown them all out for yours. I like your press because it is speedier, more rigid, never slurs, quicker to make ready on, distribution superior to all other platen presses, and easier to feed. I found the old Universal to be too slow for my work, and too easily thrown out of order; and finally, after giving both the old and "New" Universals a fair and unbiased trial I was forced to abandon them and take the Colt's Armory Presses.

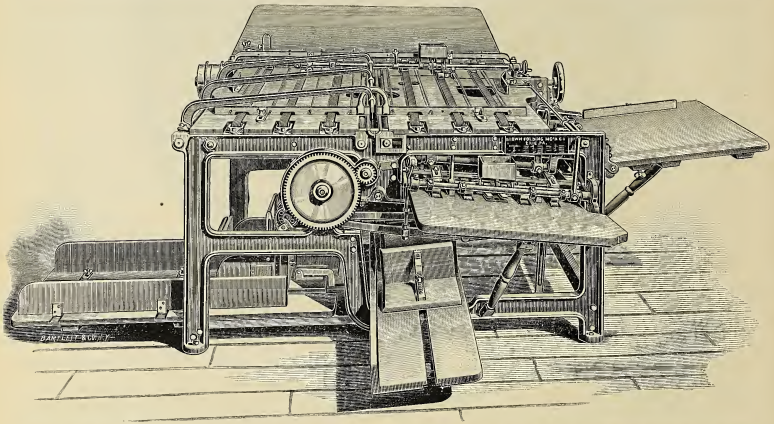
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Yours truly, (Signed) ERNEST HART.

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A Well-Selected Stock

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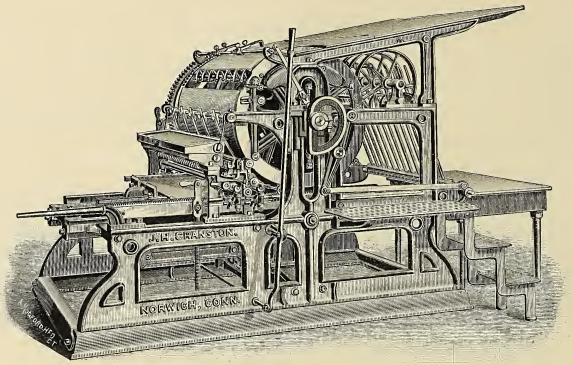
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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XI.—CHARLES THOMAS JACOBI.

A FAMILIAR name in the history of printing is that of the Chiswick Press. Its work has a distinctive character about it that at once calls forth our praise for the way in which the present manager perpetuates the old traditions of this famous house for good printing.

Chancery Lane is a well-known spot to thousands of Americans who have visited London, for it would be almost an impossibility



for a stranger to visit the city without, at some time or other, traversing its length. Singular to relate, there is but one Chancery Lane in London, though why this should have escaped duplicating more than any other of our principal thoroughfares, is rather a hard nut to crack. Look's Court is situated about a half minute's walk from the center of Chancery Lane, and here will be found the home of the Chiswick Press. The general manager is C. T. Jacobi, who entered the house when only twelve and one half years of age. Like many more successful men, Mr. Jacobi commenced his career as a "printer's devil," and has passed through all the successive stages to the top rung of the ladder. Only those who have had a similar experience can tell of the difficulties to be overcome to reach that goal for which many strive but few attain. In London there prevails an almost general disregard of the fundamental principles necessary to the production of fine work. Many are the composing rooms wherein the men are forever grumbling with the condition of things around them. Is it feasible for a man to put his whole thought in the work before him while he is continually brought face to face with every-day evils, such as the clicker hinting that it was time the job was done, or a good line spoiled because the "sorts" ran short, or what is worse than all, taking a man off a job in order to finish another which may be wanted before? These may seem very minor items, but nevertheless it is just such petty annoyances that are responsible for a considerable portion of the execrable work daily to be seen. Mr. Jacobi is one of the few exceptions who take an interest in the men under their charge. As an example of what Mr. Jacobi does for his men it may be stated that he introduced a scheme of a week's holiday (and wages paid) to all employés who had been with the firm three years. What a priceless boon this must be to the men who have wives and children depending on them, and to whom a week's holiday is as beneficial as an oasis to the weary traveler in the desert. The institution of the week's holiday in the year ought to be made an essential point with all printing associations. It would be the means of preserving many a bright life from an early grave.

Mr. Jacobi's handiwork may be seen in most of the work issued from the Chiswick Press, of which the leading literary journal of the world says: "The Chiswick Press has long held a recognized position in this country, and the reputation abroad of its many fine productions has largely contributed to the high standard of English printing during the last three-quarters of a century. Its books are as marked and distinct, perhaps, as those from the famous presses of the Aldúses, the Stephenses, the Plantins and the Elzevirs, or, in more recent times, of the presses of Baskerville in England, of Didot in France, of Ibarra in Spain, of Franklin in America, or of Bodoni in Italy."

Mr. Gladstone says, speaking of work executed in the time of the late Charles Whittingham, "I really think the pages of their prayer book constitute a perfect picture, reminding one of those early printed books which are still marvelous examples of printing."

From the foregoing it must be admitted that Mr. Jacobi has had a great reputation to keep up and a task which many a man would have found himself incapable of fulfilling, but perseverance, in addition to a natural ability for this class of work, has enabled him to more than sustain the prestige of former days. A notable work was recently finished at the Chiswick Press, namely, "The Masters of Wood Engraving," by W. J. Linton, who is, without doubt, the greatest authority on the art of wood engraving.

Mr. Jacobi is a constant writer on matters relating to printing and is also the author of three works pertaining to the craft. The first was "The Printer's Handbook of Trade Recipes," and appeared in 1887. As the title indicates, a book of this description is very useful. In 1888 "The Printer's Vocabulary of Technical Terms, Phrases, Etc." was published, and for a technical work has had a very large sale. Mr. Jacobi's principal work, however, is "Printing," which was issued in August this year. It is one of the best of our modern works. The subjects are treated in a practical and concise manner. The following is a table taken from the book, which will prove very handy for approximate purposes and as a gauge for ordinary bookwork. It gives the length and width of pages with the number of ens in each respective page:

Length.	Width.	Size.	Pica.	Small Pica.	Long Primer.	Bourgeois.	Brevier	Minion.	Nonpareil.
PICAS.	PICAS.	F. CAP.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.	ENS.
41	30	4to	2,460	3,243	3,825	4,588	5,796	6,900	9,810
32	18	8vo	1,152	1,517	1,800	2,346	2,695	3,180	4,668
28	15	12mo	840	1,088	1,295	1,680	1,978	2,350	3,360
19	15	16mo	570	748	888	1,134	1,334	1,600	2,280
21	12	18mo	504	672	780	1,020	1,184	1,400	2,016
		CROWN.							
48	34	4to	3,264	4,290	5,010	6,603	7,666	9,120	13,056
36	21	8vo	1,512	1,968	2,340	3,060	3,520	4,200	6,048
32	16	12mo	1,024	1,369	1,600	2,116	2,401	2,809	4,096
23	16	16mo	736	962	1,160	1,518	1,715	2,014	2,944
23	15	18mo	690	884	1,073	1,419	1,610	1,900	2,760
		DEMY.							
54	42	4to	4,536	6,014	6,968	9,240	10,707	12,600	18,144
42	24	8vo	2,016	2,640	3,120	4,080	4,810	5,600	8,064
36	19	12mo	1,368	1,801	2,115	2,754	3,190	3,780	5,472
26	20	16mo	1,040	1,380	1,600	2,109	2,440	2,838	4,160
28	16	18mo	896	1,181	1,400	1,840	2,107	2,491	3,584
21	12	32mo	504	672	780	1,020	1,184	1,400	2,016
		ROYAL.							
64	48	4to	6,144	8,140	9,401	12,604	14,652	17,120	24,576
48	27	8vo	2,592	3,419	4,020	5,313	6,142	7,290	10,368
40	21	12mo	1,680	2,208	2,600	3,420	3,968	4,690	6,720
29	21	16mo	1,218	1,584	1,872	2,520	2,886	3,430	4,872
32	18	18mo	1,153	1,517	1,800	2,346	2,695	3,180	4,608
24	14	32mo	672	896	1,050	1,360	1,591	1,880	2,688

Mr. Jacobi's convictions are somewhat strong on the points of really good bookwork—pure black and white; he thinks too much stress is laid on jobbing work, though the taste of jobbing printers

has materially improved in the last ten years. With British type, inks and paper, the British printer will produce really good bookwork, that would put all foreign work into insignificance in the comparison. Though this may be dangerous ground, I strongly hold with Mr. Jacobi that Americans cannot compete with the British in bookwork; but the less said about periodicals, etc., the better, for we are lamentably behind in every respect. Our best productions seem amateurish after handling the well-finished article from the States. Within the last two years the demand for good literature has enormously increased; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the popular taste will be equally as strong in its support of fine printing.

TYPE AND TYPE MAKING.

Given: steel, lead, antimony, tin, copper, a fertile imagination, willing hands, and the necessary utensils.

Required: a means of communicating the will of the people.

We will take the metals after they have been smelted or refined, and attempt to trace them on their journey until a combination of several of them forms a little messenger of thought.

The steel provides two elements for the manufactures of type, for from that indispensable metal are made the mold and the punch—the mold being a combination of perfect pieces of rectilinear shapes so placed together as to form five of the six sides of a letter. The punch is a little bit of steel upon which has been engraved with unerring accuracy, and by hands well skilled and trained, a letter that shall have for an exact duplicate the cast type. This punch is driven, by machinery, into a flat piece of polished copper, which is then carefully fitted with the proper side and head bearings.

Now we have the mold of steel and the matrix of copper, and can leave them for a while and watch the combination of the metals forming "type metal." No chemist can successfully analyze that compound, on account of the affinity the metals have for each other, for the loss of an atom would surely change the texture of the metal. No, we are not to tell you of the exact proportions of the elements that are used in the composition, for that is a secret that the typefounder never divulges. He may tell you that his type contains more copper than any other, but how are you to ascertain what he says is true if a chemist cannot tell? Let us take for granted that he tells you the unvarnished truth. Does that for an instant enhance the value of his type? Does copper, a comparatively soft metal, harden or toughen antimony or tin, both harder and tougher than copper?

Only by a proper combination of the four metals—lead, tin, antimony and copper—can a perfect type metal be made. Of course, type will wear out. Nature never intended that man should make anything that would not wear out.

Well, while we have been talking, the metal has been mixed and poured into the large pans for cooling.

Now we have a mold, a matrix, and a compound—type metal. The metal is put into a furnace attached to a casting machine, one of our necessary utensils, the mold is attached to the mold-block on the machine, and the matrix is placed in the mold. When the metal is heated to the proper temperature the operation of casting is commenced. Were the metal too cool, it would not run properly, and the face of the letter would be uneven. Were it too hot, the antimony, that hardening and toughening metal, would rise to the top and pass off in the form of vapor.

The handle is turned, the pump in the machine injects the molten metal into the mold and against the matrix, and the letter is cast. Again the handle is turned, and another letter springs forth; this operation is continued until the requisite number of pounds of a letter are cast, then another matrix takes the place of our old friend. The "jets," similar to the projection on an unfinished bullet, are broken off the letters by nimble-fingered lads, and the letters set on long sticks by flaxen-haired lassies, after their older sisters have finished the operation of rubbing two of the sides of our erstwhile acquaintances. By the use of a simple little contrivance, patented and made by our employés, the jets are broken during the process of casting, the letters going into a receptacle in front of the machine and the jets falling into another at the back.

On to the dresser, who makes a groove where the jet was, and leaves the type a pair of becoming feet upon which to stand. He also dresses the two sides, hitherto untouched, by a light movement of a special file or scraper.

Out of the six surfaces, five have been carefully finished, and the sixth side or face of the letter is scanned through a magnifying glass and all imperfect letters thrown aside to be recast. The "height to paper" and the exactness of the body are points carefully examined during the operations of casting and dressing.

This completes the operation, and the type is sent to the dividing room where the proper wrapper and label are placed upon the type for the stockroom.—*Chicago Specimen.*

TECHNICAL NOTE.

The *Papeterie* announces a new lubricator in which caoutchouc is associated with the oil in small quantities. Following is the note on the subject, published by the journal: The lubricating substances in use have the serious inconvenience of not holding to the smooth surfaces, thus rendering it necessary to be frequently renewed. The addition of caoutchouc increases the quality of the lubricator by rendering it heavier and is directly soluble in the oils, mineral or otherwise. It requires only a few grams. This mode of preparation prevents resinification of the oil by heat.—*Gutenberg Journal.*

NUMBERS.*

THE effect of figures not being good in ordinary works, except those of a statistical character, numbers indicating age, time, etc., should be expressed in letters, but dates require the use of figures.

For the hours, it is well to distinguish between two cases: if duration of time is referred to, it is written in letters; but the moment of time, the hour by the clock, is expressed in figures because of its resemblance to a date.

In certain works, as histories, wherein is cited, for example, the numbers of soldiers composing an army, or in geographies giving the population of countries, etc., figures are employed for the sake of clearness and more easily catching the eye in establishing comparisons. Exception should be made of numbers commencing a paragraph or following a period, especially if the period is preceded by figures or if they follow in the same phrase.

We should likewise use letters for the number of pages, articles, paragraphs, verses and other subdivisions unless one is citing corresponding numbers of a work.

Large Roman numerals are chosen for acts, volumes, books, numeral adjectives following the names of monarchs or princes, the corps of armies, wards of cities and Egyptian dynasties; also the plates of engravings, while the figures of engravings are designated by Arabic figures.

Scenes, chapters and centuries take small Roman numerals.

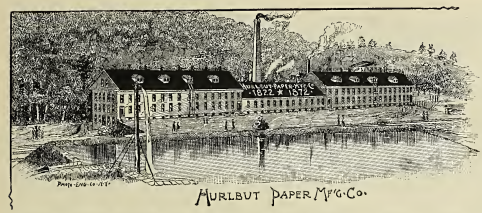
Words indicating units of measure, weight, length, etc., are written in full when they are preceded by whole numbers. In the case of fractions, the whole number is followed by an abbreviation of the unit of measure which is followed by the decimal.

The majority of scientific works employ a comma for separating decimals and a period for the thousands, an example we should advise to be more generally followed. Numbers represented by four figures require no point, as the eye finds no difficulty in reading such numbers.

Degrees of temperature may be noted by the symbol for degree or the word in full. Geographical degrees follow the same rule unless there are fractions which change the unit of subdivision into minutes and seconds.

Percentage, when relating to finance, is best expressed by the symbol, but in a current text having relation to a simple proportion, it should be written in letters.

*Translated from *L'Intermédiaire des Imprimeurs* by Miss Ella Garoutte for THE INLAND PRINTER.



THE PAPER MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. VI.—THE HURLBUT PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The grand old Berkshire hills of Massachusetts are the seat of an enormous paper making industry. The region seems to be especially adapted for the production of paper. Water of a pure quality, so essential to the successful manufacture of a fine quality of paper, is found here in abundance; the air that circulates among the hills is favorable for drying processes; and the streams furnish power for the running of mills—though steam is also extensively used. Thus for many years the paper industry has found lodgment and flourished there; and the mills in the Berkshire hills have won the name of producing the finest paper made in the country.

Very prominent among these mills, and justly celebrated for the excellence of its products is the great factory of the Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company, at South Lee, on the Housatonic river. The officers of the company at the present time are: T. O. Hurlbut, president; H. C. Hurlbut, vice-president, and A. W. Eaton, treasurer. The last named gentleman is also secretary of the East Hartford Manufacturing Company, whose paper mills are located at Burnside, Connecticut. The Hurlbut Company is a pioneer in the paper business. The original mill was erected in 1822 by Owen & Hurlbut, and after the dissolution of that firm, in 1840, it was entirely owned by the Hurlbuts until 1888, when the present company was organized and soon afterward incorporated with a cash capital of $150,000. The principal building is a fine three and five story brick structure that covers more than three-fourths of an acre of ground, heated by steam and provided with automatic sprinklers as a precaution against fire. The machinery equipment embraces, besides all other requisites, eight 500-pound and four 700-pound rag engines, one 80-inch and one 66-inch Fourdrinier paper machines, the whole driven by four turbine wheels, aggregating 400 horse power, and a 150-horse power steam engine. One hundred and seventy-five hands are employed, and the output averages seven tons of paper per day.

The mill runs on classes of paper designed for business and society uses, such as wedding, bond, ledger, linen and extra superfine writing papers. These papers are among its regular lines, and it is admitted throughout the paper trade that they are second to none that are made in quality, texture, color and finish. In addition to these lines, however, the Hurlbut company turns out large quantities of ruled goods, such as French linen papers, Oriental parchment, Queen Anne and Fernside linens. These styles of paper are put up in handsome boxes, with envelopes to match, and have a widely extended popularity. The paper is also made up into tablets. This department is a comparatively new one in connection with the company's business, but, notwithstanding that fact, there is no other paper company in the United States that puts up so great a variety of this class of goods.

One great element in the success of the firm is doubtless the fact that its affairs are in the hands of gentlemen who are not only enterprising business men, in the ordinary sense of the term, but who have also had large experience in the paper manufacturing business and are thoroughly familiar with its minutest details. They are also men who may be depended on to keep fully abreast with both the demands and opportunities of the times. The large mill is thoroughly equipped with the best and most improved machinery, and is conveniently arranged and systematically conducted. It is, too, kept scrupulously neat and clean, and in every respect is a model paper factory. It is the only manufacturing concern at South Lee and in it the people of the village take great pride and interest. There are many charming and romantic spots in the Berkshire hills, and in one of the most charming and romantic of them all the mill is located. Possibly the inspiration gained from such beautiful surroundings has had something to do toward enabling the company to bring out goods of such superior excellence as those herein mentioned.

POLITICAL HONOR TO A UNION PRINTER.

The Los Angeles Typographical Union (No. 174) feels considerably elated by the recent election to the state assembly in the Seventy-sixth district of Capt. F. N. Marion, by the handsome majority of 1,352 votes.

Captain Marion, who served throughout the entire war with distinction in the 14th Ohio, has subsequently held situations of responsibility upon the Atlanta *Journal*, the Toledo *Blade* and Toledo *Commercial*.

Removing to California some three or four years ago, for the health of his family, Captain Marion has, from his arrival, been the highly valued foreman of the *Evening Express*, in which position he has won the esteem and reliance of the proprietors of that journal to a marked degree.

FLUOROGRAPHY.

Fluorography is a process of transferring lithographic or phototypic prints to glass by means of fluorated inks, which, in contact with sulphuric acid, disengages hydro-fluoric acid, which eats into the glass. The pholotype is inked with the following compound:

Soap	50 grams.
Glycerine	200 "
Tallow	50 "
Water	100 "
Borax	25 "
Fluorspar	50 "
Lampblack	15 "

Negatives are taken and transferred to the glass. The latter is surrounded with a border of wax and covered with sulphuric acid of a density of 64 or 65 degrees Baume. After fifteen or twenty minutes the acid is poured off and the glass washed with water and cleaned with a solution of potassa, then washed with water again and dried with a cloth. According to the *Revue de Chimie Industrielle et Agricole*, this is the process that gives the best results.

ALL are aware of the rivalry existing between Mayence, Strasbourg and other cities claiming the honor of inventing the printing press. According to M. Requin, another name must be added to the list, the city of Avignon, whose claim would appear to be well founded. In the register of notaries of Avignon, for the year 1444, M. Requin has found contracts relative to projects for the manufacture of printing utensils—presses, forms and movable type cast in metal. Some attempts were also made at Avignon to put the press into practical use before the date of the oldest specimen of Gutenberg's art. Still it is true that there is no proof that these attempts at Avignon ended in any practical results.—*Gutenberg Journal*.



Geo. W. Morgan, Atlanta. Frank S. Pelton, Chicago. James J. Dailey, Philadelphia. James G. Woodward, Atlanta. W. H. Parr, Toronto. August Donath, Washington, D. C W. S. McClevey, Indianapolis. E. T. Plank, Indianapolis. William Aimison, Nashville. J. D. Vaughan, Denver. William Lambert, Houston, Texas.

ZINC ETCHING METHODS.

NO. X.—FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINTS.

The development depends upon the correct exposition of the print.

When the print has laid for half an hour *entirely immersed* in water (no air bubbles underneath), a slight rubbing of the surface should be sufficient to remove all the ink from the whites in the picture, the lines retaining a complete coating.

Put something under one end of the developing tray so as to raise one end a little higher than the other, pull the print out of the water upon this higher portion of the bottom, take a soft sponge and rub over all parts of the print in a circular, grinding motion, with only just enough pressure to remove the surplus ink from the whites, and until all tint and speckiness is removed alike from the open parts and the minute whites in the shadows.

If the print is overexposed the deep shading will remain closed up to solid blacks, the lines all appear too wide, and if the negative was weak or thin, the general ground will remain coated with ink all over.

If the paper has been sensitized for three or four days, or if it has been exposed to light after drying, it will hold the ink all over and cannot be developed.

If the print was underexposed, the ink rubs off easily from the whites, but the faint lines and dots of the subject all go as well.

Only a correctly timed print can be developed faultlessly, but the limits are pretty wide apart, and especially with good negatives, which can be considerably overtimed without injury to the lines. Different makes of paper makes a difference in ease of development. A soft coating or a thick one on the paper requires longer printing, while a harder coating or a thin one need a shorter exposure.

(N. B.—Water which contains much *iron*, cannot be used for making or developing photograms. Always use *cold* water, winter and summer, as warm water not only makes the coating too soft, but also causes the ink to smear.)

When thoroughly developed the print is rinsed off well to remove all specks of adherent ink, and laid upon a sheet of clean blotting paper. When all the prints are laid out upon the blotting paper, cover them with another sheet of the same, first slightly dampened to prevent any dry particles of paper fiber from adhering to the ink on the lines. The blotting sheet can be gently pressed down with the hand all over, to insure taking up all the water. The prints can now be hung up near a stove or other artificial warmth to dry. In warm weather, the every-day natural temperature will suffice.

If the transfers must be laid down at once, and there is no time to wait for drying them, bathe them from two to three minutes in a solution of chrome alum one part, in water fifty parts. This bath will harden the surface somewhat, so that it does not so easily adhere to the zinc or mash out in transferring. The coating must not be too hard, for then it will not adhere to the zinc at all, and the transfer will probably be doubled. It is better to let the prints dry entirely, then simply hang them up at the window for half an hour (or, if a dark day, longer), whereby the coating is hardened just enough. If there is no daylight to be had, the alum solution must be used, and then after duly drying with blotting paper the transfer is proceeded with. The prints when dried will keep about two days; later, the ink dries and cannot be transferred.



HON. AMOS J. CUMMINGS, M. C.
One of the Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home.

If it is desired to keep the prints ready for transferring for a longer time, it is necessary to lay them in water, or to adapt the ink to the requirement of the case.

To a bottle of the ink add six to ten drops of olive oil, and grind in well; then use this ink for copies which are to be kept some days or sent off by mail. In the latter case, after development, lay upon each wet print a leaf of tissue paper and roll them all up and mail in a pasteboard tube.

If the photogram is to be laid down upon stone, no lighting or tanning with chrome alum is necessary, for then it is necessary for the print to adhere all that it can.

Otherwise the transfer upon stone and zinc is just alike, and can be made in each case upon a litho hand press, or it can be done for zinc upon a roller press, such as heretofore described.

The prints are, if dry, laid face down upon a sheet of clean paper and sponged upon the back until soft and leathery to the feel and slightly sticky on the surface in the whites. They can be left in the damping book a while if needful. And if there are several they can be "stuck up" in the manner described for ink transfers or autographs. The transferring is then the same, with the difference that usually the prints require a little less pressure than autographic drawings. Run through with light pressure, then

again with more, repeat, take off covers and sponge, run through with more pressure, sponge and run through twice or three times with increasing pressure, off covers and sponge till print can be peeled off from zinc.

FOR EXTRA FINE AND CLOSE WORK.

Take a large and perfectly level and smooth plate glass (should be larger than the piece of paper to be sensitized), and rub it over with vaseline; then, with a piece of *Joseph paper* or Berthold's paper, rub it all or nearly all off, leaving only the least perceptible trace.

Sensitize the paper as usual; slip the plate glass, with the vaseline side uppermost, into the bottom of the tray; turn the paper, surface side down, in the fluid, avoiding all air bubbles between glass and paper. Now take the glass by opposite corners and lift it carefully out, with the paper upon it, and stand the plate up to drain for a few moments; then lay two or three thicknesses of blotting paper upon the top of the plate and paper; over these a sheet of smooth paper or a thin card, and take a squillgee and squillgee it down thoroughly in all directions. The paper adheres to the glass and can be put away to dry in a cool place for six to ten hours. It comes off with a surface corresponding to the high polish of the glass, which guarantees lying close to the negative, and gives results in no way inferior to those fine, beautiful subjects made by the asphalt process.

The inking in of the prints is with the same ink as usual, but is done with a little velvet roller, because the wad of cotton would leave too little ink upon the smooth surface of the paper. Lay the copy upon a zinc or glass plate, several sizes larger, and put on a few drops of ink. Let another person, if necessary, hold the two corners of the print down while you roll the ink to an equal, dark gray coating.

The development and transfer follow, as already described.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MORSE & DOWNS, Lynn, Massachusetts. Attractive counting-room calendar.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. Several creditable specimens of color work.

J. A. CUMMINGS PRINTING COMPANY, Boston. Attractive and neatly printed office calendar for 1891.

MORRIS & GRAHAM, Kansas City, Missouri. Neat eight-page circular on "The State of Kansas, and Her Natural Resources."

THE Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company, Hartford, Connecticut. Two or three unique and attractive specimens of invitations.

JENO LEECH, Mansfield, Ohio. Package of every-day jobwork. While there is nothing of a very striking character connected with it, it can safely be classed under the title of first-class, both in regard to composition and presswork.

H. E. JOHNS, with the Oil City (Pa.) *Blizzard* office. A number of meritorious specimens of note, letter and bill heads, folders, checks, business cards, etc., all clean, fresh and attractive, the presswork of which cannot be too highly commended.

RAYNOR & TAYLOR, Detroit, Michigan. "Historical Sketch and Souvenir of Detroit Light Guard Battalion," consisting of sixty-four pages and cover. It is printed on coated paper, and in art-inks of many colors. The advertisements are attractive, and the presswork is all that could be desired.

W. E. W. FELT, Worcester, Massachusetts. Programme of second annual ball of Worcester Typographical Union. This souvenir is one of the most attractive which has come into our hands for some time, and is a work of art of which the firm producing it has every reason to feel proud.

G. C. MCKAY, with Kingsley & Barnes, Los Angeles. A large assortment of first-class commercial work, a goodly proportion of which is in colors. We consider, as an artistic printer, Mr. McKay has no superior and very, very few equals in the United States. In design, execution, blending of colors and general effect his work is simply perfection. Many of the specimens now before us are worthy of all the praise that can be given, because they deserve it.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: George A. Holm, Mansfield, Ohio; G. C. McKay, Los Angeles, Cal.; William B. MacKellar, MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; Alexander J. Mullen, Minneapolis, Minn.; Louis Theyson, representing Frederick H. Levey & Co., New York; H. Bronson, president Cleveland Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. B. Wiborg, of Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edgar H. Cottrell, New York; George D. R. Hubbard, with the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE annual meeting of the Illinois Press Association will be held in the city of Joliet, February 2, 3 and 4, 1891. The indications point to a good attendance. Mr. W. Stevens, president of the National Editorial Association, has been invited to deliver the annual address.

THE Kansas Woman's Press Association was organized lately at Topeka, with the following list of officers: President, Mrs. Emma B. Aldrich, of Cawker City, associate editor of the Cawker *Record;* vice president, Mrs. Mary A. Humphrey, of Junction City, author of "The Squatter Sovereign"; secretary, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, of Lawrence, one of the editors of the Topeka *Advocate;* treasurer, Mrs. Augustus Wilson, of Wilsonton, editor of the Wilsonton *Journal.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. C., Quincy, Illinois: Will you inform me where I can purchase a work treating on zinc etching, half-tone plates, photo engraving, etc.?

Answer.—Write to Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, New York, for a copy of W. T. Wilkinson's work on photo-engraving, etching and lithography. The price is $2.50.

E. W. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Do you know of any book or publication of any kind which contains designs for monograms? If so, where can it be obtained, and what is its cost?

Answer.—We believe L. Prang & Co., art publishers, Boston, publish a work of the character referred to. We would advise our correspondent, however, to secure the catalogue of a wholesale jewelry house, such as Tiffany's, of New York, which probably contains as many designs of monograms as can be found elsewhere.

A. E. D., Portland, Oregon: Will you kindly print the sizes now recognized as "the proper thing" in calling cards? The sizes, I mean.

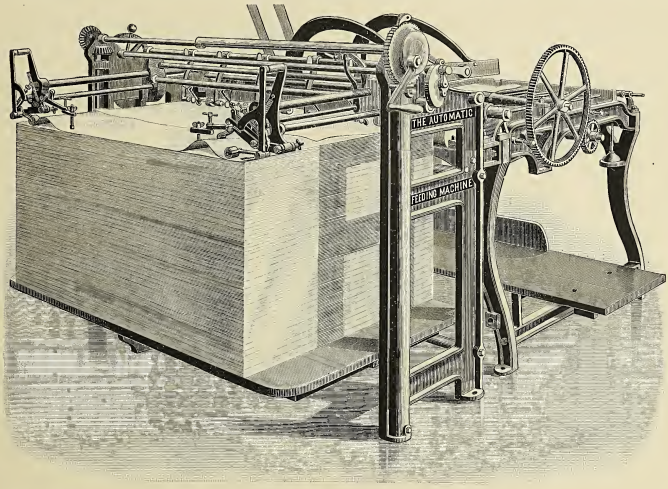
Answer.—"The proper thing" is just what the caprice of the customer wants. There is no absolute rule. From a dozen specimens now before us, no two are alike in size or shape—varying from 4 by 2⅝ inches to 3¼ by 1⅝ inches. The ladies' cards are as a rule, however, longer and deeper than the gentlemen's. You pay your money and you take your choice.

BEN, Toronto, Ontario: Please explain how I should proceed to make a margin on a sixteen-page form of which the sizes of the pages vary considerably.

Answer.—The question asked is rather indefinite. In all forms of sixteens, as in others, there must be a *standard* measure, depth and width, for *the* page. The several pages are or should be made up on the galley previous to being placed on the stone, according to such standard. If one of the pages, for example, contains but a card, the page containing it should be justified and centered according to the standard. On the other hand, if a cut or series of cuts in a catalogue exceeds the width of the page, the *margin* in the form must be reduced proportionately to center them as far as practicable.

AN AUTOMATIC FEEDING MACHINE.

Improvements in printers' and bookbinders' machinery are being invented so rapidly, and so many new machines are being put upon the market to do the work which was formerly done by hand, that it is difficult to even keep track of them, much less investigate fully all their advantages. The automatic self-feeding machine shown in the accompanying illustration is a new invention which is certainly deserving of notice. It is attached to a rapid drop-roller Chambers folding machine in this case, but is also adapted for ruling machines and printing presses. The combination shown in the cut is capable of turning out 35,000 complete papers in one day. Folder and feeder combined, to fold bookwork, will turn out 70,000 single sixteen or thirty-two page signatures in one day, with one person in attendance. The great advantage of this over hand-feeding is readily perceived, the saving being enormous, as the capacity has never been approached



by hand-feeding, as above figures show. Besides the advantage of speed in the use of this machine, its accuracy and regularity in feeding are points greatly in its favor. For ruling machines it can be regulated to feed faster or slower, as required on the class of work being done; and for printing presses and folding machines it is also capable of different manipulation to suit special requirements. To watch one in motion, one would almost believe the machine was endowed with life and had a mind, so carefully, easily and speedily does it feed the sheets. Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York, and 345 Dearborn street and 82 Third avenue, Chicago, can furnish these machines, and parties interested would do well to correspond with them.

THE *Review Industrielle* announces a successor to straw in the fabrication of paper in the husks which envelope grains of cereal. An old superior officer in the French marine infantry, who served in the war of 1870 as auxiliary general, has been studying the matter for some years.

WASTE IN MIXING COLORS.

Not long ago we were passing through a pressroom, and had our attention drawn to a young man who was mixing colors on a slab, with the object of producing a special tone for tint work. He had a troubled air, and his movements were of a kind so clearly indicative of disturbance, that we stopped and watched his proceedings. It was not long before we got the key to the situation. He had begun at the wrong end of his job, by putting in his dark color, and by far too much at that, before he knew where he was going to come out. The result was that he kept on adding white, in a vain effort to work down to the light tone required, and by degrees he had his slab covered with five times as much ink as his job could possibly require. It was at this point that his manner and movements caught our eye, and to save him further anxiety and his employer greater loss, we went over to him and offered a suggestion which he gladly accepted. We took another slab and transferred to it only about a tenth of the ink he had already mixed, and adding white, with just a trifle of bronze blue, some fine yellow and a bit of rose lake, we soon got what he was after, as was proved by comparison with his specimen sheet or copy.

The grand trouble was that he had started off with a nugget of black — the great killer of all transparency in tones — and hoped with this foundation to get the proper darkener for his tint, and at the same time be able to bring out the richness of the other colors he had mixed in with the white and black. He was sorely disappointed, and in his despair he lost his head, and was slapping in his white in almost reckless fashion when his actions attracted us.

Fortunately for him, his original sample or copy had been mixed with a touch of black, and, therefore, did not exhibit that rich luminous, transparent appearance it would have shown had a deep blue been used as a darkener. This fact we had instantly detected as we glanced over his original, and for that reason consented to use a tenth part of his own mixture. Had the copy shown a pure, transparent tone, we would have been compelled to begin

anew from the foundation, using no black whatever, as that always renders a tint opaque and non-luminous.

This young pressman's mishap is a more common one than might be supposed, and a greater cause of waste of ink than anything else, in pressrooms where much color is used. Discretion is called for at every point, and where it is lacking all other qualities are almost useless. Certain it is that the one who has it not cannot be trusted to go alone. Nowhere else is more needed the injunction of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead!"

Let these points be kept in mind when mixing colors:

1. Black, in whatever proportion, will kill the transparency of any color with which it is associated. It will also destroy the luminosity of other colors in proportion to the quantity of it used.

2. If you desire to darken a tint and retain the luminous character of the other colors used, put in a little dark blue of fine quality, and, depending upon the main color you are working with, use a little pure rose lake or other fine red of the aniline class, and a true yellow.

3. If you are using a very delicate tint, and merely wish to slightly deepen your tone, you can do it with a little red, or chrome yellow. Very little practice will show what proportions will give the best results.

Begin with these in small quantities, working up to the deeper shade required. It is easy to add a deeper tone; but if made too dark and non-luminous at the start, no after-working will save the wasted material.

Before leaving this subject, let us advise the young and inexperienced pressman to buy a quarter of a pound or more of the three primary colors, red, blue and yellow, of fine quality, with a pound of white and some varnish; take these home and experiment with very small quantities. He will be surprised at the results he can thus obtain. Such experience is priceless.—*The American Art Printer.*

TRADE NEWS.

The Courier Printing Company, Duluth, Minnesota, has been dissolved.

W. D. Eagle & Bro., printers, Indianapolis, have dissolved partnership.

Burdick & Taylor, printers, Albany, New York, have dissolved partnership.

Alexander & Hancock, printers, Duluth, Minneapolis, have dissolved partnership.

Kussmaul & Shepardson, publishers, Greenville, Ohio, have dissolved partnership.

Sutherland & Burnett, publishers, Portland, Oregon, have dissolved partnership.

Huelster & Shelp, printers, St. Paul, have been succeeded by Goodson, Shelp & Co.

W. D. Jones, printer, Utica, New York, has been succeeded by W. D. Jones & Son.

Kerr & Bird, printers, Philadelphia, have been succeeded by the Bird Printing Company.

The Nelson Printing and Engraving Company (not incorporated), Detroit, Michigan, has sold out.

Harding & Eggleston, printers and paper dealers, Jonesville, Michigan, have dissolved partnership.

The Echo Publishing Company has been incorporated at Houston, Texas, with a capital stock of $10,000.

Seeman & Peters, printers and publishers of the *Evening News*, Saginaw, Michigan, have sold out the *News*.

The Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company, of New York, has been incorporated to carry on a general lithographing business; capital, $150,000, and trustees, Henry A. Thomas, George A. Wylie, Daniel D. Wylie, John B. McGeorge and William E. Laimbeer.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Morning Herald* newspaper job printing and bookbinding establishment has been sold at receiver's sale to the highest bidder.

At Concord, New Hampshire, a commodious and handsome new building is nearly ready for the occupancy of the Republican Press Association's printing plant and offices.

Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, have recently placed Babcock "Dispatch" presses in Hamilton, Ohio, Elkhart, Indiana, Topeka, Kansas, and Duluth, Minnesota.

C. H. Keeler, formerly publisher of the Owega (N. Y.) *Record*, late of Wellington, Kansas, has opened a first-class job printing office at Dixon, Illinois, with good prospects.

Twenty million dollars is said to be at the command of an English syndicate which wants to gobble up all the American typefoundries. That's about a million apiece. Whew!

The Tribune Job Printing Company, Minneapolis, are adding a two-revolution Potter to their pressroom facilities. It is an elegant machine, equal to any kind or quality of work.

T. E. Powell and G. W. Albrecht have incorporated the Powell Printing Company, at Middleburgh, Kentucky, for the purpose of publishing, printing, etc. The capital stock is $25,000.

Mr. E. D. Baker has resigned the position of manager of the Boston branch of the Campbell Press Company, being succeeded by Mr. Jameson, who formerly represented the company at St. Louis.

The office of the Anderson (Ind.) *Daily Bulletin* was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, December 7. More than $8,000 worth of type and presses, $2,000 worth of stock and completed jobwork were destroyed.

The Thompson Company has filed articles of incorporation at Covington, Kentucky, with a capital stock of $50,000, for the purpose of publishing school books. Caius C. Bragg, Charles H. Thompson and others are the incorporators.

The St. Joseph Steam Printing Company, St. Joseph, Missouri, has been absorbed by the Posegate Printing and Lithographing Company. Its capital stock is $50,000. Frank Posegate is president, J. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

The Caxton Press Company, of New York City, has been incorporated to carry on the printing business in all its branches. Capital, $60,000, and trustees, Henry Tompkins, Peter W. McIndoe, Walter J. McIndoe, Arthur L. Root and Frank Durrie.

On November 1, the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of New York, completed arrangements with the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company by which the former became the exclusive selling agents for their presses and folders. They have retained the services of Mr. Walter G. Bennett, a gentleman long and favorably identified with the Stonemetz Company, who will give his personal attention to this department.

The Jaenecke-Ullman Printing Ink Company has secured property in Newark, New Jersey, and begun the erection of its factory, which it expects to have in running order by July 1, 1891. This firm succeeds Sigmund Ullman, of 536 and 538 Pearl street, New York, so long and favorably known as importer of German printing inks made by Jaenecke Bros. and F. Schneeman, Hanover, and French and German bronze powders. The company will manufacture dry colors, varnishes, linseed oil and inks, and proposes to maintain the high reputation already attained by the old firms. The imported goods will also be handled as before. With a large capital at its command, and with the knowledge its members have of the ink and color business, this new company will no doubt make a big success of the new venture.

We acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful brass paperweight from John Royle & Sons, Paterson, New Jersey, bearing a fac simile of the autograph of the editor of The Inland Printer. It is a work of art, and we return our sincere thanks for the royal gift.

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CHICAGO NOTES.

MR. E. O. HICKOK, for many years with W. C. Gage & Son, of Battle Creek, Michigan, called on us recently. He was on his way to Oronoco, Minnesota, where he expects to locate.

THE Chicago Law Book Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of $50,000, to publish law books. Incorporators, W. B. Kelley, J. H. Clement and W. V. Myers.

MR. CHARLES FRINK has left the pressroom of Rand, McNally & Co., where he has been for years, and taken the foremanship of the same department with the Corbitt-Skidmore Company, in the Caxton building.

SHNIEDEWEND & LEE COMPANY, 303 Dearborn street, have accepted the agency for the sale of Richards' celebrated wood engravers' ruling machine. Mr. Richards is giving daily working exhibitions of the same.

MR. THOMAS WING, architect, has prepared plans for remodeling the Rand-McNally building on Monroe street, near La Salle. New halls will be put in, likewise stairways, marble wainscoting and elevator. It will be fitted up especially for printers, bookbinders, etc. The cost of alteration will be about $20,000.

IN the proofroom of THE INLAND PRINTER is a sample of the first paper ever manufactured. Instead of being packed in sheets or rolled on a cylinder, it is wound about a stick of some hard wood in an oblong ball, very much like a ball of yarn. It is older than the papyrus of Egypt and was never used even for manuscript writing, but was the principal material in the construction of the houses of the paper makers. It is an enormous nest, once the home of a colony of paper-hornets.

AS WILL be seen by announcement in our advertising pages, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, typefounders, Philadelphia, will, at the beginning of the coming year, open a branch house, under its own supervision, in the new Caxton building, Nos. 328-330 Dearborn street, Chicago. Practical assistants will be in charge, and a well selected stock of faces constantly kept on hand. All orders will be promptly filled, and due notice of the exact date of opening sent to every western printing house.

COL. T. P. RUNDLETT, for many years past the popular Chicago representative of Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., manufacturers of letterpress and lithographic printing inks and varnishes, is about to remove to New York, to become their representative in the great metropolis. The good wishes of the colonel's many friends go with him — and who is not his friend that knows him? Prosperity to you, colonel, and may the same measure of success which has attended your efforts in Chicago follow you in your new field of labor.

AT a meeting of the Old-Time Printers' Association, held at the office of THE INLAND PRINTER on Sunday afternoon, December 14, it was determined to hold a banquet, under the auspices of the association, at Kinsley's, on the evening of January 17, the anniversary of Franklin's birthday. A. C. Cameron, J. S. Thompson and J. C. Snow were appointed a committee on programme, with the request to report at a meeting to be held on Sunday, January 3. From present indications the event will be a thoroughly enjoyable one, and it is to be hoped that every member of the society will make it a point to be present.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A PAPER mill is to be built at Rapid City, Pennsylvania.

A MILL for the manufacture of print papers is projected at Livermore Falls, Maine.

ARDEN & BROWNE, paper manufacturers' agents, New York, have dissolved partnership.

THE consul at St. Croix, West Indies, thinks there is a market there for American papers.

THE Godfrey & Clark Paper Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been incorporated, with a capital of $350,000, succeeding the firm of Godfrey & Clark, paper manufacturers. The directors of the company are Edward B. Godfrey, Charles L. Clark and Edward C. Godfrey.

THE Sugar River Paper Mill at Claremont, New Hampshire, is filling a large order from Australia.

THE Crescent Paper Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000.

THE Peoria Strawboard Company, of Peoria, Illinois, has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000.

THE North Jersey Paper Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $200,000.

THE Morrison & Cass Paper Company, of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000.

A PAPER mill to cost $270,000 is to be built at Fort Worth, Texas. Dr. Buck, of Illinois, and others are said to be interested.

THE St. Clair Paper Company, Detroit, Michigan, is running exclusively on colored wrapping papers for express use, and finds a ready sale for its product.

A COMPANY to be known as the Eureka Paper Company has been organized at Fulton, New York, with a capital of $30,000. It will engage in the manufacture of paper.

THE Hampden Envelope Company, which recently removed to Dayton, Ohio, from Holyoke, Massachusetts, has resolved to make its daily production 600,000 envelopes instead of 300,000, as at present.

THE Shattuck & Babcock Company, of De Pere, Wisconsin, has been incorporated to manufacture paper. The capital stock is $500,000, and the incorporators are J. A. Kimberly, C. B. Clark and F. C. Shattuck.

THE Ohio Paper Bag Company, Middletown, Ohio, manufacturers of square double bottom paper bags, is using about 30,000 pounds of paper and producing from two to two and a quarter millions of bags from the same, daily.

THE increase in the daily producing capacity of the paper, wood pulp and fiber mills of the country last year was 1,372,100 pounds, or a little more than eleven per cent. The percentage of gain since 1881 has been over 156 per cent.

HON. BYRON WESTON has recently been inspecting the possibilities for a paper mill at Spokane Falls, Washington, in connection with J. H. Bishop, of Minneapolis, and if the enterprise promises favorably a mill will be located there in the near future.

THE Holyoke, Massachusetts, paper manufacturers report the outlook for the winter to be very promising and the demand for paper steadily increasing. All the mills are running to their fullest capacity, and the product is covered by orders for some time to come.

THE Michigan Paper Company, at Plainwell, Michigan, is so crowded with orders for its book and print papers that it has been compelled for several months to refuse orders. Consequently it has determined to increase its facilities. It will erect another building and purchase another machine, with the necessary engines, etc.

THE wood of Newfoundland has been experimented on for the manufacture of pulp by a British company, and favorably reported on. A location for pulp works has been selected in the island, about one hundred miles west from St. John's on one of the southern bays, where the timber is suitable and inexhaustible. It is said that neither pyrites nor sulphur in any form will be made use of in the process, which has been fully tested in Austria.— *Paper Making.*

KIMBERLY & CLARK COMPANY, of Appleton, Wisconsin, have purchased the water power at DePere, Wisconsin, for $100,000. The power is estimated at about 2,000 horses. A considerable tract of land contiguous to the river and power goes with the purchase. The company will erect there next season a two-machine loft-dried mill, to make the finest writing papers. The capacity will be about eight tons daily. A new company will be formed with a capital of about $500,000, to operate the plant, to be called the Shattuck & Babcock Company.



LILLIAN RUSSELL.

Specimen of half-tone plate by BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, made direct from a photograph by Falk, New York.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

F. W. Bail, of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat*, has sold out.

The Coal Creek (Tenn.) *Times* has put in a new press, and enlarged to eight pages.

The Saginaw (Mich.) *Journal* has been increased to an eight-page paper, and looks well.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Sunday Star* has changed its size from a four to an eight page paper.

The office of the Portsmouth (Ohio) *Times* has been removed to its new building on Second street, south side.

The publishers of the New Haven (Conn.) *Union* have begun the publication of a morning edition similar to the afternoon paper.

Editor Scott, of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Bulletin*, got caught in the swim and landed a winner of a seat in congress from his district.

The Boston *Pilot* has been purchased by Patrick Donohue, editor of *Donohue's Magazine*, who owned the property a number of years ago.

The *Young American*, a large, first-class illustrated monthly paper for boys and girls and the family, made its first appearance on December 1, at West Randolph, Vermont.

The *Dominion Illustrated*, Montreal, will get out a Christmas number this year by the Sabiston Lithographing & Publishing Company, the recent purchasers of the above publication.

The Texas *Tribune*, published at Houston, San Antonio and Dallas, edited by Mr. John H. Copeland, has recently donned a new dress, and is now one of the handsomest journals which reach our desk.

The executive committee of the Illinois Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met recently and resolved to establish a daily paper at Springfield to be the official mouthpiece of the Farmers' Alliance.

The *Arkansaw Traveler* has been purchased by the Review Printing Company for $3,150, and the *American Commercial Traveler*, organ of the National Traveling Men's Association, will be merged into it. Opie P. Read will continue as editor and P. D. Benham as business manager.

Ex-Speaker W. F. Calhoun has purchased a half interest in the Decatur *Daily Republican*, which has been conducted since 1867 by J. R. Mosser and B. K. Hamsher. Dr. Calhoun bought Mr. Mosser's interest and will become political editor. Mr. Mosser is not in good health, but hopes a relief from business cares will prove beneficial.

W. F. Beck, proprietor of the *Constitution*, Weatherford, Texas, has purchased the *Southern Horticultural Journal* and moved the plant from Weatherford to Dallas. All the former writers and editors will be retained and additional ones employed, with the intention of improving the paper, if it can be improved, which is doubtful, as it has long been recognized as the leading horticultural paper in the South.

We regret to state that the office of the Chillicothe (Ill.) *Bulletin*, owned by Mr. Frank W. Bailey, was recently destroyed by the destructive fire which recently visited that town. With true western courage, however, Mr. Bailey is up and doing, and the *Bulletin* has made its re-appearance somewhat reduced in size (for the time being), but bright and racy as ever, and in a short time will assume its usual proportions.

The Boston Photogravure Company, 56 Boylston street, Boston, announce that in January, 1891, the first number of the *Engraver and Printer* will be issued. It is to be a monthly magazine devoted to progress in illustration and printing, printed in the highest style of the art, and edited by Henry Lewis Johnson. The publishers' announcement, giving full particulars of the proposed work, will be sent free to any address. The subscription price is to be $2 per year.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

The *Union Printer*, of New York, has again changed hands.

The pressfeeders of Boston have received an advance in their wages from ten to fifteen per cent.

The "Color Printer" will doubtless be ready for delivery before the January issue of The Inland Printer.

The California state printing office, it is rumored, will be presided over, during Governor Markham's term, by A. Johnson, of Sacramento.

The Springfield (Ohio) Typographical Union, No. 117, has amended its scale of prices, fixing the pay of time hands at $15 per week of fifty-nine hours.

Mr. George Desbarats, former publisher of the *Dominion Illustrated*, is now running a first-class book and job office in the Perreault building, St. James street, Montreal.

Bruce Wallace, editor of *Brotherhood*, said to be the organ of the Typographical Union of Great Britain, has made arrangements to give a series of lectures in this country on "Labor Rights."

William L. Bennington, of Detroit, Michigan, who has been making his home on the Pacific coast for the past two years, will sail December 3 for Guatemala, Central America, where a good position awaits him.

The scale for Thorne machines, of which the West Publishing Company has nine, has been fixed by St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 90, for the next six months at 19 cents for brevier and 22 cents for minion.

Frank Beslin, the blind editor, who at one time conducted a paper at Cherokee, and who is now engaged in newspaper work at Salt Lake City, is soon to have a remarkable operation performed on his eyes. This operation will be the transplanting of rabbit's eyes and connecting them with the optic nerves. There are several instances on record where the operation has proved successful.

Mr. Everett Glackin, a well-known and honored member of Typographical Union No. 6, died at his residence, 1254 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday, December 7, aged thirty-seven years. His funeral was largely attended, and a eulogy was delivered over his remains by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, who referred in a feeling manner to the manly characteristics and many virtues of the deceased.

Tickets have been issued for the first grand ball of Boston Job Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, to be held in Odd Fellows hall on Thursday evening, January 8. Wright's Boston Brigade band will furnish music, and an enjoyable occasion is assured. This will probably be the only pressmen's ball of the season, as the Adams and cylinder pressmen have given way this year to their fellow-workers on job presses.

A party connected with the Montreal *Herald*, in sending us a recent copy of that sheet, asks us what we think of its mechanical execution, and points to it as an evidence that it is independent of the members of the typographical union. To be frank, we think it is one of the most abominable specimens of typography it has ever been our lot to examine, and that the botches employed thereon have yet to learn their A, B, C's in a printing office. No charge.

Here is what the *Metropolis* says of the new composing room of the New York *World:* "There are two elevators, way down on the Frankfort street front, and these run, laden with compositors, straight up, without stop, to the thirteenth floor, which is set apart entirely for the typesetters. Two hundred and thirty cases in all are here provided, and here both morning and afternoon editions are set up. This apartment is eighteen feet high. In one narrow gallery sit a dozen operators, each ticking a telegraph instrument which is connected with the Western Union building, and so open to the entire world of wire. Another gallery has the proofreaders — a lynx-eyed army of thirty. Every kink and knick-knack of the art can be found in that composing room, and with

eighty columns of "want" ads to set and arrange after "time" is called, and a twelve-page paper of news to get up afterward, matters must needs move with genuine lightning celerity. In one corner of the room the matrices are made from the forms and the light paper casts are dropped to the lead foundry below, instead of the heavy, fragile forms crawling slowly down and up, as heretofore."

THE following interesting queries and answers were recently printed in the Boston *Daily Globe*:

1. What is considered a fair day's work for a compositor, and a day of how many hours?

2. What is about the average pay, and how is it rated?

3. Is there a greater number of male or female compositors?

1. In a book office, 6,000 ems solid matter, completed—i. e., set, corrected and distributed—is considered a fair day's work in a day of ten hours. Of course there are many who can do more, but there are a great many more who cannot do as much.

2. From $15 to $18 per week of fifty-nine hours. Most of the printers in book offices, however, work by the piece at 40 cents per thousand.

3. There are about four males to one female at work at the printing business in Boston.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BLACKENING the nose and cheeks under the eyes has been found an effectual preventive of snow blindness, or the injurious effect of the glare from illuminated snow upon eyes unaccustomed to it.

THE *Scientific Press* calls attention to a paper tough as wood and being made by mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making gas pipes, boxes, combs, for roofing, and even, it is added, for making boats.

A PITTSFIELD, Illinois, inventor is reported to have invented a new form of folding type-case stand. This stand is formed of hinged side-bars and cross-bars combined with a skeleton frame adapted to be detachably held upon the cross-bars and flexed laterally, to produce a simple and light folding stand which may be readily opened and compactly closed, and when in use will hold the type-cases in convenient position for a standing or sitting compositor.

THE twelve square boxes directly in front of the compositor, containing the letters a, c, d, i, m, etc., will hold about two pounds each. The boxes half the size of the "a" box will hold fifteen ounces each, containing the letters f, b, g, l, p, etc. The small square boxes containing the letters k, j, q, etc., will hold six ounces each, the "e" box three pounds and the cap case five ounces to the box. The best way to order sorts for display type is to do so by "irons." A typefounder's "iron" is about twenty pica ems long.—*Pacific Printer.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $20; job printers, per week, $20. The state work has opened up, and quite a number of extra men have been put to work.

Baltimore, Md.—State of trade, good; prospects, pleasant; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. The *Evening Globe* has ceased to exist on account of conducting a non-union office. A new paper (the *World*) has started, with prospects of success, employing fifteen union printers.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $12.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Grand ball occurs January 28. Proceeds to be devoted to entertainment of visiting delegates, June next.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. The late financial secretary's report was the first since the union was chartered that was reported in full and paid up to date. No. 75 elected new officers at its last meeting.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Bookwork has been brisk during past month. The *News and Courier* issues a twelve-page paper during session of legislature. The *World* (non-union) publishes advertisements at half-price as an inducement to people to advertise with them.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, dull; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business is at a standstill here in book and job offices. There are quite a number of idle printers. Would advise tourists to steer clear, as there is nothing in sight.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. Legislature elects a state printer in January, and it was supposed the *Monitor* office would get the job, as it has been in Manchester for six years, but recent actions of Senator Chandler have so hurt his popularity that he has no chance for the state work. It amounts to about $20,000 per annum.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. All the job offices have had plenty to do, and winter prospects are flattering. The Dayton *World*, a new Sunday paper, made its first appearance on November 30. E. W. Hanley is the proprietor.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20, fifty-three hours. Banks Hall, for years foreman of the *Republican* job office pressroom, has opened a pressroom on his own account.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; job printers, per week, $13.50. F. C. Tolan, formerly of the *News* jobroom, has gone on the road for the Ft. Wayne Newspaper Union, and is doing well.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Jobwork rather quiet and newspaper work fairly good.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. F. W. Ball has sold the *Democrat* to Hon. T. M. Weston, late chairman Democratic State Central Committee, and will take possession January 12, 1891. Mr. Weston will improve the plant greatly, will put in a perfecting press, take full telegraphic reports, add more cases, and in every way make it a first-class metropolitan sheet with all modern improvements.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work is fair here just now, and the prospects are that when the state work begins, which will be in a few days, there will be work for all.

Houston, Texas.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. There are twenty-five "subs" and eighteen "regs" on the *Post*, the only daily giving out work. Tourists would do well to stay away for a while. Daylight work is worse, and prospects "worser."

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. Notwithstanding rumors of typesetting machines, work in all branches of trade is good, two daily papers having increased their force, one, the *Sentinel*, having made a partial change of ownership, and announcing a change from a 4-page to an 8-page paper. Bookwork has also picked up since last report, all regular men going on and some transients also.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents or $13; job printers, per week, $13. While work has been good, there has been no lack of men. The *Morning Patriot* was sold November 15 to a stock company, with W. H. Turner as manager and E. W. Barber as editor.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Another new paper to be issued monthly, called the *Paradise*, in the interest of Florida. If favorably received, will be made a weekly. All union printers in town are working.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. Town rather crowded. The *Sunday Sun*, weekly, employing nine men, was unionized last week. Rumor says that the *Journal* has been sold to Louis Hammerslough, president of the Globe Newspaper Company. If so, it will become a union office. J. B. Merrigan has been succeeded as foreman of the *Globe* by W. J. Winfield. "Barney" has gone to Chicago.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Printers are in demand here, there being more work than can be turned out. It will last until about January 1.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, $12; job printers, per week, $12. The work is not very good here at present, except in our job offices. How long it will last no one knows, as this is holiday season. There are plenty here to do the work. O. M. Hand our recording secretary, resigned, and has moved to Chicago.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. Mr. Josiah Blackburn, managing director of the *Free Press*, who had been ailing for a long time, died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, last month. The remains were brought here for interment. Mr. Malc. Bremner is in charge of the above paper for the time being.

Macon, Ga.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, $15 per week; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $20. The Atlanta *Constitution* has secured the contract for printing the *Christian Advocate*, work formerly done by J. W. Burke & Co., of this city. The present foreman will probably go with it. Three other sits are vacant by the removal.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. *Scottish!*, last Thursday, put on a new dress of agate, nonpareil, minion and brevier, self-spacing; also added three cases.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good after the holidays; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Since my last report the *Evening Union* has started a morning edition and the *Morning News* an evening edition, thus giving permanent employment to eight of our casually employed members. It is hoped both enterprises will be successful. It makes prospects brighter in this city.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18, $20. Work has only been fair the past month, with a sufficient number of men to do the work.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Reports from forty-two offices show: Six, brisk; thirteen, medium; six, as usual; ten, fair; and seven dull. *Press* and *Item* are non-union tariff sheets.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. "Tourists" need not come this way.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $12. The long looked for republican daily paper will probably never materialize, as it has been talked of for over three years, and nothing has yet come of it.

San Antonio, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. H. N. Potter, a consumptive printer who arrived here with a Memphis (Tenn.) card, died on November 26, and was interred by San Antonio Union.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, duller; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There is some prospect of a change in the management of some of the newspaper offices, thereby advancing the cause of the International Typographical Union.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, unchanged; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Nothing to report further than that everybody seems to be getting enough work to satisfy present needs. Number of members end of last month larger than usual.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business is good, but plenty of printers to fill all demands. Job offices are having plenty to do. The *Leader* is the name of a new morning daily; it is a mammoth affair—three-column folio.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, $10; job printers, per week, $10. It is understood the *Daily Telegraph*, of this city, has been purchased by C. W. Weldon, M. P. for St. John, for about $15,000. The *Daily Sun* has increased its size from four to eight pages, which will be continued till January 1.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. During the month of November there was a manifest collapse in the printing trade here, added to which there has been a large number of arrivals in the city; so that, taken altogether, the outlook is not encouraging.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, exremely dull; prospects, poor until after January 1; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Scale on Thorne typesetting machines, 19 cents for brevier, 22 cents for minion.

Syracuse, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Annual election of officers took place December 7, resulting as follows: James M. Lynch, president: J. C. Cooley, vice-president; Fred A. Ward, financial and corresponding secretary; John A. Davis, recording secretary; George T. Lay, treasurer; Thomas Joslin, sergeant-at-arms.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Legislature meets next month. Business likely to boom then.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, excellent; prospects, cheering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. Work in the city for the past month or two has been flourishing, business in the job offices being exceptionally good. Idle printers have been a scarcity of late in Utica, which has imparted an air of cheerfulness to members of the craft, in view of the approaching holidays.

Vancouver, B. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. Vancouver lost one of its oldest members recently, Mr. E. W. Evans, of inflammation of the bowels. No. 226 showed its respects by turning out to a man.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. State of trade is fair with plenty of printers for all demands.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair to good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Evening Journal* has suspended. Two new weeklies in November. Town full of printers at present.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. Annual election of officers, December 7, resulted as follows: President, George Van Wagoner; vice-president, Frank E. Brown; recording and corresponding secretary, John F. Duggan; financial secretary, William F. Langill; treasurer, Aaron M. Gould; sergeant-at-arms, P. J. Jennings; trustees, Henry B. Berry, Frank E. Brown, John F. Duggan. Annual assembly of 165 held Tuesday evening, December 9; success both socially and financially.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

F. W. THOMAS, of 241 Superior street, Toledo, Ohio, has sent us one of his pamphlets, entitled "Twists," which shows what can be done with brass rule in an ordinary printing office, in a practical way, and with a simple tool. The book is neatly printed, and the designs and instructions such that any one desiring to acquire the art of "twisting" can gain many points with very little study. Send for a copy. Price 50 cents.

SOME months since Messrs. Julius Heinemann & Co., of 52 Madison street, placed one of their new iron stands in the office of the Henry O. Shepard Company, 183 Monroe street. This frame is one of the strongest and best yet made, its rigidity, lightness and strength commending it on sight. As showing the favor with which this frame is looked upon it is only necessary to say that Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have discarded all their wooden frames and bought an entire outfit of the Heinemann stands for their new building. The stands are adjustable so that the cases can be drawn out from either the front or back as desired.

REMOVAL—MONTAGUE & FULLER

Montague & Fuller have removed their New York office, stock of machinery, parts and supplies, and shop, from their old quarters on William and Beekman streets to 28 Reade street, between Broadway and Elm street. At their new place they have a much larger store, and, with the basement, etc., get about three times the amount of room they had at the old location. The move was made necessary by the largely increasing business of the firm, which could not be handled to advantage at the old stand. The present location is much more convenient to find, particularly for city trade, and with the increased facilities the firm can serve their customers more satisfactorily than heretofore. Read the list of machinery handled by them, on page 263.

REGARDING A SCHEME.

Under the above caption, a recent number of *Latham's Red Book* publishes an interesting account of the steady rise and phenomenal success of the now well-known house of Geo. H. Benedict & Co., map and wood engravers and electrotypers,



Chicago, a cut of whose building we present to our readers herewith. If space permitted we should be glad to give the article entire, but owing to the unusual amount of matter crowding our columns this month we cannot do so. The story is told in a way that cannot fail to interest one, and when started on it the reader continues to the end. The "scheme" of the house, from the time it started up to the present time, of doing exactly what it advertised and agreed to do, has worked so well that their establishment has grown to such an extent that the building shown in the illustration is necessary to carry on their immense business. When it is considered that but a few years ago the firm started in one room, and now occupy this substantial structure, it will be acknowledged that there must be merit somewhere. Orders for map engraving by the wax process, photo zinc etching, and electrotyping can be handled in a manner that few houses can equal. The electrotype plant, recently added, enables the firm to look after work more closely than when they had to depend on outsiders to do this portion of the business, and to get it out when promised. On page 256 of this number is shown a specimen page of the work of Geo. H. Benedict & Co. Out-of-town customers as well as those in the city are invited to send in their orders. They will be well looked after.

BOSTON PHOTOGRAVURE COMPANY.

We acknowledge receipt of a catalogue of illustrations, ornamental designs and initials, recently issued by the Boston Photogravure Company, 56 Boyleston street, Boston, Massachusetts, which contains samples of the work produced by this firm. The designs are original in character, the execution the best, and the assortment one from which many useful cuts can be selected. Every printer who wishes to embellish his work with tasty cuts and ornaments, should not fail to secure a copy of this catalogue and make his selection. The making of half-tone, relief plate and mezzotype engraving, on both zinc and copper, is not the only work done by the company. As the name indicates, the firm produces some of the finest photogravures ever turned out, and makes a specialty of gelatine and fine cut printing. The latest efforts of the Boston Photogravure Company have been in what is called the French color process, used with such success by several French illustrated periodicals, as *Figaro* and *Paris Illustré*. That America is not far behind European countries in this process is clearly shown by an examination of some of the recent designs of French color work produced by the Boston company. In fineness of gradation of tints, in softness, in perfection of register, plates printed by this process excel any we have ever seen. The Inland Printer will show several colored inserts by this new process, and also some plates in mezzotype and half-tone, which will be looked forward to with much interest by its many readers in all parts of the world.

WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHART.

This is the appropriate name of a work just issued by Mr. James White, of the Illinois Paper Company of Chicago, a specimen page of which is presented in the present issue of The Inland Printer. So far as we know, nothing of the kind has heretofore been available to the trade, though the want of the information imparted therein has long been acknowledged; and we are sure that when its value is duly appreciated no progressive printer will fail to secure a copy. In this connection we cannot do better than publish the following explanatory remarks, as given by its publisher:

"The frequency with which printers are obliged to experiment on the press for the purpose of showing customers the appropriate color or colors of ink for a given shade of paper, or *vice versa*, prompted the production of this work.

"Care has been taken to avoid in it the use of colors not easily obtained, the end desired being to establish a permanent guide for daily use in even the smallest office.

"The colors as shown on the white, or No. 1 specimen, are exactly the same as used throughout on all, the only difference being that the quantity of ink is necessarily regulated to suit the various surfaces of paper.

"On the next leaf will be found a list of the colors, the order in which printed, the different combinations, the manufacturer's name and the cost of each color.

"The stars are so arranged that by selecting any one of them, and covering the balance of the printing, the effect produced by such single color can be seen."

The colors used are as follows: Red, brown, green, blue and black, which show on each specimen thirty-two distinctive effects; and as the work contains seventy-three leaves of different colored papers, our readers can form an approximate estimate of the almost exhaustless results produced. The cost of the work is $1, but it is cheap at ten times the amount. We advise every printer to send for a copy to the Illinois Paper Company, 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

GEMS OF ART.

A. Zeese & Co., 341-351 Dearborn street, always in the van, are now making a specialty of fine engraved plates for use on the ordinary printing press, which they claim enable printers to compete with lithographers, the result of which, when properly printed, so closely resembles work from stone, that the difference is hardly discernible. The reader can judge for himself of the merits of the claim by referring to the beautiful specimens of this work shown on page 281. These plates are called lithogravures, which title we think is correctly bestowed.

ANOTHER STEP IN ADVANCE.

The cut on page 232 illustrates another progressive step in the manufacture of printers' rollers, by Mr. M. F. Bingham, of this city, and must commend itself to the common sense and approbation of every progressive printer. As the old hand press was superseded by the introduction of improved printing machinery, so old, imperfect methods of roller making must give way to the magnificent and progressive inventions of the Binghams that have been successively illustrated in the pages of The Inland Printer. The attainment of their ends, however, has not been accomplished without worriment and expense, some idea of which may be realized when we state that all the machinery for the construction of these machines had to be specially made in the first place, and then made over several times, before the desired results were accomplished, and the cylinders themselves rebuilt thrice before the defects

discovered were remedied. As Mr. Bingham puts it, "It seemed that some obstructive demon was continually dropping obstacles in my path. One difficulty would no sooner be surmounted than another would be encountered. It made the cold sweat stand out on my forehead, and my heart sunk within me, when I was compelled to pay check after check for labor and material, and see them all go into the scrap heap. But I knew I was right, and that time would vindicate my ideas. I have triumphed, although at the expense of nerve and a depleted pocket-book. For two years I was on the rack, and don't want any more of it. In fact, the machinists' bills alone would have proved a competency, if well invested." Too much credit cannot be awarded him for his persistency and pluck in sticking to the work till accomplished, and his reward should be a substantial recognition by printers who appreciate a good thing when they see it,

but a continuous, endless roll of paper is run through the press on a smooth and even tension, striking the proper forms and receiving the desired colors to a mathematical certainty — what printers call register — at the same time automatically doing the bronzing of print, and delivering the job at the end of the press cut to the measured size. Two-color work was never before done on the two sides of the paper by *one impression* at the same time, as the newspaper press does its work. The Rockstroh improvements accomplish this work easily and neatly, saving a large percentage by the abundance of work in short time."

If the company can do what is claimed in its prospectus the invention is certainly one of great importance, and further developments by it will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Parties interested can obtain fuller information by addressing the company as above.

ONE OF BOSTON'S ENTERPRISING HOUSES.

The accompanying cut shows the building occupied by H. C. Hansen, 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts, whose push and enterprise are worthy of more than passing mention. Soon after the great fire in Boston, in 1872, when all the foundries in that city were nearly destroyed, Mr. Hansen decided that to meet the demand for type and printing material in New England, a new foundry, with improved facilities, was a necessity. He accordingly established the foundry which today is in such successful operation, and which we take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to at this time. All the tools, molds, matrices, and other appliances, used by this foundry, and nearly all its machinery, with many improvements and inventions of his own, have been made upon the premises by the most expert mechanics. Mr. Hansen manufactures brass rules, circles, ovals, dashes, quads, spaces, leads, slugs, metal furniture, quotations, pin-hole perforating machines, and other articles used by the printing trade, all of which he can supply promptly. The *Typographic Supplement*, recently issued, shows some very useful faces of type made by this house, and other material for sale. Every printer should have a copy. Send for it, and for the specimen book of 1889. Notice Mr. Hansen's full page advertisement on page 257.



NEW COMPANY FOR COLOR PRINTING.

Subscription books are now open for subscribers to the capital stock of the proposed Photo Color Printing and Engraving Company, limited, 10 Little Hull street, Brooklyn, New York, a company which has recently issued a prospectus setting forth what it proposes to do. Mr. C. F. Rockstroh, one of the incorporators, has several inventions and processes by which blended color work can be produced easily, rapidly and successfully at one-tenth the cost of the lithographer's method. Among other things, their circular says: "By the old or lithographic process, each color is printed by the press at one time, and singly, when the paper is taken from the press and allowed to dry before another and different color can be printed, and by such a method no satisfactory artistic blending of different colors has ever been accomplished without great labor, expense and care. By the Rockstroh inventions and processes used by the Photo Color Printing and Engraving Company, limited, the *printing* process will do the finest lithographic work in almost any number of colors harmoniously variegated, and this by one single impression. The printing press with the Rockstroh improvements requires no feeding process of *sheets* of paper,

A PRESSMAN WANTS A SITUATION. Any kind of press. Has had charge of pressroom of large job office for over twelve years and manager of same office for over four years. Served his time in the jobroom, but is a little rusty there. Permanent position. State wages. City preferred. Address "R," care INLAND PRINTER.

COMPOSITORS—Send 10 cents for patented copy holder. Agents wanted. GEO. W. BANTA, 792 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

EVERY YOUNG PRINTER should have a copy of Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages. Price, $1. Also by the same author, "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, Box 1061, Oneonta, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them.

FOR SALE—Splendid job printing office and bindery in a large and thriving southern city. Thoroughly equipped for any class of work. Terms reasonable, and a bargain for anyone desiring a well established business in a mild and healthful climate. Write for full particulars. Address "A. B. & C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

OF COURSE!—We can give them away, but we have only a few more of the complete unbound sets of "American Printers' Specimen Exchange" (4 volumes) at $3.75. The balance, 10 volumes, we are going to bind and hold at $10 each, and they are worth twice as much. ED. H. MCCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a pressman of many years' experience on colored and general work; has worked on all classes of German, French, English, Belgian and American presses; has also had several years' experience on power plate printing machines; has had charge of office with thirty-two machines; has also traveled for ink and color manufacturing house in South America, Europe, and the western territory of the United States; is willing to go anywhere; speaks English, German and Spanish. Manufacturers or employing printers wishing such a man can hear more by addressing "HUSTLER," care INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIMENS CHEAP—Full unbound set (4 volumes) of the *American Printers' Specimen Exchange*, at $3.75 by express; or one sample volume (no choice allowed) at 60 cents, postpaid, and the balance of the set at $1.10 per volume, postpaid. Will then bind one or all the volumes at $2. ED. H. MCCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

USEFUL Wrinkles and labor-saving methods in pamphlet stitching and covering, and binding of checks, receipts and other light work. 50 cents. Address J. FEUDNER, Rushville, Indiana.

WANTED—A second-hand lever paper cutter, 25 to 30 inch, in good order. Address A. FRESHL, 149 Kansas street, Oshkosh, Wis.

WANTED—Photographer for relief line etching. Only those who can furnish A1 references answered. Address BAKER & RANDOLPH, Indianapolis, Indiana.

$10,000.00 NET PROFIT in last three years has been made by this office. Books open for inspection. $2,500.00, half cash, buys the plant, good will and a fine 10-room house in county seat town. For particulars address Drawer 15, Lakota, North Dakota.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

MANUFACTURED UNDER PATENTS 237,825 AND 240,099.

THE CUSSONS CALENDAR PAD

REQUIRES NEITHER EYELET NOR WIRE STITCH,

But simply has to be glued or pasted to the calendar card. Small sizes ready gummed and as easily attached as postage stamps. Manufactured by special machinery, and cost no more than the common kind. Twelve sizes now ready.

CUSSONS, MAY & CO., Glen Allen, Va.

ESTABLISHED 1860. INCORPORATED 1877.

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CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.





THE NEW SIDE-GAUGE.

FOR ALL JOB PRESSES.



FIRST ever invented for the purpose, and offered to the trade at so low a price as to make it look as though it was a sham. But it will do wonders, and when we think how often we have wanted a side-gauge that we could use without dispensing with the gripper, we are surprised that it was not thought of before; and then to be presented in such a simple form, and in a single piece of metal! It can be crowded right between the gripper and the tympan without smashing, losing its elasticity, or bearing off the gripper. Don't you believe it? You will as soon as you try them. You will also find in them many more uses too numerous to mention in an advertisement; and all for the small sum of

75c. per Dozen, assorted shapes. 25c. per set of three.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND BY THE INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER,

E. L. MEGILL, 60 Duane Street, NEW YORK.

ASK FOR THE FLEXIBLE GAUGE PINS.

WHAT IS SAID OF STEEL FURNITURE.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 1, 1890.

MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO., Middletown, N. Y.:

Gentlemen,—The larger sizes of your Steel Furniture work in so well we are anxious to have the order completed, and would ask you to hurry forward the small sizes. Yours, etc.,

GUGGENHEIMER, WEIL & CO.

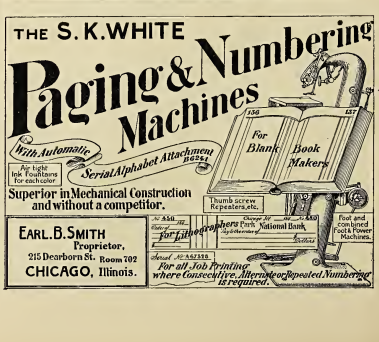


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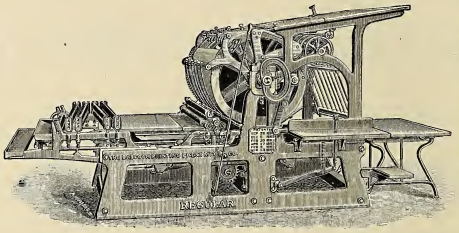
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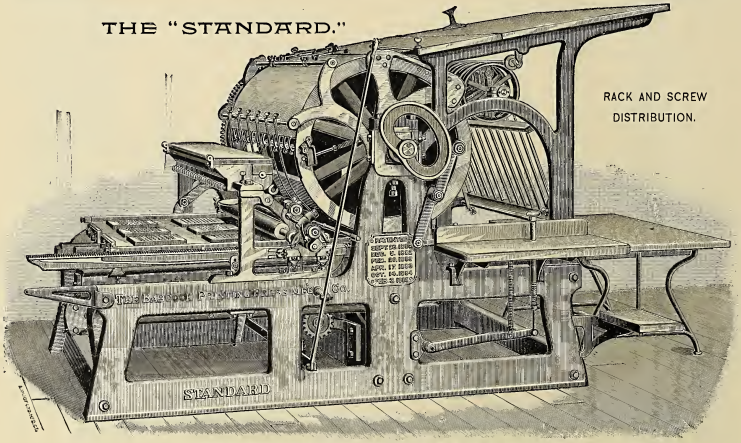
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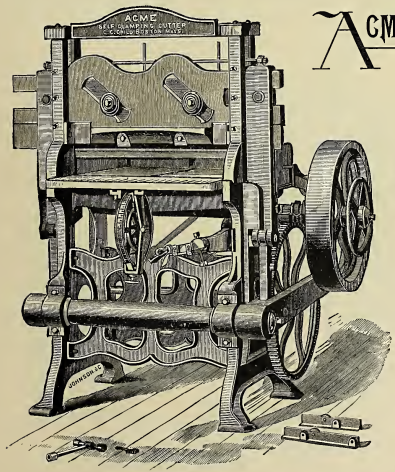
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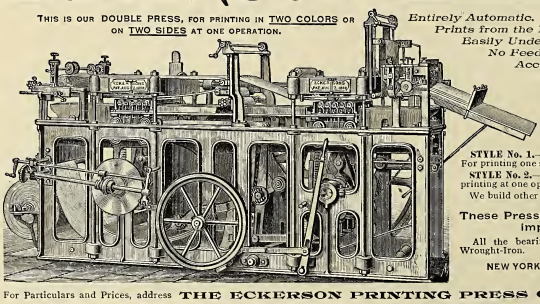
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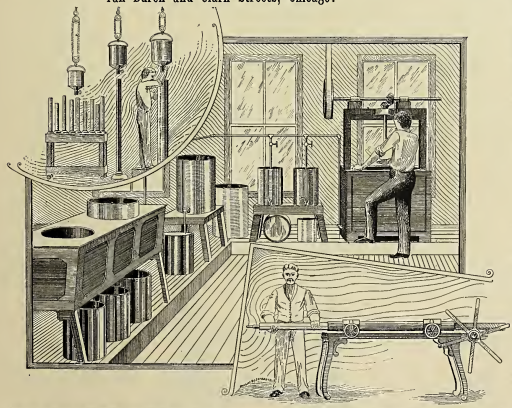
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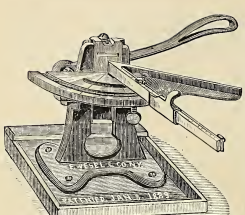
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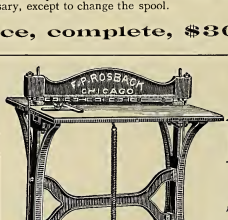
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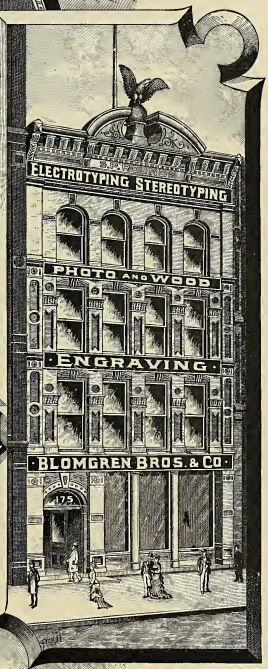
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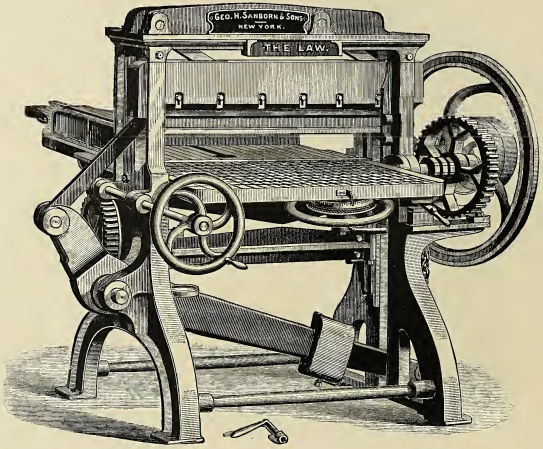
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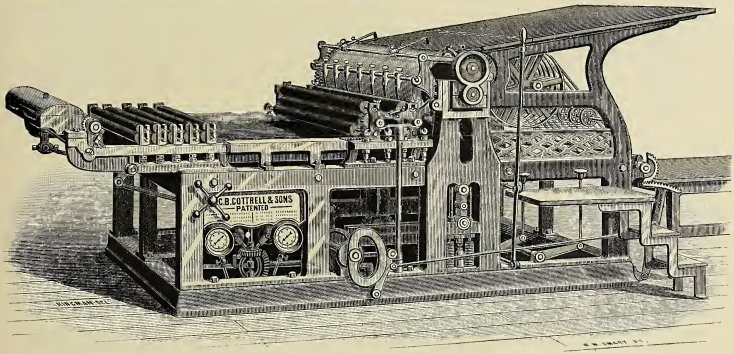
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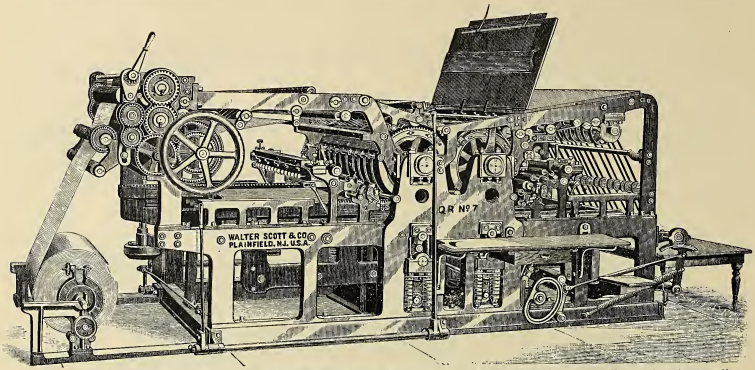
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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 4. CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1891. TERMS: { $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. X.—BY A PRESSMAN.

A CORRESPONDENT dating from York, Pennsylvania, in the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, in referring to an assertion made in one of these papers, that a vibratory attachment to distributing rollers set at right angles to the motion of the bed of a cylinder press, would do away, to a great extent, with the grinding of the face of the rollers, says: "The evil could not be easily remedied by a vibratory attachment. When the bed of a cylinder press is moving back to take the impression, the angle rollers are turning in that direction, and before they have time to stop they are caught by the bed and turned in the direction the bed is then moving." * * *

It is evident that your correspondent is not familiar with the use of the iron riders to be used on top of the angle rollers, which are furnished with all the leading presses of the day. By their use the motion of the angle rollers ceases the instant they lose contact with the distributing plate, except when they are very old and hard.

If the cause of the chipping or grinding referred to comes from the uneven distribution of the driving force, i. e., the contact between the roller and plate occurring at one end of the roller before the other, then I think that my former proposition, to place the rollers at right angles with a vibratory attachment, would be the best remedy. If, on the other hand, it is the transmitting of motion to the rollers by the plate that causes the trouble, it could be done away with by furnishing positive motion to the rollers so that they would be in motion in the proper direction when the plate strikes them. No doubt this latter is the process our friend is going to patent. If he succeeds in removing this obstacle to good work he will have deserved well of his fellow pressmen. But let him not build too great hopes on pecuniary success from his invention.

* * *

How to produce the best results from a limited grade of supplies, such as ink, etc., under adverse circumstances, is one of the problems which is continually confronting pressmen. Not the happy-go-lucky kind, but the thoughtful, conscientious, and possibly artistic pressmen, on whom the future of our craft so largely depends. Suppose such a man is given a job containing a quantity of illustrations on good paper, and an inferior ink. Of course he will not succeed, not through any fault of his, but through the want of knowledge on the part of the responsible party. Equally, of course, he will be blamed for the failure, for the mediocrity that could expect the best results from inferior materials is incapable of making allowances for the victim of its shortcomings.

A very frequent cause for ill-success in fine printing, especially at this time of the year, is the great variation in temperature, against which most pressrooms are very ill provided. There is probably no other craft that is so dependent on the preservation of an even temperature as presswork. The contraction and expansion of metals, the chemical action of heat and cold on ink, the greater tendency in cold weather to the generation of electricity in paper, all tend in greater or lesser degree to make the life of a pressman anything but a happy one. Why is it that employing printers, who in other matters are in nowise deficient in business tact, do not appreciate the loss, from a money point of view, in neglecting the proper and even heating of pressrooms? There is profit for them in heeding this suggestion.

* * *

In conversation with some ink manufacturers lately, the question of blackmail levied on them by foremen of pressrooms or others in a position to influence trade was brought up. Foreman after foreman was mentioned who was understood to be for sale, until one would almost imagine that the taking charge of a pressroom and retaining honest principles were altogether incompatible. I had known, in a general way, that this evil had attained alarming dimensions, but never for a moment suspected it to be so colossal as these gentlemen reported it. On inquiring why they did not combine for the purpose of overcoming this thieving tendency, I was given to understand that any manufacturer known to take any steps toward honest dealing

would lose his trade. Besides, one of them admitted it was the employer who paid all in the end. When the percentage of blackmail rose to a certain pitch, sufficient to interfere with their legitimate profits, the quality of the goods had to suffer. Of course the foreman, being in their power, would have to do the best he could to make his employer think that everything was lovely; that the fault lay somewhere else than with the goods with which *backsheesh* was given.

Indeed, I have been informed, on good authority, that this very question was seriously discussed by the members of the National Typothetæ during their late convention at Boston, and that one of them, who had formerly been a pressroom foreman, was loudly denouncing the practice, until he was "called down" by a manufacturer present, who reminded him of his own shortcomings before he became an employer.

In alluding to this matter, apart from my desire to see honesty the rule in printing offices, I am actuated by a wish to so change conditions that the pressmen should profit legitimately by the increased profits to the employer by the abolition of this system. The relations between employers and foremen may safely be left to the business sagacity of the former to settle.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A FOREMAN AND APPRENTICE.

BY A. H. M.

SUCCESSFUL professional or business men when in a reminiscent mood delight to dwell more particularly on the periods of adversity in their career forming a more striking and telling contrast to the possibly brilliant present of their lives. This is not to be wondered at, and each hearer listens eagerly to the tale of difficulties surmounted and how success was won, in the hope that he may gain a little from the experience of the narrator. The garrulous old compositor, too, delights to tell his exploits, and the older he grows it seems the earlier scenes of his life are more in his thoughts, and the little concourse of apprentices and "devils" who listen to his yarns never weary of the old fellow, for he gives them many helpful hints. Our old friend, a type of a class fast disappearing, although getting a little infirm, has brightened up wonderfully the last few months, seeming to shake off a sort of wistful despondency that made his companions regard him with a vague pity. His wife is dead, and his one child, a daughter, is married, but with means so narrow that any slight expense is felt to be a burden. Idleness he can neither afford nor endure, and though a good workman still, he feels that the day of his farewell to the case is not far distant. The cause of his increase of spirits I discerned when I saw him perusing the hopeful news of the Printer's Home in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, and when I spoke to him the wish of his heart was disclosed by his glistening eyes and the flush on his withered cheek.

In jest I asked him how it was that he did not draw his bank balance and retire to ease and comfort. "Ah! boy," said he, "When a man's savings are drained by sickness and death, and the broken bank sweeps away the last of what was painfully scraped together for old age, it is too late a day for hope and reliance in one's own exertions. When the Home is built I shall then have a retreat that will be congenial to me—not shut off from the boys so soon as I quit the case.

"I have been a good many years at the trade now—made big bills as a compositor, have been foreman and proprietor, and have had success in all. The money I made is gone now, though, and through no fault of mine. If I had not been a good all-round workman I don't know how I should have got along. I was naturally careless as a boy, and the foreman was so severe that I thought he had a personal dislike to me, but I can see that man's motives in a clearer light now and know that he was but doing his duty by me, ungrateful and tiresome as I was. We had no magazines such as THE INLAND PRINTER, in those days, to encourage us, teach us, or rouse our dormant ambition, and the foreman's fulminations against us were listened to indifferently as something of too frequent occurrence to require attention.

"There were three apprentices in the office, including myself, and there was one "devil." One day the foreman came into the alley where the four of us were sitting at luncheon and in a peremptory way told us he wanted us to call at his house in the evening. Well, we went to his house that night, and many nights after, and he had a blackboard and a piece of chalk and he made the paths of knowledge smooth to us. He told us he had noticed our little peculiarities in typesetting; that we imitated all the faults of the journeyman whom we happened to be working near, and told us the folly of doing so—that we must learn to do our own thinking, and explained to us the harmony of type faces, the imposition of forms, and all the information he could impart in that way, till we at last appreciated him and what he was doing for us. We all felt a new interest in the trade after about a month spent in this way—and the foreman ceased to be a man upon whom we delighted to impose. I don't suppose foremen nowadays in the big city offices could do as our foreman did, but I think if they combined (the offices, I mean) much could be done to better the present method of instructing apprentices."

As the old compositor finished his explanation, the reflections it gave rise to impelled me to ask him what definite plan he would lay down for improving the instruction of apprentices in the large cities. This seemed to be a subject near his heart, for he said that the amount of instruction he had received from the short term of "schooling" his foreman had given him in the technique of the trade had roused his ambition and placed before him in a strong and sharply-defined light the need of study and close application if he intended to become a competent printer. "I claim," he said, "that if a list of apprentices be prepared by the chairman of the chapels of the various offices in town and a strong effort made to induce them to meet

at some appointed place to hear lectures on the handicraft, a competent printer with a piece of chalk and a blackboard could give them instruction that would be valuable to themselves and their employers. Then, too, a typesetting machine could be easily rented, I think, for so good a cause, and the journeymen make use of this means to meet the coming change from hand-composing to machine typesetting. "The time is ripe, now," said he, "and any further delay is not only needless but dangerous, for the manner of instruction at present removes the apprentice from the guidance of the foreman and hands him over to the control of a man engaged on blankwork, tariffs, or some other specialty, and he, consequently, is but poorly instructed, and as such as he become journeymen and are taken into the union, the scale of merit is lowered and the union card a pledge of competency no longer."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CANCELED WITH HIS LIFE.

A SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENT RECALLS A SINGULAR INSTANCE OF FATALITY.

BY MALCOLM MCPHERSON.

IT all happened in that old-fashioned London inn, the "Cheshire Cheese," which affected the style of a hundred years ago, when Fleet street reflected the glass of fashion and the mold of form. Old-fashioned pictures, chiefly sporting scenes and replicas—and in some cases originals—of Hogarth's famous satirical drawings hang upon the walls, the floor is sanded, the tables are plain, substantial oak, the foaming beakers of ale are served out in old-fashioned pewter mugs, and the steaks, chops and Welsh ra'bits provided by the old white-capped cook are not excelled by any other *cuisine* in the city. Notwithstanding its homely character, the inn—for it is still an inn, such as Falstaff would delight to take his ease in, and the proprietor would have spasms if it were called a restaurant—is frequented by the most notable characters in London. Artists, lawyers, editors, special correspondents, and even judges, whose grave appearance on the bench strikes silence into the multitude who cannot disassociate a powdered wig from the mysterious, awe-compelling force of Rhadamanthus, meet there and exchange opinions about general affairs the world over. When the beefsteak pudding, for which the inn is famous, is opened, hot, steaming and marvelously fragrant, on Saturday afternoon in the center of the front room, the flow of wit begins, and the glow of soul and intellect irradiates the place from wall to wall. It used to be no uncommon circumstance to see George Augustus Sala, with bulbous Bardolphian nose, but withal full of magnetic geniality and enthusiasm, debating with Sergeant Ballantine about the frailties of modern society as compared with the brilliant days when Pericles and Aspasia illuminated the moral and mental atmosphere of Athens; John Augustus O'Shea describing to Baron Huddleston the difference between playing the clown in a Parisian *theatre des varietics* and the passion play of Oberammergau (which, by the way, John Augustus claims to have discovered to the eyes of Europe); or Archibald Forbes narrating his marvelous adventures in the Franco-German war, and the accident by which he came to be the first news-carrier of the fall of Metz.

One afternoon a group of newspaper men were sitting in a corner of the room exchanging experiences, when someone, curiously enough, asked the general question, whether any of them had met with any remarkable cases of fatalism—"kismet," he called it, because he had traveled in the east—on the battlefield. I happened to remember one singular case in point, and as it was really a curious example of the meeting of fortuitous circumstances, perhaps it will interest the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER if I repeat the substance of the story as I told it then, although, for certain reasons, I cannot mention the name of the principal character in the fatal tragedy, but we will call him Lieutenant X.

Lieutenant X. was the son of an English clergyman, and had recently graduated from Oxford University and Sandhurst Military College. He was a brilliant young fellow, full of fun, proficient in outdoor sports, billiards, and fond (too particularly fond) of cards. When he went to India he was attached to the Poona Horse, one of the most celebrated native cavalry regiments in the Bombay Presidency. In a short time he was appointed adjutant of the regiment. This carried him a good deal into society, which, with the fact that he was considered an excellent gentleman rider and therefore in great demand at sporting meetings, led him into expenses which were by no means commensurate with his regimental pay. Consequently, while his intentions were entirely honest, he could not always fulfill his pecuniary obligations, and fell into the hands of the Marwarees or native bill discounters—the natural-born Shylocks of Hindoostan.

One night in 1878, when the trouble between the government of India and Shere Ali, the Ameer of Afghanistan, was spreading broad, dark and threatening across the political horizon, I happened to meet the lieutenant at a bachelor dinner party. In India, "bachelor dinner" invariably means cards. It may be whist, or loo, or vingt-et-un, but at all events it is cards for stakes. On this occasion the post-prandial game proposed was poker, which had just been introduced to that part of the world by a Southerner, who went by the name of Dr. Doolittle. Clement—that was the Christian name of Lieutenant X.—had been making pretty free with the wine, and after calling for several "pegs"—*Anglice*, brandies and soda—he entered the game feeling decidedly "jolly." At first he won, but with each "peg" he nailed into his coffin he became more and more reckless, and his "chits" or "I. O. U.'s" kept flying freely around the table. Curiously, although I was no player, most of these fluttered into my hand. At about three o'clock in the morning Clement called in his "I. O. U's." He knew that he had played beyond his limit and wished to call a halt before his honor was

seriously involved—for a card debt out in aristocratic India is considered a debt of honor, to neglect the payment of which invokes social ostracism. When he saw the chits which I held against him he pressed his hand to his fevered brow, and finally tore them up and wrote a single "I. O. U." for the total amount—£70, or about $350. As he gave it to me on the veranda, where the other guests were sitting smoking their cheroots and sipping brandy and soda, he said to me quietly: "Mac, I'm in deep with the Marwarees already, and I cannot very well draw upon the old gentleman at home for any more funds this quarter. If I pay you I'll have to sell my charger and resign the service, depending upon what I can raise on my commission. Now, I'm in a devil of a hole, old man, as you can see, and"—

"Clement," I said, "don't say another word. Here is your I. O. U., and when you get fixed in funds again you may pay me at any time. Don't let this little thing worry you at all."

At first he protested that he would not take back the paper, and talked about his honor as an officer and a gentleman. I insisted, however, and finally he consented to take back his I. O. U. on condition that he would liquidate the debt within six months from date. As he took out his pocketbook, I noticed that he placed the returned "I. O. U." carefully between a photograph of his father and mother and another of a remarkably pretty young lady—his cousin, he remarked, "the sweetest girl in the world, God bless her." Then he added, as we were parting, "That I. O. U. I have placed next my heart, and it shall only be canceled with my life, old man."

The next time I met Lieutenant X. was on the train, when I was proceeding to Simla, the viceroy's summer headquarters in the Himalayas, to get my passport for the front from the military authorities. At a small station on the road the train was stopped in order to put an officer's charger on board. When all was ready to start, who should stumble into my compartment but Clement. "Hello, old fellow," he shouted, "where are you bound for? For the front? Well, by Jove, I'm in luck." "So am I." "I don't know yet what column I shall be attached to, but I rather think it will be the Kandahar division." For two nights and the better part of three days we were in the train together, and as we were joined by several other officers who were ordered to report for duty at the front, we had a right merry time, singing, joking and laughing as if no shadow of death hovered across our path. I left the company at Umballa, where I had to take the pony dak or government mail for Simla.

Months elapsed. Severe fighting had taken place all throughout Afghanistan. At length reports, at first dim, but finally cruelly authentic, reached headquarters that a British division, under General Burrows, had been surprised and annihilated on the banks of the Maiwan river, fifty miles from Kandahar, by the forces of Ayoub Khan, the youngest son of Shere Ali. A British force brought in the dead officers. The private soldiers were buried where they fell. Among the dead officers who were identified in Kandahar was Lieutenant X. The bullet that pierced his breast had passed through a pocketbook, two photographs and an I. O. U. I looked at the bloodstained relics sorrowfully, and, recalling Clement's exact words on the night we parted in Bombay after our bachelor party, I muttered, "Clement, your debt is canceled—canceled with your life."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

RECIPROCITY IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY EQUITY.

As inventions of labor-saving machines multiply, and methods for conducting business are simplified and perfected, the relations of employé and employer become complicated and more and more a subject of interest to the craft. Any discussion that tends to elucidate the problem or make any more clear the duties of the one to the other should be well received.

It is becoming more difficult each year for the careless, the indifferent and the incompetent to get and retain employment in respectable printing offices, and as a natural consequence greater effort is now made by printers to become thorough in their knowledge of the trade and reliable in the performance of their work. The indifference once so noticeable in the printing office among printers as to whether their work was done in good style and correctly, has generally given way to a desire to excel and to gain a reputation for skill and accuracy among their fellow workmen. This is as it should be, and is greatly to the advantage of "master" printers.

But there is danger that the workman, in endeavoring to perfect himself in a knowledge of his trade and render his services more valuable to his employer, has unwittingly dealt a blow at his individual interests. And right here is where the reciprocity that should exist between the parties fails to reciprocate. Under the old, slipshod, don't-care way of doing work the employer took all the risk. If a job was spoiled or work went wrong, through either accident, carelessness or stupidity of employé, the office assumed the loss as one of the exigencies of business, and it was charged to profit and loss. In later days, however, when printers are doing better and more conscientious work than ever before, and, aided by the devices and appliances of the inventor and typefounder, are rapidly demonstrating the right of the trade to be classed as an art, we find some employers endeavoring to shift all responsibility for accuracy of work to the shoulders of their workmen. Not content to profit by the better service now rendered, absolute guarantees are, by some, demanded and exacted.

This innovation should be met and promptly considered by printers, proofreaders and pressmen. If an employé prove to be habitually careless or incompetent, he should be discharged as matter of course. But the most expert, as well as the most careful, workman will occasionally make a blunder which will escape detection

and, perhaps, entail a money loss more or less serious to the house. It is unjust to say that this loss should be borne by one who does not participate in the profits of the business. It is the duty, undeniably, of the employé to take all due care to prevent accidents, and to avoid errors; but, having rendered faithful service and earned the agreed per diem, his responsibility should end, and when accidents happen or errors occur, as from time to time they will, let the damage be assumed by the proprietor as an incident of the business, and charged to profit and loss.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SCREEN PLATES FOR HALF-TONE PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

NO. II.—BY URANUS HORD, DAYTON, OHIO.

HOW TO DUPLICATE THEM.

IN the December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER we gave a practical process for making a screen plate; and as the originals cannot be used for making the half-tone negatives, it is necessary to duplicate them, and agreeable to promise we herewith give the process.

Readers will no doubt understand that a perfect copy is one in which the lines are opaque from edge to edge, and not blunted from the center out, as such plates can give only poor results at the best. Either dry collodion or gelatine plates can be used, but the former are far superior. To prepare a dry collodion plate, coat the plate with collodion and immerse in the silver bath the same as for wet plate negatives. Drain well and wipe back of plate, and immerse in distilled water until all greasiness disappears; then rinse well under tap and immerse in iodide solution (iodide potassium 2 scruples, water 40 ounces) for two or three minutes. Take out and rinse under tap, and then rinse again with distilled water; let drain and it is ready for the preservative.

PRESERVATIVE.

Take one ounce ground coffee and pour over it ten ounces boiling water; let steep thirty minutes, then cool and filter. Next add about one-fourth of the white of one egg to clear it, and bring it to a boil quickly; let cool; add one-half ounce pure sugar, dissolve and again filter, and it is ready for use. The plate should be flowed twice with the above solution, allowing the first to run into the sink and the second back into the filter; allow the plate to dry spontaneously, but as soon as dry it should be put into an oven and heated to a high temperature to drive away all moisture.

EXPOSURE.

Take an ordinary printing frame, remove the springs and hinge two strips of wood on the back with a latch or hook to fasten the loose ends. After placing the original screen in frame with sensitive plate, replace the back, fasten the wooden strips and secure pressure by forcing small wooden wedges between the strips and back of frame (this is important); if the contact is not perfect parts of the plate will be blurred. The frame should be placed in the end of a box at least two inches larger than the plate and about six feet long, with the open end covered with ground glass and exposed to a northern light if possible. Should a cross-line plate be desired, after making one exposure simply turn the plate so the lines will cross; this will give square transparent dots, and to make what is commonly termed a stipple or dot plate, make an exposure with the cross-line plate, giving at least double the time required in making the single-line exposure, which will cause a closing up of the squares and give a round opaque dot. The exposure in either case can only be learned by experience and will vary from one to five minutes.

TO DEVELOP.

Before developing flow with diluted alcohol (alcohol 1 ounce, water 4 ounces), rocking back and forth until it flows in an unbroken wave, and then apply the following developer:

No. 1.		No. 2.	
Water	8 oz.	Water	8 oz.
Pyro	45 grs.	Nitrate silver	45 grs.
Citric acid	80 grs.	Acetic acid	1½ drs.

Take of No. 1 one ounce, of No. 2 six drams; mix together and flow over the plate. Continue developing until the lines are of proper density, then wash well and fix in clean, fresh hypo. Again wash thoroughly and dry.

A plate prepared by the above formula is very susceptible to atmospheric changes and must be protected. Ordinary negative varnish or plain collodion will positively ruin it, the former tinging it with yellow, the latter causing wavy or creepy lines; but a colorless and moisture-proof coating is applied as follows: Immerse the plate in diluted albumen (white of egg 1 ounce, water 15 ounces) for a few minutes. Carefully drain and clean back of plate, then immerse in silver solution to coagulate the albumen (water 1 ounce, silver 40 grains). Fix in weak hypo thoroughly; wash and dry.

Should you desire to use gelatine plates use any of the standard makes of plates (preferably Carbutt's), and develop according to formula given, exposing in the same manner.

The February number will contain an article on making half-tone negatives, with illustration.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CONCERNING PROOFREADERS.

BY O. S. JENKS.

TO be an efficient proofreader requires talents of a peculiar and distinctive order: a preparation of years, a substantial foundation of general information and wide reading, a quick, discerning eye and mind, and an imperturbable temper. He may or not have "some smattering of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German," which is one of the many requirements laid down by a standard authority, but before all linguistic and literary attainments must be the qualities of firmness and coolness, without which his book-lore will avail him little.

Proofreading has proved destructive to many excellent dispositions. I have known compositors of cheerful

temper who a few months of proofreading rendered surly and unpleasant company. Confined in his "cage" the entire day, with little opportunity for healthful bodily exercise; at work that requires the closest application; subject to a thousand petty annoyances and interruptions, unnecessary questions and unjust criticism; condemned if he "spoils" a job and probably assessed for its cost, while the detection of vital errors for which others are culpable is seldom appreciated or noted, it is no wonder that the average proofreader soon becomes a confirmed pessimist.

He is obliged to affect an air of superior judgment and calm indifference to the importunities and remonstrances of compositors; he becomes of necessity critical of the mistakes of others, and this inclines him to the habit of animadverting on all the evils and shortcomings of society; he becomes a censor of the motives and actions of the great and good, and views all nature through green goggles.

In probably no other trade or profession, fraught with as many cares and responsibilities, is the salary so ridiculously disproportionate to the intelligence and ability required to properly discharge its duties, as in proofreading. Many causes operate to place the proofreader at a disadvantage with those of no greater abilities in other walks of life. He has to compete with young women who have had an experience of two or three years in running down errors, and as for the other essentials of good proofreading—why, the head proofreader will supply them! What is he hired for? Many of these young women work merely to procure "pin-money," and do not intend to make proofreading their life vocation; hence they will accept a salary considerably smaller than is necessary to maintain a man with a family, with the result that the experienced proofreader is compelled to accept low wages or, if he cannot afford to do this, perhaps return to the case.

Proofreaders, as such, have no representation in the typographical union. The trials and suffering incident to strikes and lockouts fall with equal severity on proofreader and compositor, partly because the proofreader's employment depends on that of the compositor, and then the odium of disloyalty to the union would attach to the proofreader should he resume work where a strike was in progress, as it would to the compositor under the same circumstances. It seems a great injustice that the proofreader has no distinct recognition in the union he upholds, in view of the many sacrifices he is compelled to make in behalf of his typesetting brother.

If proofreaders were to meet and reason together, suggestions might be offered looking to the adoption of a definite scale of wages and a clear definition of the requirements and attainments that constitute a person a "proofreader," properly so called; or, at least, more uniformity of "style" and orthography and many other details of their work, wherein their methods are at such variance at present, might be adjusted in such a convention. Whether in the councils of the typographical union or as an independent organization, they would be a representative type of unionism, and their conclusions would be respected.

This topic has been treated of before in THE INLAND PRINTER by one better informed of the needs of proofreaders than myself, but, whether any of the suggestions I have advanced are of any practical value, or should be embodied in legislation by the International Typographical Union, I shall be glad to have seconded the efforts of abler writers in this direction.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"DE KNOW HOW."

BY SAMUEL G. SLOANE.

TWO colored men, so the story goes, were working for the same employer, one at some menial service and the other at some kind of skilled labor. The one doing the skilled work received about double the pay for his services that the other one did. One day they were together and the menial worker said: "See heah, how does it come dat you gits so much bigger pay dan I does, when your wuk's not half so hard as mine?" The skilled worker replied: "I'll tell you, my frien', it's not for de mount of wuk I does dat I gits bigger pay dan you do; it's for de know how."

It is the principle illustrated in the above, and that alone, which enables some printers in an office to receive greater pay than others in the same establishment. Those receiving greater pay do not receive it for any other reasons than those of pure, cold-blooded business principles; they render greater services, therefore, on pure business principles, receive greater pay. They have more to sell, therefore have a greater income than their less fortunate fellow workmen. They possess "the know how" of more things, and of course can turn that knowledge to account for their own profit. They possess powers above their hands. Mere muscle power does not command a high price, for the supply is so great. Everybody has muscle power at his command. A skilled workman can do the work of his unskilled fellow workman, and he would do it, other things being equal, if the returns were greater than for his skilled work. It is only by keeping the price down that the skilled man, the man of knowledge, is kept from following many of what are known as unskilled pursuits. In short, the unskilled workman has to compete with all workers, both skilled and unskilled, while the man with "the know how" competes only with those of his own grade and above. The man at the top has no competition. The man at the bottom has the whole world to compete with. Sentiment would make all men equal, but the God of nature does not.

That it is as hard for the man of small powers to do his best, as it is for the one of greater powers to exert his full strength, will not be denied; but the altruistic saying "from each according to his ability, and to each according to his wants," will hardly obtain while the human nature implanted in us by the creator is allowed unrestrained play. It sounds very nice in sentiment, but does not, nor cannot have an existence in cold fact

under free play of our inborn human traits. Sentiment and cold fact can never go hand in hand unless the sentiment is made to conform to the fact. He that is swayed by sentiment alone, without reference to fact, will very often — in fact, almost always — find himself floundering in the slough of error. A fact is, because it is; it exists as a part of the immutable whole, and all the sermonizing in the world will not change it. Sentiment is always based on things as it would seem desirable they should be, not as they are, and by it many are swayed from the truth and facts and give themselves over to the indulgence of utopian ideas and dreams. Socialism, communism, anarchism, etc., are but the efforts of honest people to put into tangible shape the utopian schemes of sentimentalists for reaching the ideal state of perfection in society. They entirely ignore the cold fact that perfection of the whole cannot exist while imperfections are created in the component parts thereof. Society cannot reach a state of perfection until man individually becomes perfect.

I have digressed somewhat, but it was intentional. I desired to bring out the idea and truth that in all things stern fact, and not sentiment, is the final controlling element. Let the printer who bewails his condition because it is not as good as that of his fellow workman, perhaps in the same "alley," know that the reason lies wholly within himself, though the fault may be one of birth and not possible for him to alter or correct beyond a certain degree. But many, very many times the fault — for fault it is — can be corrected, if not entirely, in a very great degree, by his own efforts if put forth in the right direction. Let him study first himself and then his better paid fellow workman, and note wherein the difference lies. The difference noted, he will always find that it lies in superior natural endowments or acquired knowledge and skill. If the former, he can scarcely hope to reach him with equal effort, but he may by the right kind of effort approach much nearer to him than without it; if the latter, he can not only reach him, but by greater efforts be able to overtake and pass him in the race. With equal natural endowments it is effort and application that win. The race is not always to the swift, however, as the old fable of the tortoise and the hare illustrates, but it should be; when it is not, the cause can easily be shown to be a failure to use the powers possessed. Because one sees he cannot reach as high as another, is no reason for sitting down supinely and allowing the other to gather all the fruit — there is much on the lower limbs you can reach and make good use of. Use the faculties your creator has given you to the best possible advantage, and you will have little cause to bewail your lot among your fellow men. Bear in mind that knowledge is power, which, rightly used, will always command a price and bring a reward to its possessor. The waste I would deplore more than any other is the waste of faculties by a failure to use them. A waste of faculties means the loss of opportunities, and loss of opportunities means the blighting of a life — the destruction of all that is good of a man, the highest of all created beings.

I cannot better illustrate the value of knowledge than by giving in conclusion an occurrence as told by a reporter in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Standard-Union*. It was headed "Paying for Knowledge," and is as follows:

I paid a bill the other day (said a large manufacturer to me) without a murmur, simply because of the way it was worded. My engineer found his hot-water pump would not work, and after puttering at it for an hour sent for a machinist. He bothered with it half a day and concluded it must come apart. I was much annoyed, for that meant stoppage of my factory for a long time. Before I gave the order to take it to pieces some one suggested that a neighboring engineer be sent for, as he was a sort of genius in the matter of machinery. He came, and after studying the pump awhile, he took a hammer and gave three sharp raps over the valve. "I reckon she'll go now," he quietly said, and on putting on steam "she" did go. The next day I received a bill for $25.50. The price amazed me, but when I examined the items I drew a check at once. The bill read this way: "Messrs. Blank & Co., Dr. to John Smith. For fixing pump, 50 cents. For knowing how, $25." Had he charged me $25.50 for fixing the pump, I should have considered it exorbitant. But 50 cents was reasonable, and I recognized the value of knowledge, so I paid and said nothing.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

NOW that the old year is dead and the new one has been ushered in with all the pomp and ceremony attending such an event, it is to be presumed that many a new leaf has been turned, that good resolutions have been again renewed, and that many a young man has started in with the year 1891 with a determination to remain steadfast and true in regard to upholding his good intentions during the year just begun. At the beginning of each year this leaf-turning craze takes possession of the average man whose ideas have become a trifle warped in relation to matters in which conscience plays a most conspicuous part. And many a man who turns over a new leaf at the close of the old year, before the new one advances very far is ready to turn over another, and the reason is plain. He has undertaken a task which he has not the will-power to perform, and, though his mind is imbued with the best of ideas regarding his good intentions, the strain is too great, and consequently he "turns a rule" on his good resolutions, and they soon become a mass of "pi."

Conspicuous among those who "swear off" from year to year are found a number of the members of our craft, who discover at the commencement of each year that their mode of living during the twelve months just closed has been a little too swift, and they aver that their actions should receive a check. Hence the necessity for turning over a new leaf. But it is the same with printers as it is in regard to others, and perhaps a little more so. For a time matters progress swimmingly, and the reformers are soon recognized as little paragons of perfection. But suddenly there is a cloud burst! In a twinkling their good resolutions are shattered to atoms, and they fall into bad habits once more and practice

them with renewed vigor, and this is periodically kept up, until another year rolls around, when the "rule-turning" process is once again resorted to.

Recognizing our weakness or inability to remain for any length of time as extremists in matters which require the practice of self-denial, the question has arisen in my mind, "would not the inauguration of a movement, with moderation as our watchword, be a good thing for members of the craft?" There are a great many things in connection with our business in which the practice of moderation would work advantageously to the ones interested, and would prove a blessing which could not be obtained so easily in any other way.

The first and most important matter in which moderation would have a most salutary effect, would be restraining ourselves from the too free use of that supposed nerve-restoring libation known as the "ardent," the abuse of which has placed a yoke around the neck of many a bright and promising member of the art preservative, ruining his prospects in life and dragging him along in the swirl of misery and vice, and, finally, terminating his career in dishonor and death. To guard against this evil it is necessary that we should endeavor to imitate the example set by the beast, for, strange as it may seem, animal instinct in this particular is more keen than it is in a great many instances in man. A beast seems to understand when he has got enough, and nothing will tempt him to further indulge. Not so with some men, however, for they don't seem to realize when they have received a full cargo, but will continue indulging and overloading themselves when they don't need the stuff any more than a fan is needed by an inhabitant of the arctic regions. So if it were possible for us to cultivate a system of moderation in this respect, it would not become necessary for members of the craft year by year to undergo the chestnutty performance of turning over a new leaf, and the standard of morality among members of the printing fraternity would be much higher than it is at present in a great many localities.

There are other things in which the practice of moderation would have a tendency to improve our condition and elevate the craft to an enviable position, but it is unnecessary to enumerate them, as they are well known to every member. It is not sufficient to be moderate in one thing and given to excesses in others. Rather let there be an intermediate limit to all our actions where our reputation is concerned, a halting point where we can stop and consider the advisability of continuing in a course which we know must inevitably work out our destruction. Let us endeavor to live as it was predestined that man should, avoiding everything having a tendency to corrupt our natures and destroy our reputation.

THE Fort Worth (Texas) Paper Company, organized by J. F. Ellis, H. B. Buck, C. W. Post and others, will erect the contemplated paper mill at that place. The capital stock is $250,000. The superintendent is from Holyoke, Massachusetts, and recommended by several prominent paper manufacturers of Holyoke as being one of the best posted paper makers there.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"JUST BEFORE SIX"—ANOTHER VERSION.

BY FRANK NEWMAN.

It is nearly every morning,
When the office stove needs warming,
That the "comp" is in a fix;
But how different the changes
When he case and stick arranges
To quit work—just before six!

It is with the greatest pleasure
He's assorting all his treasure—
And his dupes he doesn't mix;
For in fat he has been rolling
All day long, and now he's lolling
Full of glee—just before six.

But he's heard with great depression
Our friend Eno's harsh expression,
That the "comp" is full of tricks;
When good work he has been doing,
All dishonest things eschewing,
Up to quitting time—at six.

He's the jolliest kind of fellow,
Even if some kicker holler,
As his type he slowly picks;
You can seldom get him rattled,
And all fun and mirth's unbottled
When he stops to work—at six.

Often when of sorts he's out of,
And when speed cannot be thought of,
He knows a way the block to fix;
But he finds a way to do it
That no soul will have to rue it,
And he does it *before* six.

Little does he care for "bosses"—
'Tis his *work* that him indorses,
And all talk—it goes for "nicks";
Neither does he care for "chinners"—
They are losers, never winners—
Stead'ly *loafing* up to six.

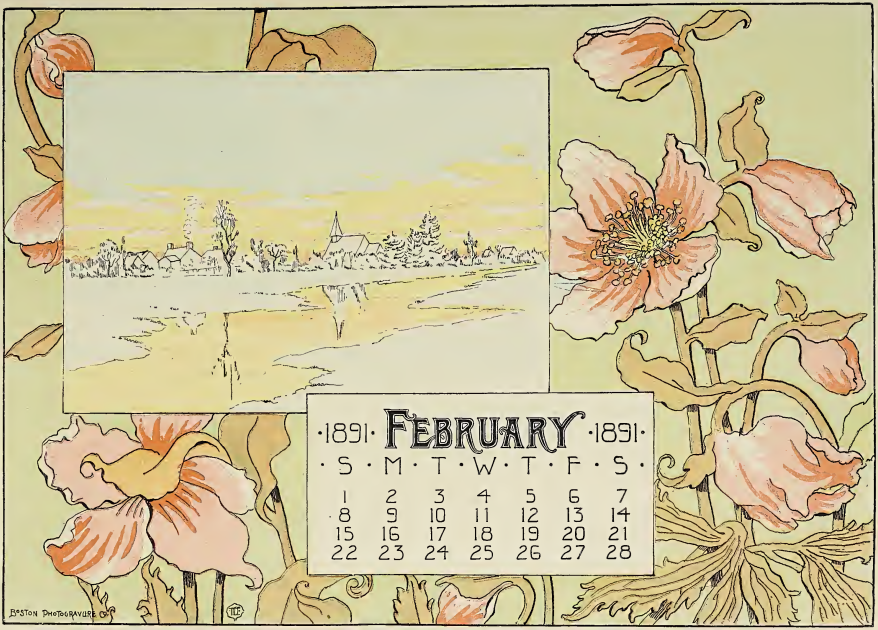
'Tis of a piecehand I am speaking,
But to clear him of the sneaking
Ways that Eno does affix;—
He's an honest, whole-souled fellow,
Never known to howl or bellow,
Always satisfied at six.

He's no saint—that needs no telling,
But within him there is dwelling
Just the stuff that manhood makes;
And if some one does abuse him
Or of wrongs he does accuse him,
All this in good part he takes.

If there's anything that's hateful—
But to some it is delightful—
'Tis of others to speak ill;
Always, if you have to say it,
Cut it short—do not delay it;
Speak it well, but with good will.

Now to close, do let me mention
That it's merely my intention
To show Eno that the tricks
Of which two months ago he's spoken,
Are a very open token,
That they've put him in a fix.

The foregoing has been written at the request of many who felt greatly wronged at the slurs cast by Eno upon the average compositor in his recent piece of poetry entitled, "Just Before Six." It lacks but one thing—and an essential one at that—*truth*.



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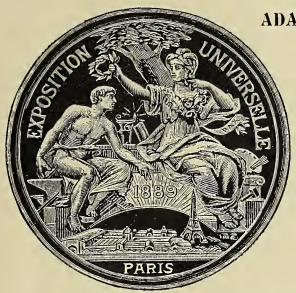
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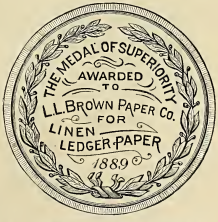


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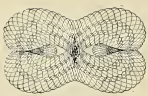
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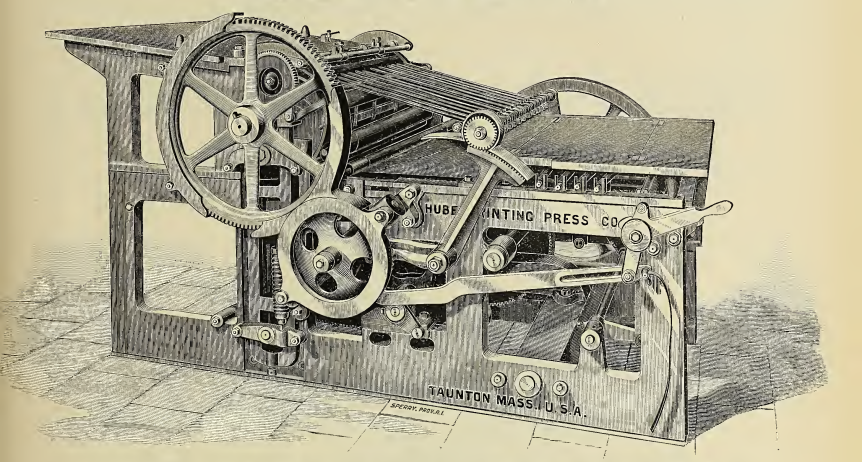
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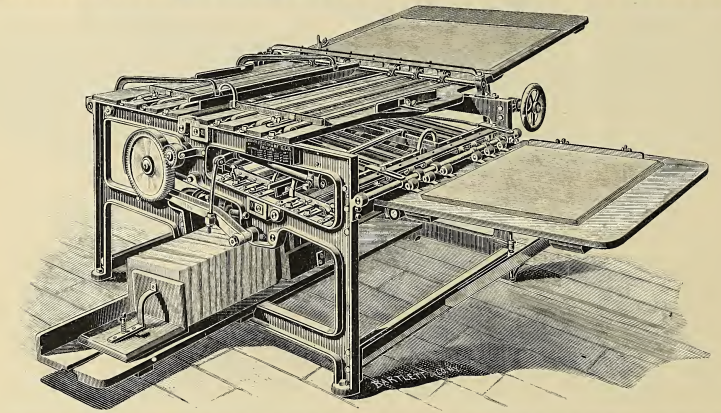
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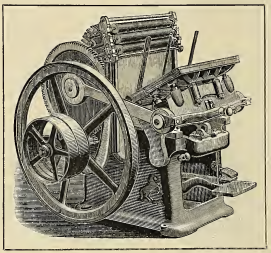
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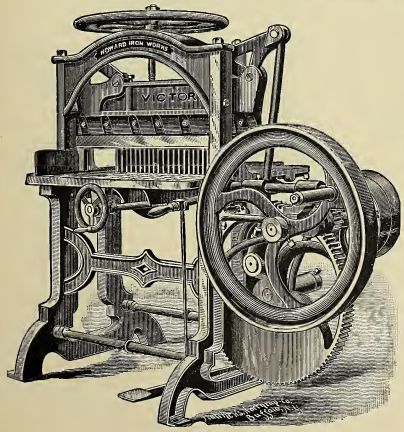
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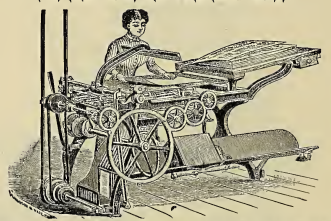
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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING,

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the twentieth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor upon the Editor of this Journal by sending him news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

THE INLAND PRINTER publishes its net rates in each issue of the paper. No agent or representative of this Journal is authorized to deviate therefrom or make any discounts. It solicits advertisements from dealers in or manufacturers of any goods used by printers, bookbinders, stationers and similar lines of trade. Its value as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements to insure insertion in the current number should reach this office not later than the fifth of the month.

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A WORD WITH APPRENTICES.

AS is well known to our readers, this journal, from its first appearance to the present time, has manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the rising generation of printers, and aided, so far as in its power laid, by advice, admonition, encouragement and practical instruction to advance their material welfare and instill into them a laudable and manly ambition to excel. That these efforts have not been in vain is attested by the thousands of kindly expressions received alike from employer and employé from every point of the compass in acknowledgment of the same, and containing the assurance that they have proved of material benefit. As we do not wish our young friends to weary in well doing, and as they have recently entered upon a new year, a few words in this connection to those who have acted upon the advice given, as well as to those who have not — on the principle that it is never too late to mend — may not be out of place.

In the absence of an effective, recognized and properly enforced apprentice system, the future status of a learner must depend in a great measure on his own unaided exertions and resolution. He must realize there is no royal road to learning, and that proficiency is arrived at by consistent and persistent application; that *study* is the passport to success, and discard the mistaken idea too often inculcated, that artistic printers, like poets, are born, not made. It is true that the tastes of boys differ, and that some, by natural bent of inclination, education or special endowments, are more qualified than others for a certain occupation — which fact, in selecting a calling, should never be lost sight of — but where there is a will there is generally a way, and the patient, earnest plodder who strikes the word "failure" from his vocabulary will, nine times of ten, reach the goal, where the boy who presumes on his endowments and cherishes the hallucination that he is an exception to the rule, will fail.

Youth is the seedtime of life. *Tempus fugit nunquam revertiter* — time that is past can never be recalled. The opportunities now afforded cannot be duplicated under similar circumstances. Every hour is precious and should be utilized. The present is the season to make or mar the learner's future. Actions and resolutions must correspond. Hell is paved with good intentions. Whatever he learns he should learn thoroughly, to the smallest detail. Let him remember that no position in life is so undesirable as that of an unqualified, knocked from pillar to post so-called journeyman, thousands of whom would give all they possess to have their once neglected opportunities return.

Our advice then, in brief, to those who desire to excel — to become master printers in the true acceptation of the term — is, be industrious, attentive to business, observant, faithful to your employer's interests; keep your eyes and ears open at the right time; pick up an idea whenever you can; make yourselves agreeable to those with whom you come in contact; learn from those whose opinions are worth knowing; ask in a

proper manner for the information you desire; mind your own business; devote your evenings to study; carefully read THE INLAND PRINTER, and profit by the information contained therein, and the likelihood is that "Give-a-dog-a-bad-name-and-it-will-stick-to-him" will neither be your Indian, English or workroom appellation.

PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISM.

THE public are quite familiar with the criticism of the newspaper press of the adverse kind, springing not from those within, but from those without the editorial sphere. Possibly nothing could more strongly or effectively demonstrate the freedom of journalism than its candid, unprejudiced publication of unfavorable criticism of which it is the aggrieved subject. It is not at all astonishing, either, that journalists should be persuaded to give their opinions with regard to the press at the helm of which they labor. This, some of them, who by character, knowledge and service are qualified to speak on the subject, did recently, at a banquet given by the Commercial Club, of Providence, Rhode Island, where the speakers discoursed upon a single theme, "Advance in Modern Journalism."

The president very appropriately presented the subject of discussion by referring to the progress made in the mechanical department of the newspaper world. He referred to the fact that when he was a youth he carried newspapers which were printed at the rate of four hundred an hour, and, in contrasting this with the present output of forty thousand copies an hour (which is much below the actual results achieved), he stated that newspapers had experienced equal or greater progression in their editorial and general literary departments. This, however, must be greatly a matter of individual opinion, as editorial and literary excellence are undetermined quantities, while the power and superiority of mechanical appliances are precisely measurable.

Mr. Eggleston, who is one of the ablest and most experienced American writers, spoke with deep and enthusiastic earnestness of the editor who feels that if he performs his duties in good conscience and with properly directed intelligence, he cannot too greatly magnify his office. Mr. Eggleston declared that the journal of today is the most influential power in America, not in itself alone, but through the power it exerts upon all the great physical, moral, political and social forces in the country. It aids good movements and obstructs injurious ones by publishing news of both. He stated that the chief progress made in journalism is to be noticed in the present common recognition by journalists of the truth that the publication which perverts or distorts the news is guilty of fraud, in that it plunders its patrons of that which they understand they purchase — the true, unadulterated facts of the case. In conclusion, the speaker remarked that only less important than what has been previously stated was the emancipation of present day party journalism, what has ceased in most principal American cities to be the abject, fawning slave of its party. The orator might have strengthened this declaration by illustrating the editorial independence, the broad public spirit and the integrity of the great journal with which he is connected, the New York *World*, which, though a democratic paper, daily supplies proof in its editorial columns of its courageous and patriotic independence of party dictation. Less than a generation ago, no avowedly political journal could have continued to enjoy the confidence or support of its party if it failed to defend and support its party's representatives and measures, right or wrong. Today, newspapers which are merely the political or personal organs of practiced, scheming and corrupt politicians who assume to be the leaders of parties, are generally without public confidence and support. To that extent, at least, has the modern party newspaper been emancipated, which emancipation has followed in the footsteps of the obsolete, by the independent journals of Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other great cities of the United States. This, combined with the magnificent, superior and rapid machinery and typographical excellence, make the newspapers of America the models and wonder in newspaperdom in the entire world.

GETTING READY FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

EASTERN press-builders, typefounders, paper-makers and others whose interests are largely identical are, we are pleased to assure our readers, already taking a deep interest in the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1893. All the leading type and paper manufacturers will have on exhibition improved and superior productions from their establishments. Printers, engravers, lithographers, and the producers of anything, mechanical or otherwise, connected with the typographic art, engraving or lithography are enthusiastic relative to the great exposition, and will contribute artistic and extensive displays of their goods.

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern cities publishers, book publishers, book-binders and kindred people are alike beginning to speculate as to what to exhibit at the fair, and in some instances plans have already been outlined for work to be presented as specimens of their handiwork. So far as the book-publishing industry is particularly concerned, the specimen outputs of American houses will be largely and well represented.

The paper-makers of New England will show everything that it is possible to display, without, of course, revealing the entire secrets of their manufacture. The pulp men will also come to the front, and display a long list of wonderful productions. The New York and Pennsylvania manufacturers, who are among the oldest and most prominent in the United States, promise to present for the edification of visitors magnificent and astonishing products, both in the form of pulp and paper. It is understood that one of America's leading pulp and paper representatives will have a complete

mill on exhibition, showing the whole process of pulp and paper making in its various stages, from the time the wood fiber is transformed into pulp until it passes into beautiful and serviceable white paper. Of course, all this is interesting and important, and will redound to the credit and profit of those directly concerned, as well as show what remarkable progress has been achieved in American paper-making.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

THE following circular from Columbia Typographical Union to the several senators shows the status of the copyright bill :

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY
OF COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 101,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—H. R. 10881, an act relating to copyrights, has been read twice in the senate and ordered to lie on the table. It is a measure in which the printing craft of the United States are vitally interested, and one that they hope to see enacted into law during the present session of congress.

Our craftsmen believe in the principle of protecting property rights in the products of a man's brain, and we believe a product in the line of literary science is as much entitled to the protection of our laws as any product in the line of mechanical science, or any other form of property.

But our especial interest in that bill is the typesetting clause. If it becomes a law we are assured absolutely that American printers will do all the mechanical work on every book copyrighted in the United States, whether the author is an Englishman or an American. When you contemplate the fact that the United States is the richest market in the world for English literature, the importance of the typesetting clause to our craft will be realized at once.

The Chace bill and the present bill, which are identical, excepting the reciprocal clauses of the latter, have been unanimously indorsed at three consecutive sessions of the International Typographical Union ; they have been indorsed by every subordinate typographical union in the United States ; by Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and by Mr. Powderly, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor.

We hope you will interest yourself, particularly in the typesetting clause, and exert your influence to secure consideration for the bill during the present session of congress.

Very respectfully,
JOHN L. KENNEDY, President.
F. H. PADGETT, Secretary.

AN EXPLANATION IN ORDER.

WE have frequently referred to and condemned the inexplicable discrepancies in estimates rendered for the same job by competing firms, but the following revelations clipped from an exchange cap the climax :

Proposals for printing the *Postal Guide* for the balance of the present fiscal year were recently opened at the Postoffice Department in Washington. The names of the bidders and their bids are as follows: Dando Printing and Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, $21,300; D. C. McMillan, of New York, $16,100; R. R. Donnelley, Sons & Co., of Chicago, $15,650; Bordix Publishing Company, of Washington (the present contractors), $10,450; Saddler Publishing Company, Baltimore, $8,170. The latter is the lowest bidder, and will probably receive the contract.

We think the table of figures showing the *modus operandi* adopted by the above-named firms in arriving at their conclusions would prove interesting reading matter to the trade. The discrepancy between $21,300 and $8,170 is so startling—a difference of sixty-two per cent.—that it seems passing strange so-called reliable and reputable firms, which are supposed to do business on business principles, would present such a *series* of estimates. After making all due allowance for standing matter, and the advantage possessed by the present contractors, can any sane man admit the same an equivalent to fifty per cent? Here is certainly a field for the Typothetæ to exert its influence in—to secure the primary object for which it was ostensibly organized—*the protection of the trade against ruinous competition.*

An explanation of the muddle is certainly not afforded by comparison of the prices paid for composition in the several cities mentioned, which gives the following results: Baltimore, 45 cents per thousand ems; New York, 40 cents; Washington, 40 cents; Chicago, 35 cents; Philadelphia, 40 cents. Yet we have the anomaly presented that an establishment in the city in which the highest rate for book composition is paid, puts in an estimate which is less by $13,130 than that presented by its New York competitor, and $2,280 less than an establishment in which the entire work is supposed to be already in type.

Verily explanations are in order, as there is evidently something rotten in Denmark—*very, very rotten*—and the sooner it is exposed the better for the trade.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, the ever popular and kindly publisher of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, with his usual liberality, distributed over $20,000 in Christmas gifts to his army of employés. Is it any wonder that his name is a household word, and deservedly so, among the printers of the United States?

OWING to the non-completion in time of all the characters required for the "Short Hand Guide," the first installment of which was promised to appear in the January issue, we have been reluctantly compelled to postpone its appearance till the February number.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DANGERS OF THE TRADE.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

FOR some time past the cry has been raised that amateurs were ruining the printing industry in the larger cities, a cry not entirely uncalled for. But in my opinion the cause of at least half the trouble in the printing fraternity is brought about by the army of "incompetents" at the cases, in the jobrooms, pressrooms, etc.

The fighting of the amateur reminds me of the story of the parson and the howling dog. The parson was very much annoyed by his neighbor's dog at night ; so one bleak night in December he got up out of bed and determined to get rid of that dog. In his haste to get into the yard he forgot to properly clothe himself, and he suffered much from the cold. His wife, on looking out of the window, saw her husband standing ankle-deep in the snow holding the dog. Upon being asked what he was doing, he replied that he was trying to freeze the

brute to death — a very questionable way of getting rid of the nuisance, and a very severe one on the parson. And yet is not such the case when printers endeavor to "freeze out" the amateur by cutting prices to his standard? He, the amateur, like the dog, is just in his element, and if you want to get rid of him you will be compelled to resort to some other method.

And just here allow me one word about amateurs. Legitimate printers do themselves great harm by paying the slightest attention to them. Let them alone; they can't last very long, and their death will be a victory to the printers. I have known offices to foster and aid the amateur by selling to him ten cents worth of ink, or a hundred or so cards, some leads, quads, etc. It would have been no more indiscreet for the parson to have daily thrown bits of meat to the dog in his neighbor's yard, to prolong his life, at the same time wishing to starve the brute. In a certain town not far from here the amateur has been a blessing by showing merchants they could not expect good work to be done for nothing, or at the prices the amateurs charged; and in a very short time there were no amateurs. Like Othello, their occupation was gone.

In my opinion the incompetent printer is the vilest kind of an amateur, and he seems to have come to stay. It might seem paradoxical, but the best job printer in that town is an amateur, in the general accepted sense of the term, being an individual who learned his trade outside of a regular office. And the greatest botch they have is an individual who prides himself on his "trade larnin." The "incompetent," by working for lower wages, crowds out better men, the employers accepting them with the hope that they will soon perfect themselves in the intricacies of the trade.

There are two daily papers in the town, the compositors on one being paid by the inch of matter set (long primer), at the rate of 17 cents a thousand, while on the other, set in bourgeois, the compositors are paid $5 and $6 per week. Recently, on the last named paper, the compositors received 20 cents a thousand for their work, and by close application to the case managed to make as high (?) as $7.50 a week. This was thought exorbitant, and the wages were promptly lowered, as there were several boys in the city who were willing to work for $5 a week, and they were promptly put to work. Yet there are some good printers here, but their wages are regulated solely by the incompetents, as they fix the standard.

Now it is a poor philosopher who, finding the cause and effect of any factor, is unable to offer a remedy. It is needless to say I am a poor philosopher. I see no remedy for the evil, especially in the smaller towns, unless the desperate methods of a boycott are resorted to, and printers generally refuse to aid in the slightest possible manner toward advancing such incompetents in the knowledge of the trade unless they change their habits of lowering wages. It is said the best way to fight the devil is with fire, and to fight the incompetent requires some such desperate weapon.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO RUN A NEWSPAPER.

BY FRANK J. COHEN, ATLANTA.

DEAR JOHN,—So you have determined to engage in the newspaper business, and request me to give you a few "tips" about how to run the prospective bantling. Of course, I feel gratified by this mark of confidence, and shall dish out the best advice I have, hoping that you will make a great success of the venture, and when I get foot-sore, weary and busted, you will see that I get the "ad. case," with plenty of "phat takes."

Now, John, the first step toward the successful conduct of a daily paper is to call on your banker, ask for your "balance," make a clean breast of your awful intentions, and make him compromise himself into stating that he will "back" you.

Having performed one of the two duties required of you, the next important thing to do is to select a competent, experienced and trustworthy business manager, and then keep your mouth shut. Money is a very important adjunct to every business, but in modern journalism it is a necessity. In commercial life a very poor business man with plenty of capital can make a success, but in journalism a small capital coupled with a good business manager will succeed, while the big capital and poor business manager will ultimately meet with disaster.

No doubt you will ask what qualities go to make up a good business manager for a paper. He must first be genial and sober, with the nerve of a gambler, the sagacity of a fox, the bravery of a lion, and the heart of a woman — he must know how to spend money like a prince, and to hoard money like a miser. Having found such a jewel, give him complete and absolute control of the business end of the paper. You go up to the editorial rooms and write yourself into glory, while he looks after the financial interests of yourself and family. Remember, John, the business manager is the most important article of furniture around a printing office. He is the counterpart of the big engine down stairs, that furnishes the motive power that makes the "wheels go round," with the comparison in favor of the business manager, who furnishes the propelling power to the engine.

You will see from the foregoing that I think the success or failure of a newspaper rest with the business manager. He should possess a practical knowledge of the printing business, know what is justice to the workmen and what should be expected of them.

Now, having secured your business manager I would say a few words to him on a few important points, as he may have received his education on either a country weekly or a metropolitan daily, and your town of fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants requires a different kind of printing plant to either of them. He neither wants the extreme folly on the one side of a perfecting press, or on the other of a Washington muscle tester. A fast, well-built machine capable of printing 2,000 to 2,500 an hour is what is needed, and buy only the best of

machinery, type and every worthy labor-saving device or convenience attainable.

Having secured your newspaper plant buy a first-class job outfit complete in every particular and replete with the newest, most popular and "catchy" faces, and push the job printing department for all there is in it. Properly managed the job office will sustain the newspaper until it shall have gained age and consequent patronage to sustain itself. Now, I know that many will take issue with me on the advisability of the job printing business being made an adjunct to the publishing of a daily newspaper. But I shan't stop to theorize with the theorists; "I have been there," and what ability I possess for giving advice has been acquired by the expenditure of nearly a quarter of a century of work and many thousands of dollars — which I inherited.

Now, as to the policy of the paper, circumstances alter cases; if you wish financial success, consult the business manager before committing the paper to any particular man, means or measure; but if you have plenty of money, discharge your business manager and strive for glory only, which you may safely count on, either in fact or fancy. But employ intelligent men as reporters; don't scrape "Five Points" for slang-slingers and sports, but employ men of intellect, with plenty of hustling ability — men who will seek the news, get the news and present the news in good, clean-cut English, without elaborate trimmings or exasperating padding. I do think, John, that of all the disreputable and disgusting modern customs in journalism, that of making a two-column article of a two-"stick" item is the most detestable, while the short-sentenced, numerously-paragraphed, jerky style of some writers is absolutely revolting, if not actually vulgar.

See that your journal presents the news, and all of the news, in a concise, readable manner, so that the child and the sage can alike read and understand what is printed. Allow no sailing under false colors; let news items only appear in the news columns, and insist on advertisements appearing in the space allotted for such announcements. Your subscribers have rights which should be protected, while the legitimate regular advertiser, who pays you several hundred dollars a year for a display advertisement, should not be placed at a disadvantage as compared with the spasmodic patron who pays $10 for double-leaded great primer bold face in the midst of reading or news matter.

Don't neglect the "personal mention" department. Every man likes to see his name pleasantly presented in print, and the denizens of this mundane sphere are prompted largely by the spirit of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you" idea. The properly worded "personal mention" column is worth two good advertising solicitors every time, and in any town.

Foreign advertisers should pay the same rates as the home patron. Have one price and stick to it. Don't allow the newspaper shark to have "top of column, next to reading matter" for one-fourth the money charged your home friends, who, having your interests and the welfare of your paper at heart, will give you their patronage without questioning your integrity, and without offering you less than your regular schedule prices. Do all you can to build up your town, and insist on your town meeting you on reciprocal grounds.

In conclusion, John, I advise that you do not run an advertising sheet under the banner of a newspaper, nor yet a newspaper without advertisements. In my next I will elaborate on the outlines here presented for your consideration.

I wish you a happy New Year, and great prosperity in your new venture.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. XIV.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

WHEN the cast has cooled, the tail-piece should be sawn off. This can best be done on a circular saw operated by foot or steam power. There are several patterns on the market, descriptions of which would be superfluous. The saw blade should be selected with great care. It should be perfectly true and have about six teeth to the inch. The front of the tooth should be in line with the radius of the saw, otherwise it will not have enough clearance and will fill up with metal. Six point ($\frac{1}{6}$ inch) is not too thick. A blade strongly hollow-ground is preferable, but if a hollow-ground saw is not to be obtained, an ordinary flat one may be slightly set to give clearance. Setting requires experience, and such a saw is not as easily kept in order as one which is merely hollow-ground. In sharpening use a three-square Stubbs or Nicholson file, not a saw file which has round edges. The saw may be clamped between two boards, but many prefer to sharpen it while it is in the saw frame. When the edge of the saw is worn unevenly it should be trued by raising the table until only the extreme edge of the saw projects. While it is revolving a piece of oilstone or grindstone should be held over it until the edge is ground true. It should then be resharpened. The speed will depend upon the diameter of the saw. The gauges are seldom used by the operator, the eye being sufficient guide. In the absence of a circular saw a miter box and back saw may be utilized, but it is slower and requires more exertion.

Before mounting, the face of the plate should be tested for straightness. Taking a piece of brass column rule about a nonpareil thick and about a foot long, and holding up the plate between himself and the light, the finisher can readily detect any shortcomings in this respect. By laying the plate face down on a finisher's block (a piece of straight and polished iron) the low place may be brought up by laying a quoin on it and tapping with a light riveting hammer. If the plate has too much spring, placing a strip of cardboard beneath one edge of it will give the blows more effect. Where the plates are to be nailed to wooden blocks a slight deviation will make no difference, as the nails or screws will bring it down to the surface of the wood. If no finishing plate is obtainable, any flat surface, such as an

old press bed or imposing stone, can be made to answer by laying a piece of press board upon it.

It occasionally happens that besides the curves, a "sink" or depression of greater or less extent will be found in an otherwise perfect plate. If the matrix shows no defects it may be caused by some foreign substance on the bed of the casting box. A sink can readily be detected, but the reason why the cast is defective is often more obscure. It is usually caused by using metal which is originally of poor quality, spoiled by repeated heating or too hard for the kind of work being cast. Adding a liberal proportion of new metal or a small quantity of tin, or even softening it with lead, will usually overcome the difficulty. Where the metal contains arsenicum, or holds the oxide of this metal in suspension, it should be refined as directed in a previous article. In casting small plates little trouble will be experienced, even if the metal is poor and the heat irregular, but large surfaces, being more difficult to heat throughout, often sink at the center. To obviate this the matrix may be laid above the bearers, with its back resting against the top of the box. The sink will then form on the back of the plate, leaving the face flat. If the box is heated before casting, by taking blank casts or by the mold dryer, so as to be very nearly the heat of molten metal, the matrix and gauges also heated to an even temperature, and if the metal is heated to no higher degree than is necessary to make it flow, putting in the matrix upside down will seldom be found necessary.

Where circumstances will not permit the recasting of a plate which contains a sink, the finisher holds the



Fig. 1.

plate in his left hand, takes a pair of finisher's calipers or markers (Fig. 1) in his right hand, passes the upper point around the outline of the sunken spot so as to barely clear the plate, meanwhile pressing the lower point against the back so as to locate the size and shape of the sink. Then laying the plate face downward on the finisher's block he taps the spot with a light hammer and a smasher, or a paralyzer punch (Fig. 2), frequently turning the plate and trying the surface with a straight edge. Considerable skill is required to bring up all portions of the sink evenly without bruising the face of some letters or bringing them up too high. If carefully done the face of the plate will be a plane surface and the depression will be on the back. If large, the depression may be filled by pasting in a piece of paper or cardboard. Instead of a straight edge, many finishers prefer to use a piece of flat, hard rubber, attached to a piece of wood. By rubbing it over the surface the high parts are polished while the low places are left dull, and can readily be located for tapping up.

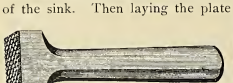


Fig. 2.

Written for The Inland Printer.

EARLY PRINTING.

BY F. S. BURRELL.

TO an observing and thoughtful printer, the examination of an early printed book cannot fail to excite a feeling of curiosity as to how, with the very meager supply of material at his command, the early printer was enabled to accomplish any printing-office printing whatever, to say nothing of being able to so manage his rudimentary concern as to turn out some very creditable work. In order to obtain a realization of the difficulties under which the early printer pursued his calling, let it be supposed, for a moment, that any one of our most successful modern printers was to find his well appointed office suddenly reduced to no more and no better material than, we will say, Peter Schöffer's office was supplied with. Would he conclude that fine printing was a failure, or would he proceed to the execution of typographical gems that should challenge the admiration of the world of letters for more than four hundred years to come? Yet that was precisely the course taken by Peter Schöffer, and had he produced nothing beyond his first effort, the Psalter of 1457*, his fame, if not his fortune,† would have been assured.

It may be asked what sort of an office did Peter Schöffer possess? According to all accounts which have come down to us, he certainly had not a very extensive plant, and were the question asked of our supposititious modern printer, he would most likely reply that he had none at all. Three fonts of home-made letter,‡ made, it should be remembered, in the face of difficulties of which we can have but a faint conception, unless we call to mind the fact that making this letter was an attempt to make that which had never been made before anywhere.

There were, of course, cases of some kind to receive these three fonts, and stands to place them on; but it is now extremely difficult, if not wholly impossible, to determine what they were like or how they were made. The earliest representation which we have presents the case with boxes all the same size. Cases may at first have been made that way, it is true; but as that appears to be the regulation pattern adopted by engravers of the present day, it would seem not entirely reliable. The case at this period must needs, however, have been at least twice as roomy as the modern article, because of the very numerous ligatures, contractions, and signs for contractions,§ which the early printer inherited, so to speak, from his predecessors the scribes,

* The first printed book with a date and name of printer and place where printed.

† It is believed the Psalter was a financial success, the first edition being exhausted and a second printed within two years, and several other editions issued before the death of Schöffer, which occurred about 1503.

‡ During the next ten years Schöffer acquired three other fonts well graded as to sizes, which seems to have inspired one of his biographers with the idea that he was fully equipped for the execution of all kinds of work.

§ Amounting, according to some authors, to three, and according to others to an average of four variations for each letter; which alone would involve quite a percentage of increase in the labor of composition, and still more in that of distribution.

and either considered their use as incumbent, or followed them without reflection, or perhaps feared to disturb the prejudices of readers by thrusting upon them new and unaccustomed methods.

The three fonts of letter, the cases and the frames which held them, constituted about all there was of Peter Schöffer's composing room. There were, according to historians, no sticks, no rules, no galleys, no chases, not a vestige of the thousand and one conveniences to which our successful printer has all his typographical life been accustomed. The compositor was furnished with a wooden frame not quite type high and having a bottom like a shallow box, and about the size of the required page. The letters as wanted were taken from the case and transferred direct to this box, or coffin as some authors have it, and when the line was filled out so far that another word or syllable would not come in it was blanked out and justified *in situ*.* Slow and clumsy as it certainly was, this method prevailed according to bibliographers until about 1467 on the continent and until 1480 in England.

The conclusion that type was set in this rudimentary manner for so many years has been arrived at, it is claimed, from the fact that about the time mentioned printed lines which had previously been blanked out where an additional word could not be got in, were spaced out to an even length, and that this circumstance was the direct and immediate result of introducing the composing rule, a conclusion in which I do not concur, for reasons which will appear later on. That those early printers were scantily supplied with sorts, notwithstanding they had only to make them, is abundantly shown. Spaces seem to have been about all of one size, and in some cases were left out altogether, and in others their place was occupied by the period. It is quite possible that the lack of a sufficient variety of spaces may have contributed toward preventing the even spacing out of lines. Useless caps were cut down and made to do duty as em quads, which is shown by such quads working up at press, thus at once revealing their own existence and one of the makeshifts to which the early printer was constrained to resort.

Points were in many cases simply an oblique line cast on an en body, and a full-point, supplemented in some offices by the semicolon, and all three were used without much regard for the fitness of things, as we understand them. In one case I remember seeing them disposed in blank lines, or what would otherwise have been blank lines, reminding one of some modern vagaries in that direction. Leads there were none, everything being closed up as solid as possible. In a work where there were no blank lines except at the end of a chapter, the heading of the next chapter was inserted in the blank even when it had to be abbreviated, and the new chapter commenced in the next line. The first work leaded throughout, of which I have seen any account, was a *Cicero*, printed by Peter Schöffer in 1465,* and as the space between the lines of this work are said to be considerable, it was more likely to have been slugs or reglets than leads. In reprinting the first signature of Gutenberg's forty-two line Bible, Schöffer reduced the forty-two lines to forty in the first nine pages, and in order that the forty line page should be the same length as the forty-two line page, it became necessary to lead the matter, or resort to some equivalent process. Forty lines would require thirty-nine leads, and even if he had been provided with leads of only one point in thickness, thirty-nine leads would still make his page too long. But as he had no leads he doubtless employed slips of parchment or paper for the purpose.

As regards the pressroom, there seems to be absolutely nothing definite concerning the press or its adjuncts. There were in the arts many machines in use by which pressure might be obtained, some one of which was, no doubt, modified to meet the requirements of the new art, but which one, or how modified, or to what extent seems completely in the dark. The ink, like the press and type, and all else save the paper and parchment, was home-made, and, it may be added, well made, retaining, in most cases, until the present day, a richness and brilliancy of color which is truly remarkable. It was supplied to the form by dobbers or balls. The first representation of these implements shows that they were evidently constructed by laying a piece of leather or skin on a flat surface, placing a supply of wool or similar substance in the center, and gathering the corners and surplus material together and winding the same with twine to form a handle.† The ink was distributed by beating one ball upon another, or upon a slab, or both in combination.

To return to our rule. The belief that the uneven ending of lines in early printed books was due to the absence of a rule under them, appears to have been adopted by savants generally, and to all appearances accepted as the true reason by the reading public.‡ If their conclusion is correct, the forty-two line Bible of Gutenberg with its 1282 double column folio pages, two editions of the Psalter, and between thirty and forty

* This way of doing work, it is gravely asserted, possessed one great advantage, namely, nothing would drop out when the page was lifted.

* This was also the first book in which Greek appears in print. Previous to this period blanks had been left in the page and the Greek written in with the pen.

† The efficiency of balls depended more upon the treatment of the skin or pelt with which they were covered than upon any "hemispherical cavity" in a turned handle. If my memory serves, the preparation thereof was a dirty job.

‡ Mr. William Blades, one of the latest writers on early printing, and who may, therefore, be considered as voicing the opinions of bibliographers on the subject, says: "Placing rough types *upon* rough types admits of very little shifting or adjustment, and to this fact, I imagine, we must attribute the practice of leaving the lines of an uneven length in early books. Any attempt to push along the words of a line in order to introduce more space between them without some plan of easing the friction would be certain to break up the line altogether, so the lines were left just as they happened to fall, whether full length or short." * * * * * * * * *

"The probable reason why Colard, Mansion and Caxton did not space their lines to an even length is that at that time they had not begun to use the *setting-rule*. This useful little slip of metal enables each letter as it is picked up by the compositor to be passed along on an even surface to its destination, instead of catching in every unevenness or burr of the previous line. Its absence would entail many obstructions to the spacing-out of lines, and render the plan of leaving all the space at the end, which was actually adopted by Caxton, at once more easy, expeditious and free from accident." —*Life and Typography of William Caxton.*

other works by Peter Schöffer, and a host of other works by still other printers were all set up by this most tedious process. During the ten or twelve years between the invention of movable type and the introduction of evenly spaced lines, the art had found its way into nearly every city in Europe, and in one or two of them there were as many as twenty distinct printing offices. If they all issued three or four works per year, as did Peter Schöffer's office, the output of books during this interval of time would amount to an item of considerable magnitude, while the quantity of type set for them would be something enormous.

I cannot believe that such a length of time elapsed, that such an amount of work was done without some one engaged being possessed of sufficient inventive talent to improve on this primitive process and bring the stick — which would be the next natural step — into use long before the practice of spacing lines to a uniform length began. Any way, the coffin system of setting type *was* improved upon, and the stick *was* introduced. Clumsy, mortised out of hardwood and holding but a few lines, it was still a great stride forward, a real improvement. But the march of improvement was not permitted to rest at that point, advanced though it was. As soon as the first stickful had been set, the necessity for some means of emptying out the matter became apparent. If no rule had ever been used before, it had to be provided then. Without it or some good substitute as a support in front of the matter, the first stickful could not be emptied.

Again, the type, once used, was from the very earliest period then distributed, and it is not clear how that could be accomplished with either efficiency or satisfaction, unless the compositor had a rule or some equivalent under the matter he was throwing in. If it so happened that he had never heard of a rule, its substitute would not remain long in the hands of a facile compositor before he would be using a rule for both setting and distributing.

Furthermore, it is quite within the range of possibilities that a rule of some sort had been used in handling the type while it was being made and prepared before it came to the case at all.

It seems entirely out of reason to suppose that men possessing sufficient intelligence to set type should remain content to grope along so many years without a rule, with so pressing an invitation to use one being urged upon them by every line they set; and it is my belief, the savants to the contrary notwithstanding, that it was to some one of the conditions cited, or all of them, more than to any recognized necessity for means of reducing the friction of one line upon another, which furnished the compositor with his rule.

ROLLERS having lost their suction will acquire it again when being washed with water in which some honey and a small quantity of gum arabic has previously been dissolved; but before such washing they must have been perfectly cleaned in the usual way. After the honey-water process, they are to be left drying for some hours, and this "refreshing" will therefore be done best at closing time in the evening.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.*

OUR classical authors came near being entirely lost to us. Of some nothing has been preserved; of others we possess only fragments, and chance, that blind arbiter of the works of genius, has preserved, in their entirety, some productions of a secondary value. We lost a great number of ancient authors in the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, which deprived Europe of the use of papyrus. In the absence of papyrus, parchment was employed, which, from year to year, became more scarce and costly. Then the sheets upon which were transcribed classical compositions of Roman literature, were converted into psalters and breviaries; an entire book of Livy half effaced between some verses of the Bible, and the orations of Cicero *de Republica* between the lines of a history of the monastery.

There was a time when a considerable domain was exchanged for a manuscript; when this acquisition was deemed of sufficient importance to be registered in the public acts. All powerful and absolute as was Louis XI, he was not able to borrow the manuscript of Arob Rasis, for the purpose of making a copy, without depositing 100 crowns of gold with the library of the Faculté de Paris, and for the completion of this sum the secretary of the treasury sold a part of the silver plate. For the loan of a volume in 1471, a baron offered a security of 10 marks of silver, which was considered insufficient. Previously, a countess of Anjou had given, for a book of Homélius, two hundred sheep and a supply of barley and wheat. At this period manuscripts were an object of considerable commerce, the usurers receiving them in pledge as a precious commodity. A student of Paris, reduced to the last extremity, regained his fortune by borrowing money on a book of jurisprudence, and a grammarian, ruined by fire, rebuilt his house by the sale of two volumes of Cicero.

Upon the restoration of letters, the *savants* searched with ardor for these treasures of the past. The passion entailed long journeys, and in the pursuit many fortunes were sacrificed. The acquisition of a province afforded no greater source of congratulation than the finding of an unknown manuscript. "Oh, marvelous fortune!" wrote Aritino to Poggio, upon learning that Poggio had discovered a copy of Quintilian. "I pray you to send me this manuscript at the earliest moment, lest I should die without beholding it."

But in this fever of enthusiasm the *demi-savants* were sometimes the victims of their ardor; knaves sold to them false volumes at an exorbitant price. On the other hand, the truly learned were tormented by the demon of jealousy when they learned that one of their number was the fortunate possessor of a particularly choice work; for, then, the honor of possessing a volume of Cicero almost equaled the honor of having composed it.

The greater part of these manuscripts were found, not upon the shelves of libraries, but in the most obscure recesses of monasteries, covered with dust, and were not delivered to the searchers with much emphasis concerning their true value, for very erroneous notions concerning the ancient authors were held at that time. The learned men of this epoch placed a certain Valerius in the front rank of Latin prose writers; ranging Plato and Quintilian among the poets, and believing Ennius and Statius were contemporaries. The best copy of Tacitus was found in a monastery of Westphalia. The emperor Tacitus caused to be deposited in all the libraries of his empire copies of the work of his illustrious ancestor, and ordered ten new copies to be made each year; but even this precaution was unavailing, and all the libraries of the Roman empire seem to have been wholly destroyed. Some manuscripts have perished after being saved from the abyss. Raymond Lorenzo, a legist of the pontifical court, possessed two books of Cicero upon Glory, which he offered to Petrarch. The poet lent them to a learned old man who had been his preceptor. The latter, in a moment of need, pawned them to a usurer, and, dying just then, the books were again seen which Petrarch had not been permitted to read, but of which he spoke with great enthusiasm.

*Translated from *L'Imprimerie*, by Miss Ella Garoutte, for THE INLAND PRINTER.



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BY THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.

WE are at present engaged in the education — the technical education — of the artisan classes. I rejoice in that. Technical education means — taken in a broad and comprehensive sense technical education means — the exaltation of manual labor, the bringing of manual labor — speaking generally, I mean — up to the highest excellence of which it is susceptible. I wish heartily well to that movement. But, in order that the movement should succeed, it is not enough that the government should propose, and the house of commons should accept, the devotion of public money for the purpose. Public money may do something, but public money cannot do everything. It is very easy to waste it, thereby pouring out our bounty on a barren soil. What is requisite is that the public — the nation at large — should obtain a true conception of the subject; and that true conception is this — that every man who is engaged in manual production should study, not merely to get his living out of that manual production — no doubt that is a vital and essential purpose, which it is alike his duty and interest to pursue — but he ought to raise every description of manual production to the highest excellence of which it is capable.

There is a story told of Dr. Johnson which is a little applicable to this case. Somebody said to him once, "Dr. Johnson, how did you acquire this extraordinary faculty of excellence in conversation that you have?" And Dr. Johnson, I believe, replied, "I am not aware of any method by which I acquired any excellence of that kind, if I possess it, except that when I have anything to say I have always tried to say it in the very best manner that I could." There is the true principle of technical education; there is the principle that will live and will glorify labor; there is the principle that will raise the working men of this country in the best sense and in the best manner, namely, by means of a power of energy springing up within themselves and devoted by themselves to the improvement of their condition by the improvement of their work.

It is sometimes said that there is a great deal of scamping of work in this country, and that it used not to be so in olden time. I have very grave doubts if it was not as bad then as it is now; but still there is some scamping of work; and no doubt if we do not mean to be flatterers of the English laborer by telling him what he wants rather than what is useful, we ought to say, and make it to be understood, there is such a thing as scamping of work; and perhaps there is as much excuse for it in the case of a man living by his daily wages as there is in the higher ranks of life, where there is also a great deal of scamping of work. But it is bad altogether; and we are speaking now of the working man, and it is bad in his case. It is bad, first, because it is a fraud on his employer, and secondly because it is a fraud on himself. Depend upon it, in the long run the interest of the working man is to do his work in the best manner; not to do it so that it shall pass the inspection of the employer — possibly a cursory and hasty inspection — but so that it shall be done as well as the nature of the case permits it to be done.

The gifts of the people of this country are abundant. The Almighty has not been penurious to them in giving them great facilities and great powers, which it is their business to develop; but I wish and hope — I will not say to see — but what I wish and hope and prepare for, so far as depends on me, is that there may be, along with the growth of our commerce and of our capital, and with the growth in bulk and mass and extent of the labor of the people of the country — that there may be a constant upward effort in the character and nature of the labor itself, and that the effort may be rooted, you may say, in an enlightened sense of interest. Yes, I do not exclude that; it must be a great and legitimate power with the fathers of families in this country, and especially with the laboring classes, that they shall begin more and more to understand that there is such a thing as excellence which is valuable in itself; that a thing may be done with the slovenly habit of mind that trusts to get it done in the quickest and most superficial manner, or it may be done upon the exactly opposite principle of endeavoring to give dignity to the labor, even of the human hand, and to develop the power that it possesses, under the guidance of the human mind, for introducing both beauty and utility, each of them in the highest degree, and the one wedded to the other, to all the instruments and implements of human convenience and comfort in all the different stages of industry and for all the different purposes of life.

*From an address delivered to the workmen at the Dee Chain and Anchor Works, Saltney, on the 12th September, 1890.

LITHOGRAPHY.

Everyone knows that if a surface is covered with an oily or greasy substance and a little water is poured over it the water will roll into little balls, as quicksilver does when turned out on a table or paper. If the surface is greased in part or in spots, instead of entirely, water will wet only those spots where no grease has been applied. Take, as the object for experiment, a lithographic stone — a fine quality of limestone, grained or polished, as the case may demand. Instead of applying grease in spots write or draw with a greasy lithographic crayon, composed principally of tallow and lampblack. Then pour over the stone a solution of gum arabic and nitric acid, not, as many suppose, to raise the drawing into relief, but simply to intensify the antipathy of the grease and water. After drying, the surface is wet with water and a little turpentine, and the substance of the drawing washed carefully off, leaving the stone looking almost as clean as before the drawing was made. But although the body of the crayon has been washed away, the grease has left its spot and still holds to its dislike for water; and a printer's roller charged with lithographic printing ink, passed over the stone while damp, brings back the lost drawing to its original beauty. A sheet of paper is now laid over the stone and subjected to a strong pressure in the printing press; then it is carefully lifted off, bringing with it a reversed *fac simile*. A colored lithograph or "chromo" is made in precisely the same way as the drawing described, sometimes as many as twenty different colors being used before a picture is completed. For the sake of simplicity, let us follow the process of reproducing in five colors a design of mosaics, as the colors in this are distinctly separate. A tracing of the design is made, transferred to the stone and carefully gone over with lithographic drawing ink — a fluid made from the same ingredients as the crayon. Five more impressions of this tracing are made, and while the ink is still fresh a dry powder, which adheres, is dusted over them. Each impression is then laid face down on a fresh stone, subjected to the pressure of the press, and, when lifted off, leaves the outline of the original tracing in powder only. The parts of the design that are yellow are drawn in the corresponding parts of the tracing on one of these stones; the parts that are red on another; black, blue and gray on the others. They then go through with the process of gum and acid, as already explained, and the stone that is prepared for the yellow is inked in with yellow printing ink; the one for red in red ink and so on. The yellow is then printed on clean sheets of paper, the other colors following in their turn on the same sheets until a complete reproduction of the design is the result. It can be readily seen that if a little of one color is lapped over another its tone will be changed, and so a never ending variety of delicate tints may be obtained.—*Art Amateur.*

When printing with black ink on a tinted ground, or on colored paper, it is necessary to observe that the black changes color in many instances, or loses its intensity. Printed on a blue ground, its strength and power are lost; on red, it appears dark green; on orange, it takes a slightly blue hue; on yellow, it turns to violet; on violet, it has a green-yellow shade; and on green, it appears as a reddish gray. Printers should take heed of these peculiarities of black, or they may find their work worthless when done.—*British Printer.*

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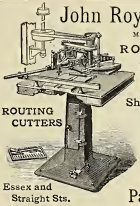
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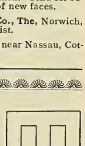
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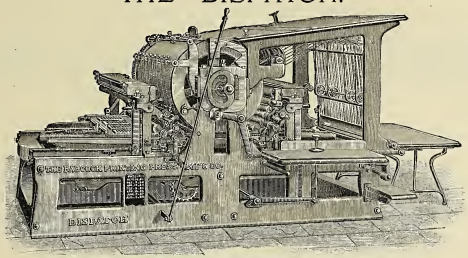
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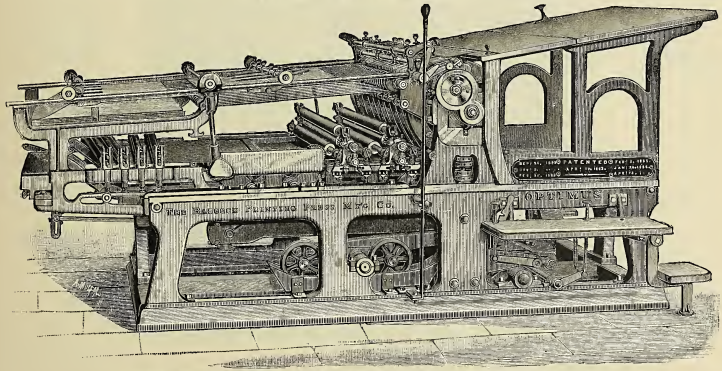


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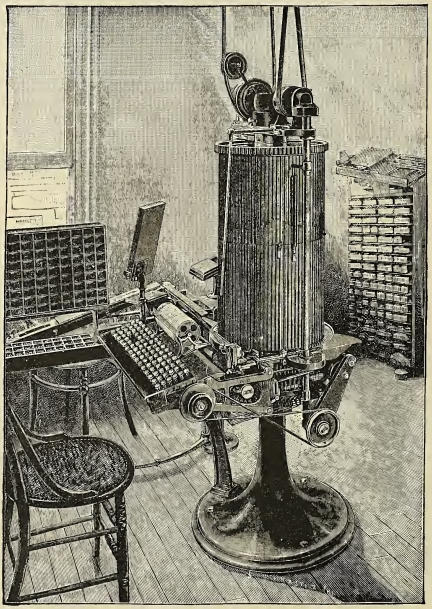
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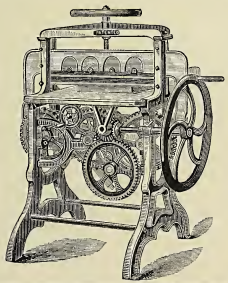
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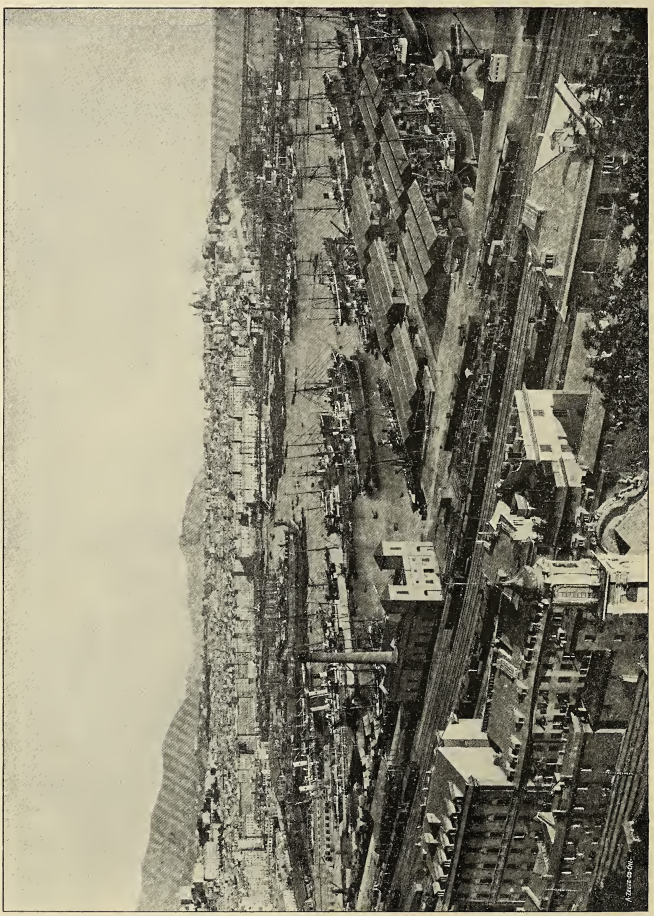
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BIRDSEYE VIEW OF GENOA, ITALY.

Halftone reproduction from photograph, by A. Zasse & Co., Chicago.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

A REMEDY FOR WRINKLING.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 28, 1890.

In a recent issue of THE INLAND PRINTER a pressman wrote on a subject which has given me, and I presume others, considerable trouble; that is the wrinkling or buckling of paper which is being printed on a cylinder press.

One remedy I have tried, which has given me a great deal of satisfaction, is to have the bands in front of the cylinder lengthened by the addition of very flexible steel so that the bands will hold the sheet almost up to the point of impression.

Applying one or more of these bands on the spot where the wrinkle occurs will cause the paper to print smooth, in almost every case. CHARLES MANGEOT.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 29, 1890.

Who has not had some difficulty in distinguishing between the small caps v, s and w, and the lower case, especially of old style type? It is surprising that enterprising typefounders have not given a distinguishing mark to these letters. I have seen type that was cast in France in which the small-cap letters mentioned were nicked with a small nick near the top. This is an easy matter on the French type, for the regular nicks are on the reverse side, and instead of being set nick up it is set nick down, and the line in the stick presents a clean, even surface, unbroken save by the nicks of spaces; should a small-cap letter get in it is easily distinguished. While it may not be easy to nick American type in this way, owing to the fact that some type is cast with an extra nick near the top, still it is possible to designate these letters by a . , — or x on the shoulder. Should you think the suggestion worthy of a place in your journal, I trust it may accrue to the interest of the craft, and be a help toward cleaner cases and cleaner proofs.

F. S. H.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P.·Q., January 6, 1891.

On New Year's eve one of our large printing offices was completely destroyed by fire. It was C. O. Beauchemin & Fils publishing house, St. Gabriel street, where they published any number of books and did a large amount of jobwork. A large bindery also belonged to the plant. What was not burned was smashed to pieces when the floors gave away. They estimate their loss on building, machinery, type and stock at about $45,000, insurance about $25,000. It is not known if they will rebuild or not. About seventy-five hands were employed in the different branches.

It is rumored that an evening daily will be published by the *Herald* in a few days. As the *Herald* has been declining in public favor for a long time it may cease altogether after the evening edition comes out a few times, which will be composed of the boiler plate used in the morning edition. For using boiler plate, having poorly set matter (what there is of it) and poor make-up it leads all others and no mistake. There are none but "P. P. F.'s" employed on the sheet or in the jobroom. About ten members of No. 176, International Typographical Union, who violated their obligation can be found there clothed in their new garment. Fair men will please bear in mind that none but "fraternity" representatives will be employed on the new paper.

The *True Witness*, the only Catholic paper in the English language in Montreal, has donned a new dress, and is now printed on calendered paper. It makes a big improvement.

No. 176 is in good condition, both as regards membership and finance, though not as well filled as before the lockout on the *Herald*. The members arrested for conspiracy have not yet had their trial.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 52 is getting along well. It meets in Henry Owen's pressroom the first Friday in the month. Quite an appropriate place to meet in, as the members all feel at home there.

Business is fair to middling in job offices. Dailies are overrun with subs. Outlook dubious. J. P. M.

FROM TACOMA.

To the Editor: TACOMA, Wash., December 24, 1890.

A prosperous, steady growth seems to characterize the printing and allied industries here. Newspaper and job offices alike show this in the constant improvements being made. As is usual at this time of the year, the amount of work turned out by the job offices is increased by the press of holiday business, while both our morning papers, the *Globe* and *Ledger*, are extra busy preparing their elaborate New Year's editions. These promise to surpass all former efforts in this line.

Of course under these conditions a few extras are given work, but thus far the supply of men has kept pace with the growth of business, and both newspaper and job offices have had no trouble to procure all help needed.

There is a good opening here for some enterprising firm to put in a lithographic plant. There is not an establishment of this kind in the state, while the nearest first-class one is at San Francisco, nearly a thousand miles away. Certainly the field is large enough to support a business of this kind, and your correspondent believes that the present and prospective demand for lithographic work would make such an institution a paying investment.

At the December meeting of Tacoma Typographical Union, No. 170, Mr. George W. Alexander was elected president by acclamation, this making his sixth term as presiding officer of that body. The fact of his having been called to the chair again after having served for five consecutive terms, speaks much in his praise as an executive, and of the hearty approval of the union of his acts as president. No. 170 has taken the initiative in forming a district union, by sending petitions to all unions in the states of California, Oregon and Washington and British Columbia, for signers, asking that a convention of delegates meet at Tacoma to perfect the organization of such a union. What will be done in the matter remains yet to be seen, although unions heard from favor the idea and unite with us in urging the necessity and usefulness of such a body. Should the organization be effected, some thirty-four unions will be represented by about fifty delegates. J.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 5, 1891.

As might be expected immediately after New Year's, a considerable number of individuals have announced themselves as candidates for office. Delegate is the position most sought after in this city. For this office it is more than likely that there will be two newspaper men and one job printer to represent the union in Boston next June. While there is considerable prejudice against the jobbers being represented in the number of delegates of what

is principally a newspaper union, however, since not many years ago the jobbers disbanded their union to come into No. 7, it is thought they will have a representative on the Pittsburgh delegation this year, especially since a man who is very popular among the members of the trade in this city has been put up for the office. This man is Oscar E. Adams, one of the best known job printers in the city. From what I can see and hear Mr. Adams will certainly be elected, probably receiving the second highest number of votes cast. George O'Neil, of the *Dispatch*, will have an easy road to go to the office of delegate and will lead in the number of votes cast for that office. There is some uncertainty as to who will be the third man on the Pittsburgh delegation. John Miller, of the *Leader*, should he run, will doubtless be elected, but there is some uncertainty as to his becoming a candidate.

There is only one man in the field thus far for the office of president, G. H. Driver, of the *Leader*. From the lookout at present he will not command enough votes to even make a hard fight. If he becomes a candidate for reëlection, T. J. Dicus, of the *Times*, will doubtless receive the office. So far as I know no other candidates have announced themselves.

In this age of electricity it seems somewhat strange to say that one of our morning dailies was recently set up by the old-fashioned candle. The building was supplied with nothing but incandescent lights, and a fire disturbed the circuit. The result was the building was in total darkness in an instant, and many were the exclamations of anger. Then one of the men fished out the end of a candle and shed a faint light over a small portion of the room. Then a box of candles was secured, and in a short time everyone was working, but let it be said, neither smoothly nor satisfactorily.

Queer, isn't it, that a city with a population of more than one hundred thousand cannot support a daily paper. This is the case in Allegheny, across the river from Pittsburgh. Within the past month the Allegheny *Daily News* was born and died. Perhaps it was the fault of the journal, as it was a very poorly gotten-up affair all around.

In a couple of weeks the press clubs of all the world will be gathered here in international convention. The local club is making big preparations for the event. MEMO.

FROM LANSING.

To the Editor: LANSING, Mich., January 8, 1891.

As the time for the annual election of officers of No. 72 is near at hand, there is considerable anxiety among the several candidates. Rumor has it that a slate has already been made up and that an effort will be put forth to elect every one on it, but as some of the other members of the union have something to say in regard to this matter, the scheme is liable to fall through.

Miss Fay Hendryx, an old-time proofreader and compositor of the *State Republican*, who has been in Detroit for the past year, has returned to Lansing, and is reading proof in the state printing office.

The employés of the *Republican* bookroom presented their genial foreman, T. C. Mabbott, with a fine package of smoking tobacco, Christmas, as a token of their kind and friendly feeling.

A new Cottrell press has been added to the state printing office pressroom, with which to facilitate the state printing.

Frank E. Van Black, of Detroit, spent the holidays in Lansing.

Assistant Adjutant General W. W. Cook was admitted to membership of No. 72 at the last meeting.

Frank E. Briggs, chief clerk of the secretary of state's office, has applied for membership to No. 72, the result of a democratic administration.

THE INLAND PRINTER is rapidly getting to the front here, and the subscribers are coming in every day. The boys were well pleased with the last number, and a good long list is promised for the January issue.

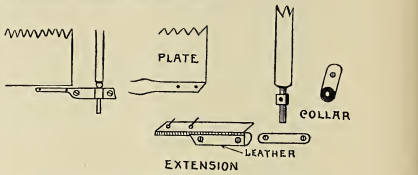
Work is pretty good here at present; all the boys have plenty to do. No extras in town. Newspaper subbing is poor.

"Sid." Dolan has returned to Lansing, and proposes to stay during the legislative session. SLUG ONE.

OF INTEREST TO PRESSMEN.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 24, 1890.

In answer to a recent query in THE INLAND PRINTER "why will press manufacturers persist in placing distributing rollers at an acute angle?" I would say, that if set at right angles, with a worm and fork on end of each roller, they would have to be kept in motion by the reverse motion of the bed, or there would be an extra amount of friction in starting them.



Gamble's Patent Friction Starter for angle rollers, as herewith illustrated, will save the rollers. There are three of these in use on three Potter two-revolution presses, and on one Campbell press at the office of William F. Fell, in this city, on which rollers last over twice as long as rollers used on presses which do not have them, and doubting Thomases can be convinced of this fact by examination and inquiry. This invention has been introduced in Canada, on Potter presses, by Mr. McElroy. G. J.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 7, 1891.

The printing industry and the associated interests in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland show much activity with the opening of 1891. A tour among the leading job printing and book publishing houses warrants the statement that business is much better than at the corresponding period last year. Many of the large publishing concerns have more orders on hand now than for several years past.

The typefounders, printers' supply people, paper makers and manufacturing stationers are quite busy. The newspapers have been doing an enormous trade in holiday advertising, but the harvest is about over.

Eastern press and paper makers are using great exertions to capture South American trade. Within a recent period the representatives of several well and favorably known concerns, extensively engaged in machinery and paper manufacturing, sailed from Philadelphia for South American ports. It is understood that before their departure arrangements had been partially completed for the sale, by the firms they represent, of printing and paper making machines, but some hitch in the negotiations occurred. The agents were accordingly dispatched to South America to fix up matters. It has also been ascertained that New York and New England parties have also started to South America with a view of selling printing, lithographing and bookbinding machinery. The authorized agent of the Brazilian government is now on his way to the United States, where he intends to purchase presses and printing material.

New Jersey's leading republican morning newspaper, the Trenton *Gazette*, came out in new shape, and with a handsome suit of type and beautiful heading, on New Year's day.

John H. Cook, who sold the *Central New Jersey Herald* several months ago, has gone into the job printing and bookbinding business, on Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Ira Hall, who formerly edited the *Herald*, is associated with Mr. Cook. The establishment is one of the best equipped in Central New Jersey.

J. Miller Thomas, an extensive job printer, and publisher of the *Peninsular Methodist*, gave a dinner to his employés and some friends, at Wilmington, Delaware, on Tuesday, December 30.

The *menu* was excellent, and at the conclusion of the repast, speeches were made by Presiding Elder Muncy, the Revs. L. E. Barrett, W. E. Tomkinson, W. E. Avery, D. H. Corkran and J. E. Franklin and Messrs. Charles L. Story, R. T. Stewart, J. L. Wolf and J. R. Evans. The event, which was a pleasant and interesting one, will be cherished in the memories of the participants.

The handsome new building erected for the use of the *First Ward News* is now occupied by that paper. The establishment is located at the southeast corner of Seventh and Moore streets, this city. The composing and press rooms are splendidly equipped with all modern appliances for the production of a first-class paper. The proprietor, George A. Skipper, has scored a phenomenal success, and has one of the best paying newspaper properties in Philadelphia.

Increasing business compelled the construction of a seven-story annex to the *Ledger* building. The new structure is located on Sansom street, immediately opposite to the Johnson Typefoundry (MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan). It will be devoted to the job printing and pressroom departments of the *Ledger*. ARGUS.

NOTES FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor : DETROIT, Mich., January 7, 1891.

A Rogers typesetting machine has been placed on exhibition in this city, and the same is being visited daily by a large number of Detroit printers. The *Tribune* of last Sunday published several columns of reading matter set up by the machine.

The "Journal Year-Book," which contains much useful information, has been issued by the *Journal* and reflects credit on the publisher. Its typographical appearance is neat. The Peninsular Printing Company did the printing and binding.

On January 19, Detroit Typographical Union will celebrate Franklin's birthday by giving a banquet. Handsome invitations have been issued.

Lyman A. Brant, a well-known printer, has been elected clerk of the Michigan house of representatives. Mr. Brant several years ago was a member of the lower house of the legislature.

Joseph F. Lochead, for a number of years a compositor in the *Free Press* composing room, died last week after a long illness.

On January 7 John O'Connor, for over thirty years pressman of the *Free Press*, died after a three weeks' illness.

At the February meeting of No. 18 the delegates and officers for the ensuing year will be nominated, and several members have announced themselves as willing to attend the Boston convention next June.

Joseph A. Labadie, who has been foreman on the *Evening Sun* for some time, has resigned and will devote his time to literary work. P. A. L.

VERMONT MATTERS.

To the Editor: BELLOWS FALLS, January 2, 1891.

The old, reliable Bellows Falls *Times* has again changed hands. E. G. Allis has sold out and gone to Connecticut. The new firm is A. W. Emerson & Co., with A. W. Emerson as editor and manager, and B. H. Allbee as assistant. The office is turning out large quantities of work, now employing eleven hands all the time and more a portion of the time. The job office is one of the best equipped in the state, and under the foremanship of Andrew M. Darling can produce some excellent jobs.

Editor Humphrey, of the Poultney *Journal*, deserves all the credit for getting the price for publishing the state laws in the newspapers raised to something near a decent figure.

L. O. Greene, editor and proprietor of the Woodstock *Standard*, has been appointed state inspector of finance, an office he has already held for several years.

Joseph Auld, for the past ten years business manager of the Free Press Association at Burlington, has resigned and assumed the mangement of the Rapid Printing Company in New York. Mr. Auld has been prominently identified with the *Free Press'* prosperity and will be greatly missed. He is succeeded by Willard B. Howe, formerly of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Stereotyping outfits have been put into the job departments of the Burlington *Free Press* office, Frank E. Housh & Co., of Brattleboro, and the Springfield *Reporter*.

The *Household* is entirely removed to Boston and the January number will be issued from that office. The old manager and editor have gone with it.

Frank E. Housh & Co., of Brattleboro, put 200,000 health calendars on the market in 1890. It required forty-five tons of paper and was one of the largest editions ever published. The edition for 1891 will be still larger.

The various weekly papers of the state actually outdid themselves issuing holiday specials. Several issued enlarged editions with illuminated covers and some only added to the number of the pages of the regular issue. Pressure of advertising was the principal cause of enlargement.

Bert L. Taylor, formerly of the Barre Town *News* and *Argus* and *Patriot*, has gone to Manchester, New Hampshire, to assume an editorial position on the *Telegram* of that city.

The *Protectionist* is the title of a new eight-page paper at White River Junction edited by ex-County Supervisor J. H. Dunbar.

Arthur F. Stone, editor of the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*, and secretary of the Vermont Press Association, is in quite poor health.

The Northfield *News* has changed ownership. Rev. Elbridge Gerry has sold out his interest to his former partner, L. B. Johnson, and retired from the editorial chair, which he has filled ably for several years.

Edwin A. Start, late assistant editor of the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*, and a magazine writer of note, has gone to Boston to make a permanent stop.

The form of the *Teacher's Journal* has been changed to that of a twenty-page magazine and it is now better than ever.

B. H. ALLBEE.

TORONTO NOTES.

To the Editor : TORONTO, Ont., January 7, 1891.

Business has been very brisk during the last few weeks, and the boys are happier in consequence, that is those who are not in steady positions. Nightwork has been the order of the day, if I may use such a phrase. Advertising for compositors has been quite common, and, strangely enough, the advertisements have frequently appeared in the *Telegram*, although it is non-union and scarcely ever looked at by union men.

For some weeks No. 91 has been preparing a new scale for the book and job offices, and the employers now have it in their hands for consideration and approval. We are asking for $12 for fifty-four hours; also an increase of a few cents per 1,000 ems on books and weekly newspapers. Little opposition to our requests is expected, except, perhaps, in one or two large offices where newspapers form a prominent part of the work; although it is on this class of work that the increase asked for is most reasonable and should be most willingly granted. In consequence of this state of affairs it would be well for traveling compositors to steer clear of Toronto.

The *Empire* staff held its anniversary dinner recently, and was honored by the presence of the mayor, who, being an ex-compositor, felt perfectly at home with the boys.

The sporting editor of the *World*, Mr. A. N. Garrett, has been convinced of the folly of living single through this life, and has taken Miss E. Peacock to share his triumphs and failures. Congratulations.

Still another of No. 91's able members has gone. Mr. Joseph T. Gilmour, who held cases on the *Globe* for a number of years, has gone to Seattle, Washington, to take up his abode there. Mr. Gilmour was a very efficient executive member of the union, and, while somewhat retiring in his manner (like his brother Jimmy), had many friends among the members who were sorry to hear of his departure, and who made presentations to

him and his wife befitting the occasion. He was once president of No. 91, and was our delegate to the international meeting at Denver.

Edmund E. Sheppard, of *Saturday Night*, has gone to Mexico on a pleasure trip. Safe return, "Don."

The newsboys of Toronto have a dear friend in Mr. T. G. Wilson, manager of the Grip Publishing Company. No matter what his reputation as an employer may be, he certainly has endeared himself to the "newsies." His latest scheme in their behalf is an institution where they will be instructed and amused in a proper way. Many well-known business men and charitable women are assisting Mr. Wilson with this commendable project, and I am sure its usefulness and success are assured.

Some of our small offices are increasing their business very quickly. Timms & Co. have just received a new Potter press.

Since writing the above, Mayor Clarke has been reëlected to occupy the mayor's chair for another year, which is his fourth consecutive term. Although he has not all the qualities that make a first-class mayor, his popularity always insures his election. I believe he will be called upon to prove that he is not financially interested in the city printing contract before many weeks, and in case of his inability to do so will be unseated. I wonder if "Ned," as he is known to many, ever thought when he was learning the whereabouts of the "a," "b" and "c" boxes of his case in the *Globe* office, that he would so soon occupy such prominence in this city of 200,000 people. How frequently the men of types become great types of men.

Almost every compositor and pressman—in fact, everyone allied to the printing business—in Toronto has his eye on February 21, as that is the date of the banquet of Typographical Union No. 91, to be held at Harry Webb's (Toronto's Delmonico) dining parlors. The members are very enthusiastic over this, and as we never do anything in this line by halves, a big time is assured.

Right on the heels of the banquet will come the election of officers. Considering our size there has always been a great dearth of excitement over this event, but a change in this respect is expected this time, as, already, names are mentioned for the presidency and other enviable positions. Were it not that President Prescott has had two terms, I would advocate his reëlection, and while I know of no one who could so efficiently fill that position as he, I think, perhaps, George Dower would be the proper man.

JIM DEE.

A NEW SYSTEM OF LABELING TYPE CASES.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, MO., December 24, 1890.

I herewith send as a contribution of mine to "the art preservative," a sample sheet and outline of my system of labeling type cases and indexing fonts, showing *comparative* widths of alphabets, in addition to showing size and style of font and location of type. The accompanying sheet of labels may be used for

W. 102 24 Point Gothic. No 21

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST

W. 73 20 Point Gothic.-Caps No 22

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&

W 58 20 Pt Goth., Sm Caps No 23

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

W 64 Two Line Brev Goth No 24

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

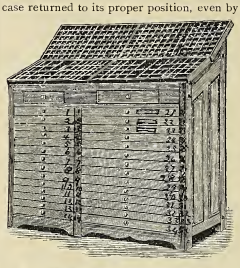
Twelve Pt. Gothic, Light No 41

W. 32 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ W. 22 abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

posting in the composing room for reference. It shows the number of fonts of a series in the office and the location of each size of the series. (Stands should be numbered systematically and cases to correspond.)

This "comparative width" system of designating type deserves to be adopted as generally as the point system of designating *depths* of type bodies. The unit of width in my system is the nonpareil, which has proved to be the most suitable. Widths of faces are almost synonymous with width of bodies, so that in using my system the compositor can tell at a glance (at the labels) the relative proportions of any fonts he may desire to use.

Fonts, stands and cases should have corresponding numbers, so that location of font can be ascertained instantly, or misplaced case returned to its proper position, even by the most obtuse.



Stands should be numbered for cases in blocksystem, that is each tier should begin with a multiple of 20 (see cut). The first tier includes cases numbered from 1 upward; second tier (or stand) cases numbered from 21 upward; third tier cases numbered from 41 upward; fourth tier from 61 upward.

If those desiring to adopt this system need further information regarding it I will cheerfully respond.

R. E. HOWARD.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., December 24, 1890.

The holiday rush of work is on. It was a little long in coming, but when it did arrive it made us catch our breath. Eight days in one week is what Dad Turner of the Rees Printing Company's chapel reports. The members of the craft, like the ancient Gauls, are wearing their beards thick and long. It is a case of necessity. They have no time to shave. The printer's Christmas will no doubt be a merry one, since his family will better enjoy the holiday season, as a result of his toil.

On November 1, the Festner estate sold the F. C. Festner job printing and bookbinding establishment to the Festner Printing Company. Julius T. Festner, son of the late proprietor, is at the head of the new firm. The second partner is August Droste, a practical bookbinder. George B. Tschuck, the third partner, is the secretary and treasurer of the Bee Publishing Company. The new company announce that they give employment to fifty-six persons and keep as many as ten presses moving.

A newspaper war is among the luxuries the reading public is just now enjoying, the *Bee* having reduced its price from fifteen to ten cents a week, either morning or evening editions, including the Sunday paper. The war, however, seems to be all on one side, since the enemy simply "saws wood" and says nothing.

The *Excelsior* has changed its day of publication from Saturday to Sunday, and is somewhat livelier in tone than formerly. Clement Chase is now the sole proprietor and editor. "Clementina," as Fred Nye, of *Topics*, once called him, knows a thing or two about running a paying newspaper, if he is young.

One of the dailies recently reported that the defunct *Republican* was to be revived. The proprietor having made a real estate speculation to his profit gave some color to the rumor. Notwithstanding this announcement, the material was recently sold to a Salt Lake City concern. It was for a time thought that the *Republican* would be revived as an exclusively first-class Sunday paper.

Among the new monthly papers is the *Public School Journal*, of thirty-two pages, by Harris & Haynes. It is in the interests of the local schools. The junior partner is the son of the managing editor of the *Bee*.

Now prepare to smile, ye printers who have been striving to elevate the craft and make a decent living by turning out decent work. Fourteen pages of nonpareil tabular work, the pages 26 by

40 ems pica, were recently taken by a "firm" in this city, and the whole "executed" for $7. Three to four times that sum would scarcely have paid the composition. The work was done in such shape that the compiler will, no doubt, forever eschew cheap printing.

United Labor is the name of a new publication by Hartley & Co., printers, in the interests of workingmen in general.

Since our last report W. M. Kimmel & Co. have opened up a job office. Mr. Kimmel was formerly in charge of the *Excelsior* office, and was succeeded there by Charles Allen.

The members of the city press mourn the death of J. B. J. Ryan, a reporter on the *World-Herald*.

John Green has succeeded to the foremanship of the American Press Association composing room vice Chandler, who now devotes his time to the welfare of his Twelfth-street job office.

A "labor palace" will, no doubt, be built in this city at no distant day. The projectors are, of course, the labor unions, and should the work be undertaken, the members of the typographical fraternity will not be among the least active in the work. B.

FROM OREGON.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, December 30, 1890.

Printing in this burg has been very slow of late, the job offices having about just enough to keep moving. The newspapers seem to be reaping the harvest, as they are full of "ads," in fact, running over, causing them to enlarge.

The *A. O. U. W. Reporter*, a monthly paper printed in the interest of that order, has been enlarged, and after two issues finds that it will have to enlarge again, as its publishers had to hang "ads" on the outside of the chases this issue. This paper had a rival, a short time back, in the *Gavel*, a sheet started by an inexperienced, thought-there-were-millions-in-it novice, who distributed them gratis, so as to gain the field; but luckily for the readers, there were but five issues struck off when it was ruled out of the mails, it is claimed, by official red tape. Below is a very fitting death notice:

DIED:

In this city, after a brief existence,

"THE GAVEL,"

Recently instituted and published under contract for the Grand Lodge as the

"OFFICIAL ORGAN,"

Choked to death by Government Red Tape, superinduced by an overdose of "Pap," administered by the "Ring Moguls" of the late Grand Lodge.

THE CORPSE

Is now on ice, awaiting the arrival of friends for Interment. Following are the

PALLBEARERS:

DIXI H. ROSS (by special request), E. H. STOLTE, H. D. RAMSDELL, "PAP" MYERS, T. C. VAN EPPS and "GRANDPA" DAY.

CHIEF MOURNERS.

GRAND MASTER DALY, GRAND RECORDER CLARK and GRAND MEDICAL DIRECTOR BROWNE.

☞ The interment will take place in the Grand Recorder's office. No flowers. No regrets.

Ex Nihilo Nihil Fit.

The *Sunday Mercury*, weekly, has enlarged and is now running a supplement sheet. This office has the most cosy composing room in the city. Lately it was deprived of one of its large rooms, to make way for another paper which concluded to locate there. Bob, the genial foreman, says they are rather crowded, but if the office boy will keep it swept, and not let the dirt accumulate, they will be able to get around. The building is set on piling driven in the river, and contains no less than eight papers and one job office. Half of the building is occupied by these eight papers, while the other half is occupied by the Pacific Printing Company. When the presses are started up the building sways to and fro like a ship at sea.

The Pacific Printing Company has had its building enlarged somewhat, to make room for their new Cottrell press and other new material.

The firm of McDonald & Botsford has dissolved partnership, Mr. McDonald continuing the business at the old stand, while Mr. Botsford goes to the Sound country.

The *West Shore* is building a fine two-story structure at the corner of Columbia and Water streets.

W. W. Copeland has bought the balance of the material of the *News* and has started a job office at Third and Alder streets.

The brewers of this city are quite jubilant, as they have just won a suit brought against them for boycotting Weinhard's beer. There is still one more suit pending trial for libel. There are 40,000 circulars in the office of the chief of police that were seized, together with two or three men who were distributing them. The judge decided that the people have a right to boycott in Oregon.

The union men are still restrained from working in the office of F. W. Baltes & Co. This is the only firm here that fails to recognize the union.

I received bound volume No. VI all O. K., and would say that it is a fine piece of work, and that I am well pleased with it. It is something that every progressive printer ought to subscribe for, especially the job hand. Every one of the twelve subscribers I sent you appreciate the value of THE INLAND PRINTER and wondered how it was they had not subscribed for it before.

M. H. S.

From our Special Correspondent.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, November 28, 1890.

Trade throughout our colony has been very brisk during the past month, both in the newspaper and job printing lines, mainly caused by the approach of the general elections, which are to be held in every electorate on December 5. Great interest is being taken in the political campaign, no doubt owing to the testing of the power of the labor party, which is putting forth candidates in all prominent electorates. For my own part, I think they have overstepped the mark, for whereas the "other side" has only put forward one or two candidates, the labor party has drenched the election with more nominations than members required. The present election marks a new era in our mode. The electorates have all been turned upside down, our old system of "area" electorates having to give way to "population" electorates, the change being particularly noticeable in the cities, for whereas in the last elections these places had only one candidate, this time they have three each, the old "suburbs" seats being merged into the city. In Wellington the candidates may be thus classed: Mr. Bell (eldest son of our agent general in London, and a lawyer) declares himself a supporter of the present ministry, of which Sir Harry Atkinson is premier; Mr. Duthie says he will support the opposition, and he is a merchant, who is not considered favorable to unionism — these two candidates are called conservatives; Mr. George Fisher (a printer) is an old member, and a late member of the ministry, but now in opposition, and gets a good labor support; Mr. Jellicoe (a lawyer) is a young man with plenty of assurance, and runs with the Roman Catholic support; Mr. T. K. MacDonald (an auctioneer) announces himself a liberal; Mr. W. McLean was president of the Knights of Labor, and is running as an ardent supporter of single tax, and is helped by the Knights of Labor; and Mr. Fraser is a liberal, an ex-member, and goes for prohibition — the three latter gentlemen are called the "three labor candidates," having been chosen by certain delegates called the parliamentary committee.

Because all the labor unions of the city were not represented upon the committee which chose Messrs. MacDonald, McLean and Fraser, and as the latter two are not acceptable to many, the

ticket is disclaimed. Consequently, with such elements at work, the conservatives are almost sure to be returned, and the labor party will find that they will first have to seek unanimity in their ranks, after which they may secure representation in the house of representatives. This statement pretty well covers the condition of affairs in Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin.

The great strike, of which I have given you items from time to time during its progress, has at last collapsed, to the acknowledged defeat of the strikers, although I am of opinion that the defeat will do a world of good to the growth and management of unionism in our colonies. The different unions concerned have ordered their members to go back to work (if they can get it) unconditionally, and the great feature of discussion in union ranks is reorganization. A prominent feature of the late trouble is the growth of employers' unions, and at the present time these unions are largely controlling the elections, the members even going so far as to take round their establishments lists bearing the names of the candidates chosen by the union, and asking their workers to sign the promise to support such candidates. Another feature has been the establishing of "Free Laborers' Unions," supported by the employers' unions both financially and morally.

Mr. D. P. Fisher, secretary of the Executive Council, New Zealand Typographical Society, has resigned his position, and disclaims all connection with Wellington printers. This step has been taken owing to the badgering tactics of a certain section of the Wellington branch, who have taken every opportunity during the course of the strike to malign Mr. Fisher, and the matter culminated at a meeting of the branch the other day when the meeting, which was a very stormy one, repudiated their pledge to assist the strikers by levy and censured Mr. Fisher in his position as president of the Maritime Council. Our late secretary has been for the past twelve years (during which period he has held the office) one of the most prominent unionists in our colony, holding at various times such offices as president of Maritime Council (the largest labor body in New Zealand), president Trades Council, and Wharf Lumpers, and is now permanent secretary of Wellington Trades and Labor Council; and during the sitting of the late Government Labor Conference, Mr. Fisher was appointed chairman. It was only in my last letter that I notified you that Mr. Fisher had been reëlected secretary of our Executive Council. The resignation having been certified to our branches, Mr. H. Jones was nominated by the Wellington branch for the vacancy, and Mr. T. L. Mills was nominated by the Otago and Hawkes Bay branches. Mr. Jones has now retired, and consequently the office has fallen to your correspondent. TOM L. MILLS.

FROM A PRACTICAL PRESSMAN.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1890.

During a recent debate in the United States senate, upon a proposition to make up a deficiency in the appropriation for the government printing in the government printing office, claimed to be the largest, best equipped and most efficient printing establishment in the world, the members of that body, in order to make its constituents believe they are economical in the matter of appropriations, went into a lively discussion as to the cost of various publications emanating from its presses. It may be truthfully stated that none of its publications bring greater results to the people at large than the books and pamphlets of the interior department, and more especially the ones containing the geological surveys and the reports of the Smithsonian Institution. While the government consents to print its scientific and technical publications, they are the standard authorities in the matters of geology, botany and kindred sciences, and the pirates of the school-book fraternity never feel they are wronging anybody when they steal information from their pages and fail to give due credit. The numerous illustrations contained in the various publications of these different bureaus of the government will compare favorably with any similar publications issued by any of the standard publishing houses in the United States, for which this great government, however, fails to pay an adequate compensation to its employés. The authorities of this office claim to be handicapped by a law of congress, which the various unions of this city have been trying to have removed or modified since the year 1877. But anything for the benefit of the workingman these solons cannot find time to consider. Now if they intended to do justice to these worthy employés, it would only take a few minutes to consider the justice of their appeal and remove this most unjust discrimination.

The government printing office is away off in being able to procure sufficient ground on which to erect a suitable building, of sufficient capacity to accommodate its ever increasing volume of business. The office, in consequence of its cramped condition, has to be kept open and running twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four. The orders for work instead of decreasing are ever on the increase, as the country expands.

The press manufacturer is ever catering to the employing printer to enable him to produce greater results, and are ever increasing and adding to the press an unnecessary quantity of iron, instead of simplifying its complicated intricacies. Any press builder who instead of increasing will decrease these complications, will receive merited praise from every well-informed pressman. Manufacturers should build their machines nearer the ground; there is no necessity of placing them so near the sky. Give more attention to the fountain and a little less to the bed; also give more attention to the knife of the fountain; grind it finer, as the thinner the knife the easier is the fountain to manipulate; do away with so many unnecessary screws, half the number will do; they seem to do more harm than good to the knife. Add to the press, instead of all this unnecessary iron, an air spring, something similar to what is used on locomotive engines, to bring the machinery to a full stop; it will save considerable spoilage; and please have it under the control of the feeder at all times. Have your distribution on a straight line instead of an angle, and then and only then will the pressman get rid of so much foreign substance so often seen on the distributing plate of printing presses, and at the same time it will save considerable expense to the roller account of the office.

The printing business in this part of the United States is flourishing. There have been more cylinder presses, of the Potter and Scott pattern, put up in the various printing offices of this city the past year than were ever known in the memory of the oldest inhabitant engaged in the printing industry, which speaks well for those firms who have been so fortunate in putting on the market their style or pattern of printing machinery. The foregoing notice is given gratis, not having the personal acquaintance of either of the foregoing firms, but I know of them through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER.

In reading the December number of this journal, I perceive that your correspondent "EM-DASH" gives a complimentary notice of the pressmen's supper held on Thanksgiving Eve, by International Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1. I can vouch for all it implies, having been present at the same. It was a most enjoyable affair, and I hope they will not forget to repeat it for the benefit of their friends and not make it so exclusive.

I would be as much pleased as your correspondent to see the government printing office run on the eight-hour principle, but it is a thing that never can come to pass. Congress and the departments must have their work printed. The authorities of the government printing office never can tell when the services of the employés will be most needed, and on that account they require the hands to be always ready day or night to meet the demands of the government.

Mr. M. W. Louis, the able and efficient assistant foreman of the government printing office pressroom, is spending the Christmas holidays with friends in New York, where he is well and favorably known. He has the faculty of making friends wherever he goes, and what Mr. Louis does not know about first-class presswork is not worth knowing, he having been employed in some of the largest and best printing offices of the East.

The various international unions should avail themselves especially of the printing industry, and show the world what its

membership is capable of doing by the way of first-class printing, at the World's Fair of 1893. No time should be lost in formulating a plan, whereby there can be no clashing of interests, and each in its own way make the whole exhibit such a success as the Fair deserves. A PRESSMAN.

CABINETS VS. STANDS.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 1, 1891.

One want of a job composing room is a double stand with inclosed sides and back, made with iron slides, instead of wooden ones, in which ordinary standard size cases will fit close together, handles being attached to pull them out with, making all cases interchangeable in their own and with those in other stands. Very little dust would find its way into these.

The "City Stand," made by Wesel, of New York, comes very near to this, and if iron slides were substituted for the wood, bringing cases close together, giving room for additional cases, they would be much more useful.

These stands cost $8. Iron slides would probably cost no more to manufacture than the wood, and be much easier to apply. Say $2 for inclosing with thin boards the sides and back (which could be done by the "handy man"); forty cases, assorted to suit, job, triple, cap or lower case, at 90 cents each, $36; and $4 for handles and extras, gives a serviceable double stand for $50, every bit as good as a cabinet for which not less than $75 is asked by the manufacturers.

Advantages—The facility with which the cases can be shifted around. What job office is there which has been in operation five or ten years but what has had occasion to change the cases about, more or less, to make room for new styles, discard old fonts, or to place those in more general use in a more advantageous position? One series of a certain number of sizes is worn somewhat, or is out of style, and is replaced by a more modern face of perhaps a greater or less number of sizes; the old letter you would like to move to some less prominent location, to make room for the new and more-to-be-used face, and must of necessity set out and re-case, and then not have space for your new series. Or you buy a series of lining gothics, with five different faces of nonpareil, besides the 8, 10 and 12 point; for these you would prefer triple or quadruple cases. The cabinet where you wish to put it has nothing but job or cap cases, in which these little fonts would be lost, to say nothing about the space wasted.

If you had an ordinary double stand you could shift the cases around, buying new ones if you did not wish to dump the old ones, and put each series just where you wanted it, and not be hampered with cases not fitting, setting out fonts, etc.

In starting a new office, you should get say half a dozen of these stands, ordering cases as they are needed. Many fonts you can hardly tell what cases will be most suitable for until you open the papers.

In adding to an office, if you have bought a series or two, and need a stand or cabinet to put them into; if you buy a cabinet, even if it contains cases suitable for the type in hand, it may have none suitable for the next you may happen to buy. But if you order a stand and half a dozen cases, exactly what you need for type you wish to case, your immediate outlay is only a quarter as much, and when you invest in another series you can again procure cases to suit, and not discommode yourself. All cases by this plan would be interchangeable.

When a cabinet is fifteen or twenty years old, the slides wear down, letting cases ride on each other, breaking off the veneer from front of cases, and are difficult of repair. The iron slides would be everlasting, and, finished off smoothly, would not wear the cases.

An office with type classified and arranged according to the plan of James K. Bettis, of Little Rock, Arkansas, would no doubt be excellent, but with the variety of cabinets and cases to be found in most job offices it would be a formidable job to re-arrange it — with these stands and uniform size cases it would be comparatively easy. R. E.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 3, 1891.

The printing trade in this city during the holidays, and for a period of about two weeks preceding, has been quiet. This can be accounted for in various ways, the principal cause being the lack of advertising done by merchants and storekeepers through the medium of printed matter. It has been much more noticeable this year than heretofore that the extensive advertisers have confined themselves to the newspapers. Another reason for the slackness of trade is the natural reaction following the excessive busy period during the recent election. The legislature convenes on the 7th, and during the session a large number of printers will be employed in the state printing office, the greater portion going to Sacramento from this city. This will deplete the number of compositors to a considerable extent, but there are always an abundance on hand to fill vacated places, and the printers will not suffer on this account.

There has been quite a fight among some of the local newspapers in reference to the municipal printing contract recently awarded to the *Daily Report* by the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco. The retiring board is democratic by a good majority and the politics of the *Report* are likewise democratic. The *Journal of Commerce* claims that, notwithstanding the fact that it and several other papers put in bids at a much lower rate, the contract was awarded the *Report*, it being the only democratic paper bidding. The *Call* and the *Bulletin* are said to be in the field and endeavoring to prevent the carrying out of the contract. In all probability the measure will go over until the newly elected supervisors (all republican) will take their seats. Notwithstanding the fact that the mayor vetoed the measure, it was passed over his veto. Injunctions have been refused by two superior court judges, but the *Journal of Commerce* is making a hard fight, and the outcome is extremely problematical.

The next meeting of the San Francisco Typothetæ will be January 7. At this meeting the Typothetæ will be called upon by the Typographical Union to explain why its members have not enforced in their respective establishments the rules recently agreed to by the conference committees of each organization. These rules refer to the number of apprentices to be employed in each office; also, respecting measurement of type and the employment of non-union men. The typographical union claims that the employing printers have not lived up to their part of the agreement.

The last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held December 28. About twenty new members were initiated and as many more applications for membership were received and placed on file, to be balloted upon at the next meeting. Several new amendments in reference to the election of committees, their tenure of office and the extent of the power of same, were adopted. No action was taken in regard to formulating a plan whereby the measurement of composition could be equalized. The Executive Committee was instructed at the November meeting to draw up such a plan, but it has been unable, as yet, to report much favorable progress.

The annual banquet of the Typothetæ of San Francisco will take place at the Maison Riche on the 17th of this month. Extensive preparations are being made to insure the success of the meeting, and it is expected that the attendance will be larger than that of any preceding year. The decorations will be elaborate. Something very unique in the matter of a menu is promised.

"Langley's San Francisco Directory" will be issued this year about a month sooner than in former years. The very clear and dry weather has facilitated the canvas in a marked degree, there being no rains to interfere and prevent the canvassers from performing their duties. As a consequence, the compilers are already at work and copy will go to the large force of compositors about the middle of February.

C. A. Murdock & Co. always keep on hand the latest styles of type, the large demands for fine and artistic printing requiring this great expenditure. The firm has recently received from the

East a new forty-case cabinet, which will much increase its room for the additions of new fonts of type.

Brunt & Co. issued several fine designs of embossed New Year cards this year and report good sales of the same. Their embossing department is doing a large business, they not only doing all their own work but also the greater part of that for the printers in this city. This firm received the highest award — a silver medal — at the recent exposition at Mechanics' Fair for fine printing, and also received a diploma for silk badges. On Christmas all the employés were presented with a $4 I. X L. Wostenholm knife in recognition of their efficient services during the year. As there are about twenty-five hands this amounted to something and was appreciated fully by the recipients.

E. P.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., January 3, 1891.

The Franklin Typographical Society held its annual meeting in the society's hall on Chandler street, this evening, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, N. H. Stevenson; vice-president, G. C. Hardy; secretary, C. W. Brown; collector, M. C. Upham; treasurer, Hugh O'Brien; librarian, W. de Los Winson; assistant librarians, C. E. Bramhall, A. L. Hill; trustees, W. H. Cundy, C. W. Holden.

A special committee reported in favor of celebrating the birthday of Benjamin Franklin on its anniversary January 17, 1892, and that the several press and printing organizations be invited to take part in the observance.

The treasurer, ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien, in his report stated the total receipts for the year to have been $5,550.58, and the disbursements $5,550.50, of which latter $2,420 was paid as sick benefits. An increase in the standing fund from $7,190 in 1886 to $14,462.65 at the present time, was among the interesting comparisons of the treasurer's report. The trustees reported an investment of $24,000 in real estate, on which there is a mortgage of only $10,000, and $15,507.73 cash on hand and in savings banks.

Of the secretary's report the following is an abstract: There was a net gain in membership for the year of 23, making the total 408 at the beginning of 1891. This number includes 57 honorary, 3 free and 348 active members. Among the names of members who died during the year appears that of Benjamin P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington). Mrs. Mary T. Rogers, widow of the late John K. Rogers, is the first woman ever admitted to membership, she having been enrolled in the honorary list during the year.

The Franklin Typographical Society is a most commendable institution and should have the fullest support of both those who might desire to enter into active membership and of such as do not need the benefits which it is the purpose of the society to bestow, but are willing to contribute toward the fund for the relief of sick and distressed printers. A sick benefit of $4 per week is paid during entire disability, free beds are maintained for members at the Massachusetts and Homeopathic hospitals, and the society has a beautiful lot at Mount Hope cemetery which will always be well cared for. Any desired information regarding the society can be obtained by addressing the secretary at 21 Chandler street.

Mr. Edward D. Baker, for over three years agent for the Campbell Press Company in the New England states and the Canadian provinces, has severed his connection with that company and taken charge of the Boston office of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons. During Mr. Baker's engagement with the former company he has become known to the printing trade throughout this section, and has made many friends, who will be glad to know that he has made an advantageous change. He has the record of selling nearly two hundred Campbell presses in New England during the past three years, which has probably never been beaten.

The Adams and Cylinder and Job Pressmen's Union are endeavoring to ascertain what disposition T. F. Mahoney has made of funds collected for advertisements which appeared in the souvenir of the pressmen's convention held in this city last summer. It is alleged that there has been a misappropriation of a portion of this money, and the members of the societies have had Mahoney arrested on the charge of embezzlement of $1,300. Mahoney claims that he is the victim of an attempt to blackmail, and promises to make an explanation which will prove his innocence. This he will have an opportunity for doing Monday next in the Superior Court.

Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, will give its annual ball in Music Hall, on the evening of January 28.

The Boston Job Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, recently sent out a circular, of which the following is a copy, the names of firms mentioned being omitted:

NOTICE.

45 Eliot street, BOSTON, Mass.

To the Employing Printers, Labor Unions, and Societies in General, greeting:

As numerous so-called printers, with the "boy system" largely developed, are in this city competing with regular offices who employ skilled labor and pay good prices, the Boston Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, believing some action is necessary in regard to these "amateur printers," at a recent meeting unanimously voted to issue a circular to that effect, as follows:

Therefore be it resolved:

WHEREAS, A number of amateur printers have established offices in different parts of this city on a "cheap basis," employing unskilled labor at a rate of 50 cents to $1.50 per day, and

WHEREAS, Old and reliable firms, paying more than double the above-named wages, employing first-class workmen and doing first-class work, are obliged to compete with the said second-class offices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Boston Job Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, will not buy tickets for any ball, party or other entertainment, or patronize any place of business, when the printing for said entertainments or place of business is done at the offices named below.

And we earnestly request the coöperation of all fair-minded persons by indorsing the above and assisting us by refusing to patronize entertainments, balls, etc., and places of business whose printing is done at the following places:

And others whom the Committee have not time to investigate, as they wish to distribute these circulars before the close of the season.

P. P. TAYNE,
ROBT. P. BARNES,
HENRY HICKEY,
Committee for the B. J. P. P. U., No. 1.

The circular has stirred up a hornet's nest, and one of the printers referred to has brought civil suit against Messrs Tayne, Barnes and Hickey, comprising the committee, to recover $900 damages. The case comes up by continuance in the municipal civil court on Friday next. G.

PRINTING'S PROSPEROUS POSITION PREDICTED.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, January 5, 1891.

The advent of the new year finds the printing and publishing interests of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and adjacent states in a rather depressed, but not, as has been stated, stagnated state. There is always a lull in all branches of the printing and publishing industries immediately after the holidays, which is consequent upon the almost general recumbency of the commercial, mercantile and industrial interests, and a belief prevails in well-informed circles that there will be an improvement within a short time, as it is expected the spring business will start in early and be an excellent and reasonably profitable one.

The representatives of old-established and extensive New England houses, who have recently been here, declare that the outlook for a good volume of trade is bright and encouraging. The manufacturing stationers are doing well.

Machinery makers are unusually busy. Press builders are crowded with orders. The demand for all kinds of small cylinder and job presses is very great, all the manufacturers having orders on hand that will require months to fill. Printers' supply houses are run down with calls for good second-hand machines and all goods they handle. Typefounders are transacting a fine business.

The call for typesetting machines has grown to a large extent. The composing appliances cost too much just now for the ordinary newspaper proprietor and book producer, and inventors are cudgeling their brains to produce a machine that can be sold for a moderate figure, but printers say that such a thing cannot be done



SAMPLE OF OLIVE GREEN DEEP, $2.00. (185-85.)

BRANCHES:

6 Gold Street, New York.

332 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

AULT & WIBORG
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS, VARNISHES &c.
CINCINNATI



BRANCHES, NEW YORK & CHICAGO.

SAMPLE OF DARK BLUE, $2.00. 1306-75.

for a long time to come. There are a number of typesetting machines in the market here, but the prices run pretty high. Much newspaper and book contract work is now performed upon these composing machines, which, at present, are controlled by wealthy syndicates.

At the Grolier Club, recently, there was opened an exhibition of recent bookbindings, executed between 1860 and 1890, and displaying some of the highest achievements of the greatest and most talented modern binders. There were two hundred and seventy-three specimens noted in the catalogue, each of which, of course, was artistic and unique. Among the binders represented were Amand, Allo, Bedford, Bosquet, Bradstreet, Cuzin, Cape, Canape-Belz, Chambolle-Durer, Codden-Sanderson, David, De Courmen, De Samblauex, Domont, Duer, Gruel, Grosvenor, Hardy, Joly, Kraft, Kauffman-Pelit, Lortic, Lemieux, William Matthews, Alfred Matthews, Marius-Michel, Mennier, Motte, Maginn, Niedree, Pierson, Petit, Quinet, Riviere, Ramage, Ruban, R. W. Smith, Stikeman, Trautz-Bauzonnet, Thibaron-Joly and Zehnsdorf. Many of the exquisitely bound books were of high rarity and value apart from their bindings. The catalogue would serve almost as a text book on binding. It contains a most interesting essay on the art by William Matthews, a dictionary of styles, and an appendix, giving a complete list of the bindings of Trauz-Bauzonnet, who is regarded as one of the great masters of modern binding. The walls of the art gallery were hung with engravings from the bindings of Aldus, Maioli, Grolier, Roger Payne and others. The exhibition will be open until January 12.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, is preparing for the annual ball of the organization. From the arrangements already completed it is fair to say that the event will be a splendid and brilliant one.

When the uptown building of the New York *Herald* is completed, it is understood that several other leading newspapers will also move to the same locality. It is likewise hinted that some book and job printers are contemplating a similar move.

The typographical and labor unions are preparing to make a bitter fight against the continued prison contract printing system. An enormous petition, containing thousands of names, will be carried to the state legislature by a delegation of organized labor people.

Lincoln A. Kelley, a bright young reporter attached to the staff of the *Evening Telegram*, has passed away to the great beyond. He was a graduate of St. John's College, Fordham, and originally studied medicine, but drifted into journalism. About a year ago Mr. Kelley became editor of the Bridgeport (Conn.) *Herald*, but he resigned to return to the *Telegram*.

A handsome and ably edited new paper, the *Evening Call*, has appeared.

A change in the management of the *Staats-Zeitung* has been made. On January 1, Herman Ridder acquired a large interest in the association and assumed charge of the business department of the paper. Of the capital stock of $4,000,000, Oswald Ottendorfer relinquished a considerable portion to Mr. Ridder, but the former is to be nominally the directing head for some time yet. Mr. Ridder is the proprietor of the *Catholic News* and the *Katholische Volksblatt*, and has been a successful publisher.

A dinner in honor of Elbert Rappleye, the canoeist of the *Mail and Express*, who recently completed a voyage of 6,280 miles in his canoe from New York to Astoria, was given in the *Mail and Express* office. Among those present were Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, N. P. St. John and Col. E. F. Shepard.

The Robert Hoe Press and Manufacturing Company is doing an enormous business. The head of the concern, Robert Hoe, who has been in Europe for three months, has just returned home. While in England Mr. Hoe superintended the making of extensive improvements in the London establishment of his company. New buildings were added, covering an entire block, and making the works one of the largest and finest machine shops in London. These improvements were rendered necessary to meet the heavy contracts for new perfecting presses for London journals. Several of the prominent London dailies are preparing to Americanize their forms. As soon as the new presses are made and erected the *Standard, Chronicle, Telegraph* and other papers will be issued in a new and improved form, and with multiple pages. Mr. Hoe stated that this would make the third time within thirty years that the machines of his company have revolutionized the methods of printing newspapers in England, and, in fact, in the world.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor : WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1891.

With the new year yet in its infancy we offer THE INLAND PRINTER greetings. It seems but yesterday that we began the year 1890, and we now find we have ushered upon us the year 1891. A year now (with us) seems most as short as a month did in the days of our apprenticeship. The last number of THE INLAND PRINTER eclipsed any of its predecessors in the way of artistic displays, and it was highly spoken of by many of its readers here. Its extensive correspondence in most of the leading cities make it especially a desirable journal to the craft, outside of its attractive appearance mechanically and otherwise. In the above we echo the sentiment of its numerous readers here, and lastly, bespeak for it unbounded prosperity in the year just born.

Since our last letter we have enjoyed two more holidays, and as usual the government printing office and most down-town offices suspended labors for the Christmas and New Year's rest, the prints taking advantage of the vacation in many and various ways.

Congress, unlike last year, did not take the usual two-weeks holiday, but instead simply adjourned for two or three days at a time, until the entire vacation was consumed, in consequence of which the night-bill force and *Congressional Record* prints at the government printing office were kept during the entire time on nightwork, with small editions of the *Record*. Good "time" copy was given the *Record* men, and they therefore had little cause for complaint. But the "tug of war" has now dawned upon them, and unless something unforeseen presents itself, these prints will be kept busy as bees until March 4 next, when congress will have by law closed its doors. Long sessions will have to be resorted to in order to dispose of the immense amount of business to be transacted.

At present there is a great deal of anxiety manifested regarding the passing of the urgency deficiency bill at the capital. The appropriation made by congress at its last session to pay the night force their usual 20 per cent fell short to the extent of some $14,000, and this amount cannot possibly be paid these laborers until the above bill shall have been passed by both houses, hence the anxiety. It is hoped and sincerely believed, however, that this will be the first matter that will occupy congress in a day or so.

In the sudden demise of J. Q. Dutrow, the craft has lost a valued and esteemed member. Mr. Dutrow was a compositor on the *Congressional Record* until a few weeks ago, when he resigned and located in New York City. A few days there, he contracted a sickness having symptoms of pneumonia, and after being confined to his bed but a few days death ended his sufferings. His remains were conveyed to the home of his parents in this city. The scene, on the arrival of the remains here, by his beloved parents was truly heartrending to say the least. The funeral ceremonies took place here on Monday last, a number of *Record* hands acting as pallbearers. Besides his devoted parents, Mr. Dutrow leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss, to whom the craft in general extend their keenest sympathies.

Chairman Cross and dupe-cutter Steve Caldwell, of the *Record*, were reëlected to their respective offices one night last week. In this connection we might mention that the life of a chairman of a printing office in these advanced days is not by any means a desirable one. We had occasion to call at one of the largest offices in this city a few nights ago, and in looking around we observed the chairman of the office darting around here and there

with a half dozen proof-slips in his hand; first in the proofroom, thence to the foreman's desk, and lastly he returned to the much abused compositor with the welcome intelligence that he had secured a "ring" for him, and in the same breath warned said compositor to avoid a repetition of such errors. An interview with one of the leading men in the office revealed the fact that this routine was gone through every night. He also stated that, from observation, he had learned that many of the complaints on the part of the compositor were of a very trivial nature, and that oftentimes the errors could be corrected in half the time consumed in hunting for the chairman, and running him down merely for the purpose of securing a "ring" on an additional comma or semicolon, as the case might be. In our opinion it would be a great deal wiser if the compositor would pause and consider the trouble, and time expended in this matter, and wait until something more serious would occur. It would be both beneficial to himself, as well as the much annoyed chairman. We do not make these suggestions to shield the proofreader, for we think that this "brainy" individual quite liberally take advantage of his privileges, and many of them do not have the slightest regard for a compositor's feelings. This applies more forcibly to that class of proofreaders who are not practical printers, and merely learned the art of marking a proof from the last pages of "Webster." In the office above referred to we could mention the names of at least two who are among this class. We therefore emphatically coincide with typographical unions, that all proofreaders must be practical printers. We have also lived a sufficient length of time to know that the life of a proofreader is little more desirable than that of a chairman, and that they are likewise annoyed and harrassed to the fullest extent by the compositor (?) who is less competent to set type than to do the "chores on a farm." He should, however, avoid as best he can to give vent to his spleen on the margin of a proof. All in all, the chairman, proofreader, and lastly the compositor, all have their quota of trials and tribulations.

Charles Otis, subscriber to THE INLAND PRINTER, and a very popular proofreader on the *Congressional Record*, government printing office, and H. E. Springer, compositor, are candidates for delegate to the International Typographical Convention. Both these gentlemen would very creditably represent our people at the convention, and we urge the craft of the city to rally to their support.

Business down town is in a fair state, and most all of the leading book and job offices have a full force of hands employed.

The Evening Star Company presented to each patron of its paper a very neat little New Year's souvenir on the first day of the year. It comprises a calendar for 1891 and a few short poetical selections appropriate to the new year. The *Star*, since it donned its new suit of clothes and changed its make-up materially, is now the most handsome paper, mechanically, in the city, and to say that it is doing a land-office trade is but touching the truth. EM DASH.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., January 5, 1891.

For some time past the press of this city has been clamoring for rapid transit, and this demand for better conditions in street railway travel is now about to be complied with by the car companies. How often it is that the press proves to be both fulcrum and lever in removing dead' weights that impede the progress of a community.

The crowd of idlers that gather round the *Sun's* bulletin board to sponge the news met with a set-back on Saturday. In passing this office on that day I noticed that the board contained no copy of that paper, while just beneath it there fluttered in the winter wind a large bow of black crape. Just beyond this a type-written bulletin informed the passerby that Walter R. Abell, youngest son of the late A. S. Abell, founder of the *Sun*, had died suddenly Saturday morning of heart failure. The deceased inherited an interest in the *Sun* from his father, and edited the agricultural department in the weekly edition of the paper. He was a man of fine education and a graceful writer. A wife and three children survive him.

Mr. James Young, Jr., son of the proprietor and publisher of the Baltimore *Weekly Telegram*, essayed the part of Hamlet one night last week at Ford's Grand Opera House. His rendition of the role of the melancholy Dane was quite creditable. This young Thespian, who has a printer for a sire, is only nineteen years old, and is now engaged in his father's office. By the way, Mr. Young, Sr., has leased out the book and job department of his establishment, devoting his whole attention to the *Telegram*.

This is the time of year when calendars and almanacs ripen. The *Sun* gets out by far the best almanac of any concern in the state. The composition for the forthcoming one of 1891 is all up, and the 15th of the present month will see a copy in the hands of every subscriber; and a person must be a subscriber if he would secure one of these invaluable annuals. The most desirable calendar, and the one most sought after, is that issued by Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., lithographers, printers and engravers. Thomas & Evens, commercial printers, at Second and Frederick streets, have just got out a very handsome and most striking affair of the kind. A. Hoen & Co., the *American*, and the *News*, have all done themselves credit in the calendar way this year.

On Saturday last Messrs. Purdy, Crupit and Speed, managers of the *World*, were taken by surprise in the editorial room by being *pounced* all round by the compositors on the paper and the reportorial staff. To be more explicit, the managers of the *World* were each presented by their employés with a fine gold pen and holder. The surprise turned out to be an agreeable one, for the managerial heads of the paper thought there was a strike on hand when the long file of gift-bearers entered the editorial presence. Mr. Wittier, a compositor, made the presentation speech, but I am told that he trembled like an aspen leaf in a high wind while reading his little effort, which, perhaps, may have been his maiden one.

About two weeks ago the *American* issued as a supplement to the paper a handsome lithograph in the way of a map of Maryland. Thirty sketches and vignettes are grouped about the map, indicating the industrial, agricultural and commercial importance of the state. This supplement was originated in Baltimore and is a credit to all concerned in its make-up, but some think that the extract of a speech made by Gen. Felix Agnus in New York should not have been printed on the margin of the map, nor on any part of it. The extract mentioned, it is true, relates to the many resources of Maryland, but the name of the quasi publisher and manager of the *American* is attached thereto, which seems to smack too much of the "Ego," the "great I am," for the general is not sole proprietor and publisher of the *American*.

"Printers needed in Washington. Job offices are now shorthanded, but look out for your cards." The above quoted lines I noticed in a Baltimore weekly paper about two weeks ago. As I happened to go over to the capitol the day following, I learned upon inquiry that there was no demand whatever for compositors at Washington; that both book and job work were very dull. Paragraphs similar in import to the one reproduced here are often misleading, and printers should be cautious in seeking pastures new upon such information alone.

Comparisons may be odious, but the printing establishments in Washington make a far better display in the way of signs on the front of their buildings than do the master printers of Baltimore. A spirit of cheapness seems to prevail here with many men in business when it comes to an outlay in such direction. I hold that a good, an expensive sign if you will, is a first-class standing advertisement, and that it pays.

There has been a rumor going round in this section that the typefoundries all over the country were about to be gathered in by a syndicate, but little credit is given to the story here.

Baltimore Typographical Union is reported to be in very good shape, claiming as high as 400 members, a number far above that of any preceding year of its existence. All the daily papers are

union, and most of the weeklies are of the same complexion, but there are some large book and job offices outside the pale of this organization.

The *Evening News* did not get out an issue either on Christmas day or New Year's, giving all its employés a two-days' holiday. The *Evening World* exhibited the reverse of this, but had the following to say in the connection: "The *World* issued a paper on Thursday. * * * It contained just such matter as the average mortal wants to sit down and read on a day like Christmas. The *World* does not care to cut its subscribers out of a paper on a holiday, a day when all the world reads, for the sake of saving a few dollars." According to the above logic there can be no profit in running the *World*, if there be a saving of dollars in shutting down. This may be testifying to too much in one's own behalf.

The Christmas number of *Baltimore Life* was a very attractive issue.

The publishing and printing firm of John Murphy & Co. has been dissolved by the retirement of Isaac Kilner. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the remaining partners, Frank K. Murphy, Denis Noble and Charles A. Murphy.

The contract for furnishing the city stationery and doing the printing necessary for the year has been awarded to the J. W. C. Dulany Company, whose bid was $6,234.85. D. W. Glass & Co's bid to furnish the articles and do the printing two per cent less than the lowest bidder, was not considered.

Quite a large number of candidates are looming up for the annual typographical convention, among whom I may mention Frank W. Watson, of the *Morning Herald*; Thomas Moran, of the *News*, and Leander Raiber, of the *Sun*.

Some twenty compositors will start in tomorrow on the new city directory. The firm of Nicholas & Killam is to do the work. They did the job last year.

Since the holiday season, work in the book and job, as well as in the newspaper offices has fallen off to some extent. Baltimore just now is making a worthy effort to boom itself, and is, I think, going to succeed. FIDELITIES.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Editor: NEW WESTMINSTER, January 5, 1891.

It is some time since I have written you, but the absence of my copy of your valuable publication has reminded me that it is at least a duty I owe to myself to drop you a monthly note. At yesterday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 235 the following officers were elected for 1891: President, B. E. Nye; vice-president, B. James; secretary-treasurer, Charles C. Stewart; sergeant-at-arms, P. R. Peele; executive committee, C. S. Campbell, G. A. Caldwell and W. E. Boynton; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, C. C. Stewart, B. E. Nye and C. S. Campbell.

Truth, the morning paper here, has changed hands, and is now published as the *Morning Ledger*, by Baillie & Co. It has started out under favorable auspices, with an entire new plant and one more frame than *Truth* employed. A new job office is also to be put in at once.

The *Columbian* has also enterprise in its management. Last month it added another frame and increased the size of the paper to a mammoth nine-column sheet. It is a compliment to our town to say that it can now be fairly judged by the papers that are daily published in it.

There is no room for "unfair" men here, our union having effectually closed up all holes large enough to permit the habitation of these individuals. We present a solid front and are flourishing, although but a little over a year organized. C. C. S.

TO MAKE GOOD TRACING PAPER—Mix well together 75 parts of olive oil and 25 parts of benzine. With a brush put it on best tissue paper and hang it up for about thirty-six hours. This is a very transparent tracing paper; until the benzine has evaporated it is also extremely inflammable.

ENGRAVING ON STEEL.

Here is another thing which many people do not know. There are hundreds of national banks in the United States, each of which issues bills bearing its name. An assortment of these bills will show frequent repetitions of the portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Stanton and other prominent Americans. Take another bill and carefully compare the two impressions of the same head. Do you notice any difference? See that you have a strong light—daylight is best. Compare all the little dots and lines. Yes, they are identical. Well, the engraving of one of these portraits is a very expensive affair, and no matter how skillful the engraver he could not make a second plate which would be identical with the first.

This is the way in which the several heads happen to be exact counterparts: Many years ago Jacob Perkins discovered a way of so softening steel that it could be cut as easily as copper. After the work was done upon a soft steel plate he hardened it. Up to this time copper only had been used for engraving purposes so far as illustrative work was concerned.

After one of the fine heads (employing this method) is engraved upon the soft steel the plate is hardened to its utmost capacity. It is then put on the bed of a powerful transfer press, and over it is placed a roll of soft steel which is passed backward and forward under a pressure of twenty tons. This forces the soft steel into the lines of the hardened plate, and the result is a reverse in high relief on the roll of the engraved portrait where the lines were cut into the metal. The roll is hardened and the portrait is then capable of being transferred—that is rolled into numberless soft steel plates.

So, you see, the exact similarity is easily accounted for, since it is obtained mechanically. The same means are resorted to with regard to the ornamental lathe work and other geometric figures.—*Youth's Companion.*

HOW HE DOES IT.

It is surprising how much may be accomplished by system, and by the introduction of routine into our daily work.

Speaking the other day of a large employer of labor, with several large jobs on hand, we mildly commiserated with him—specially in view of the ardent condition of the weather.

"I have no time to think of the exact height of the mercury in the tube," he laughed, "at least, not until I am homeward bound. As to the calls of business I never find them excessive."

"How do you manage?" we inquired.

"Well, first, I insist upon having reliable competent men about me; men who know and do not fear to act upon their responsibility in case of emergency. The man who cannot, or will not, move without wanting instructions at every turn is not the man for me. I am not a schoolmaster, but an employer of skilled labor. (With an emphasis on the word *skilled*.)

"I arrive early at the office, and take a general look around to see that everything is in working order. I then attend to the correspondence, give instructions for estimates, etc., and receive the reports of my superintendents. If anything fresh turns up I see to it at once. About 10 A.M. I am ready for a tour of inspection, and another is due to the outlying jobs in the afternoon. By 4 I am usually back at the office again, to check over the estimates, dictate letters, etc., and to arrange for the next day's operations. By 5 P.M. I am through; that is to say, I know what the day has accomplished, and have arranged for the next day's work. With system, a man can run fifty jobs as easily as one. But, of course, as I said, he must have competent assistants—men who take a pride in their work. A good assistant should not be interfered with; indeed he will not submit to it. Further, I never worry about trifles. Sometimes a loss is incurred, a contract goes astray, or a blunder is perpetrated; but these are all in the way of business. So long as the net results show a balance, more or less handsome, on the right side, I am satisfied. I find that the more work I have the more I can get away with."

The speaker sat back in his chair, and we rose from ours.—*Master Steam-Fitter.*

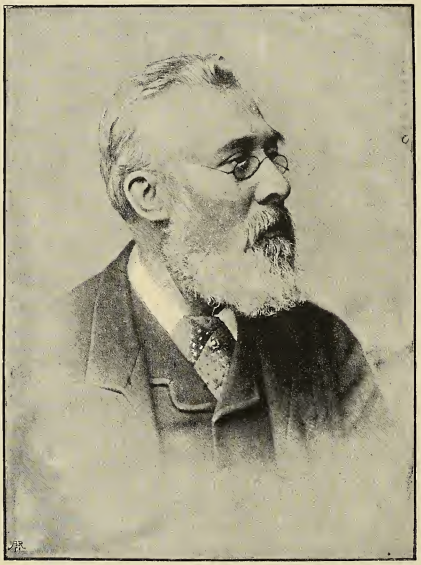
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XII.—JOHN FARLOW WILSON.

AMONG the great printing establishments of the world must be reckoned that of Cassell's, in La Belle Sauvage Yard, London. The printing manager, Mr. Wilson, is one of the best authorities on practical printing in the United Kingdom, and his experiences, as the following interview will show, are altogether unique. Like most prominent men, Mr. Wilson was very hard to "draw," and in reply to my question for a few particulars concerning his career, said:



"Well, I scarcely think that anything I can say will be worth recording. The life of one London printer is very like that of another, and the term monotonous drudgery will not inaptly describe it. To achieve any measure of success, however, a man must, I think, possess a love for his calling, and this relieves the monotony and lightens the drudgery."

"Excuse me, Mr. Wilson, but were you born in London?"

"Yes; not only a native of London, but of that part of journalistic and theatrical Bohemia which is bounded on the west by Covent Garden, on the north by Bow street, on the south by the Strand, and on the east by classic Drury Lane. My father was a bookseller, and not only a seller of books, but a lover of books, and one of the earliest lessons he taught me was the respect due to books. To thumb-mark a margin, to turn down a leaf, or to ill-treat a volume in any way, was to his mind a crime, and the feeling he imbued me with lasts to this day. There were no cheap reprint series in those days, and books were not then, as they seem to be now, sold by the pound."

Mr. Wilson does not know what particular influence led him to the printing office, but he says: "When I had chosen to become a printer—or, more properly, a compositor—a school-fellow suggested that before I signed my indentures I should go to his father's office and see a machine which was to supersede the compositor. I went, and saw "matter" being composed by two girls at Young & Delcamboe's composing machine. I expressed my anxiety to my intended master, and he advised me to ascertain how much work the two girls and a man could perform at the machine in a given time. This I did, and it was demonstrated to my satisfaction that I could do one-third of the amount without the machine, and, therefore, signed indentures. That is more than forty-eight years ago, yet mechanical composition is adopted but to a very limited extent. It is not generally known that the shape of the *Family Herald* was originally that of a small newspaper broadsheet, the type for which was set up by this very machine. The words intended to be in italic were 'hair spaced,' because the capacity of the machine did not include italic letter. Twenty-two numbers appeared in this form, after which it was changed to its present size."

"Can you tell me anything of your early life in the printing office?"

"During my apprenticeship," answered Mr. Wilson, "I became acquainted in a very humble way with many men who were fairly representative of the Bohemian journalism of the time. Printing offices were not then extensive establishments, divided into departments and furnished with rooms for editors. The editors and contributors would bring their copy into the composing room, and often chat with the men. The office where my servitude was performed consisted of a second-floor flat up a yard in Drury Lane, yet to this modest place came Douglas Jerrold, Albert Smith, E. L. Blanchard, Thomas Littleton Holt, Frederick Guest Tomlins, James Grant, of the *Morning Advertiser*, G. W. M. Reynolds, George Augustus Sala and others, whose names are unknown to the present generation. Holt was the editor of a penny weekly paper, entitled *Chat*, a kind of *Tit Bits*, the proprietor of which was a Mr. Marriott, who eventually went to America and started what became a prosperous paper, the *San Francisco News Letter*. Holt's copy was about the most slovenly calligraphy we had to decipher. One day, among quite a batch of the editor's scrawls appeared a bit of manuscript that for legibility and beauty of style exceeded anything that we had ever seen. It was a rhymed effusion and commenced, 'The Manager Julien sat in his chair.' The author came to read his proof, and that was the first time I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Sala. He does not know me personally, but he will no doubt remember the circumstance, although it must have been one of his earliest contributions to the press."

The youth of today can scarcely realize what kind of life the apprentice of forty years ago used to lead. There was no Saturday half-holiday nor was there any limit to the number of hours he might be called upon to work. "Men who are with me now," continued Mr. Wilson, "well remember that we as lads would on a particular day in every week commence our labors at eight o'clock in the morning; work right through the day and night, till three or four o'clock the next morning; then obtain some

refreshment at a night coffee house, walk to the nearest park in order to get a breath of fresh air, and return by seven or eight o'clock to do another long day's work. We had signed indentures by which we undertook 'not to absent ourselves from our master's service day or night unlawfully'; and this we accepted as his authority for making us work as long as we were able." Mr. Wilson is a strong believer in strict training, and though his own was unusually severe, he is of the opinion that it neither did him nor his fellow apprentices any harm.

"About what period does your connection with Messrs. Cassell date from?"

"Shortly after the termination of my apprenticeship," was the reply, "I was offered a situation upon the *Standard of Freedom*, a weekly liberal newspaper started by John Cassell, whose office was in the Strand, nearly opposite Somerset House. I had had, however, a previous introduction to Mr. Cassell." Mr. Wilson remained with Mr. Cassell until his removal to more commodious premises in LaBelle Sauvage Yard in 1851, after which he worked in several offices, and finally accepted the position of printer of the *Field* newspaper, under his first employer. While here Mr. Wilson prepared an estimate of a new two-penny daily paper for Capt. Addesley Sleigh. There was, however, one condition, namely a deposit of £50, which should be forfeited in case of sudden stoppage. Nothing more was heard of the matter for some time, when it leaked out that Mr. David Aird, a printer in Exeter Street, Strand, had agreed to produce it without a deposit, and thus commenced the *Daily Telegraph*.

During this period Mr. Cassell had entered into business relations with Messrs. Petter & Galpin, whose office then adjoined the *Times* premises in Playhouse Yard. Their overseer invited Mr. Wilson to join the staff, which he did, and having had the good fortune to obtain their confidence has ever since held a responsible position in the firm.

"To what cause do you attribute such an early elevation to a most important post?"

"That is not an easy question to answer," replied Mr. Wilson. "Of one thing, however, I feel certain: that if a man aspires to rise he must be an enthusiast in his work. Everything he undertakes should be performed as if his reputation and prospects depended upon its successful fulfillment. This applies to printing more, perhaps, than to any other occupation."

"You inaugurated, I believe, a scheme which has had a wonderful influence on your apprentices?"

"Yes; some twenty years ago I introduced a system of rewarding apprentices for good behavior. We have always about sixty youths, each learning some branch of the business. The plan we adopt is to keep a register of their attendance, conduct, industry and proficiency, awarding a certain number of marks for each, and publishing the result annually. If their record is satisfactory, on the termination of their apprenticeship they receive a present of £20 and a certificate of proficiency. This certificate is never given to any but those who have acquired a good knowledge of the trade; its possession is therefore greatly coveted, for it is of more value than a dozen friendly testimonials. In the last five years about £700 have thus been paid to apprentices who have completed their servitude with honors."

"Are there very many of the employés who have become shareholders?"

"Yes; a large number of our people hold shares in the company. I had been a director of several successful building societies, and the happy thought occurred to me to suggest the formation of a 'Share Purchase Society,' to be conducted on similar lines. This was adopted, with the result that more than one thousand shares were subscribed and paid for by weekly contributions of one shilling per share. Two other similar societies were afterwards started, and are now running their course. By this means about twenty-four hundred shares, representing a capital of £21,000 will have been held by employés, most of whom might otherwise have had no interest in the company. These shares are now worth nearly double their nominal value (£9) almost equal to the sum of £40,000."

Mr. Wilson drew out the plans for, and took a heavy share in the management of, the two workmen's exhibitions held at the Agricultural Hall in 1864 and 1866. The first was in fact the pioneer, and, naturally became the talk of the town. Two hundred thousand persons visited the exhibition in the three weeks it was open. The exhibition was opened by Earl Russell, and closed by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Shaftesbury distributing the awards. "I cannot help," says Mr. Wilson, "feeling a little proud of this undertaking, my share in the labors of which were very generously acknowledged. The council gave me an illuminated vote of thanks, the Agricultural Hall Company a handsome clock and candelabra, the exhibitors a silver snuff box, and the adjudicators a silver medal. I possess about a dozen more souvenirs, each of which brings to my mind pleasant memories of bygone days."

In reference to two trips to the United States, Mr. Wilson says: "I was much impressed by the smartness of the American printer, and, I might add, the English printer also, when he reaches the other side of the Atlantic. On the first occasion, eight years ago, I went upon business and visited many printers' establishments in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. One of my pleasantest recollections is of Mr. Theo. L. De Vinne, who very courteously took me over his office, and showed me the method of producing *Scribner's* and *St. Nicholas*."

"You still lead a very busy life, Mr. Wilson?"

"I cannot say that my duties are quite so arduous, but a man who is responsible for the production of fifty magazines and serials per month, besides a paper and a volume every day in the year, has enough to keep his mind employed. I sometimes think that, after being very nearly half a century in harness, 'I could be well content to entertain the lag end of my life with quiet hours.'"

Mr. Wilson was an active member of the council which started "Hospital Saturday," having drawn up the original scheme for its organization, and also wrote the first annual report. He was for some years examiner in typography to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of technical education, an office which he has recently resigned. His eldest son, who is the author of several technical books, is the manager of the printing department of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

The results may not be seen immediately, nor in exactly the way expected, but if continued and persisted in it will tell. An article to be sold must be made known. That which is the most persistently and extensively advertised becomes the quickest and most widely known. That which has the most merit receives the most enduring benefit. Advertising is frequently like Longfellow's "Arrow and Song:"

I shot an arrow into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I breathed a song into the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where;
For who has sight so keen and strong,
That it can follow the flight of song?

Long, long afterward, in an oak
I found the arrow, still unbroke;
And the song, from beginning to end,
I found again in the heart of a friend.

And so when the proclamation of one's wares is made it falls to earth, one knows not where; but the chances are that the notes will be heard by some one who will heed them, and prove seed to sprout dollars for the advertiser.—*The Journalist.*

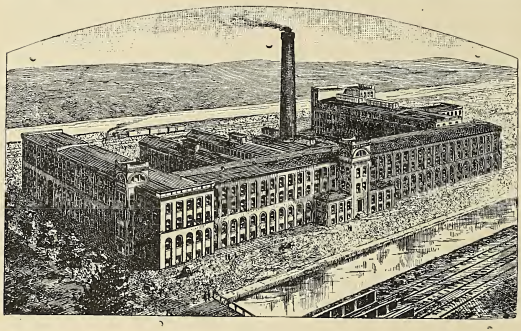
THE smallest letter on record was recently transmitted through the English mail from Lincoln to Guildford, consisting simply of an ordinary penny postage stamp. A message in shorthand was written on the adhesive side, with the address, while the official mark was stamped on the face. It reached its destination in safety, and was legible when delivered.

THE PAPER MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. VII—PARSONS PAPER COMPANY, HOLYOKE.

Prominent among the paper manufacturers of the country is the Parsons Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, whose extensive plants are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

Like many other large and successful enterprises of our country, the Parsons Paper Company started in a modest and unpretentious way. The original company was organized in 1853, with a capital



of $60,000, and its growth and prosperity from that time to the present have been such, that the actual capital now in the business is upwards of three-fourths of a million dollars.

The late Mr. J. C. Parsons was, for many years, at the head of the company, and much of its success may be attributed to his careful and efficient management.

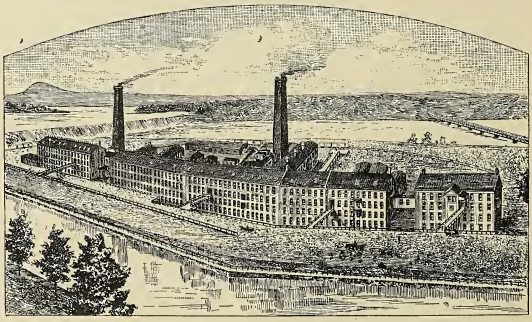
The Parsons Paper Company No. 2 was organized in 1888, with a capital of $300,000, and the majority of its stock is held by the original corporation. The officers of both companies are: Aaron Bagg, Jr., president; J. S. McElwain, agent; Edward P. Bagg, treasurer; E. C. Weiser, secretary.

The new mill of this company, erected in 1888-9, is undoubtedly the finest specimen of paper mill architecture in this or any country, and everything has been provided to thoroughly equip it throughout for the manufacture of the better grades of paper, of which this company makes a specialty.

The papers manufactured at the new mill are the celebrated Scotch Linen Ledgers, which stand in the front rank of the ledger papers in the market, and first-class bond, bank-note and parchment papers, which are familiar to the trade from Maine to California, as unsurpassed for bonds, deeds, checks, policies and correspondence.

At the No. 1 mill the product is No. 2 Ledgers, No. 2 Bond, Old Hampden Bond, Parsons' extra superfines, extra fines, colored writings, envelope, white and colored bristol boards, and other brands.

There is probably no mill manufacturing animal sized, loft dried papers, that can furnish such a variety as the Parsons Paper Company, and its goods have an excellent reputation among the trade.



JOURNALISM CONTRASTED.

Lord Randolph Churchill, discussing the features of the English and American newspapers, says:

"There is a tendency toward the discussion of personality in American journalism of the same class. The American newspaper engages to tell you all about people who have attracted notice. The English papers are given up more to the discussion of political and social questions and the printing of news directly affecting the progress of these discussions. English journalism is far more serious. An English journal would consider it little less than a crime to perpetrate a joke in its columns. In America the whole tendency of journalism is humorous. News matters are presented, as far as possible, in a humorous way, and the illustrations are nearly always intended to be funny and treat the subjects from a burlesque point of view.

"In England this is impossible With the great body of the people life is more earnest than it is under the more favorable conditions existing in America. There is a constant struggle for bread. The problem of the two men and the one breakfast is never out of sight. In consequence, all public and political questions receive attention and study there that they do not receive here. Men will read long articles treating of these subjects because they affect directly the life of the time. Here there are no such difficulties presented. Political questions do not come home to the masses. The elections are not freighted with the solemn significance inseparable from the elections in an older country like England, where social conditions are more intricate and complicated."

A NEW OLD STYLE.

BREVIER CAXTON OLD STYLE.
(ROMAN AND ITALIC.)

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with the recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
Alone, uncared for amid the throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled wide and deep.

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir,
Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop,
The gayest laddie of all the group;
He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,
He guides her trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.
"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's aged and poor and slow."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was, "God be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy."

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Alphabet, a to z, 16½ ems.

248 EXTRACT FROM THE RAMBLER.

That wonder is the effect of ignorance has been often observed. The awful stillness of attention, with which the mind is overspread at the first view of an unexpected effect ceases when we have leisure to disentangle complications and investigate causes. Wonder is a pause of reason, a sudden cessation of the mental progress, which lasts only while the understanding is fixed upon some single idea, and is at an end when it recovers force enough to divide the objects into its parts, or mark the intermediate gradations from the first agent to the last consequence.

It is the proper ambition of the heroes in literature to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge by discovering and conquering new regions of the intellectual world. To the success of such undertakings perhaps some degree of fortuitious happiness is necessary, which no man can promise or procure to himself; therefore doubt and irresolution may be forgiven in him that ventures into the unexplored abysscs of truth, and attempts to find his way through the fluctuations of uncertainty, and the conflicts of contradiction. But when nothing more is required than to pursue a path already beaten, and to trample obstacles which others have demolished, why should any man so much distrust his own intellect as to imagine himself unequal to the attempt?

It were to be wished that they who devote their lives to study would at once believe nothing too great for their attainment, and consider nothing as too little for their regard—that they would extend their notice alike to science and to life, and unite some knowledge of the present world to their acquaintance with past ages and remote events.

Nothing has so much exposed men of learning to contempt and ridicule as their ignorance of things which are known to all but themselves. Those who

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

EXTRACT FROM THE RAMBLER. 249

have been taught to consider the institutions of the schools as giving the last perfection to human abilities, are much surprised to see men wrinkled with study, yet wanting to be instructed in the minute circumstances of propriety, or the necessary forms of daily transaction, and soon shake off their reverence for modes of education which they find to produce no ability above the rest of mankind.

"Books," says the learned Bacon, "can never teach the use of books." The student must learn by commerce with mankind to reduce his speculations to practice, and accommodate his knowledge to the purpose of his life.

It is too common for those who have been bred to scholastic professions, and passed much of their time in academies where nothing but learning confers honours, to disregard every other qualification, and to imagine that they shall find mankind ready to pay homage to their knowledge, and to crowd about them for instruction. They therefore step out from their cells into the open world with all the confidence of authority and dignity of importance. They look around about them at once with ignorance and scorn upon a race of beings to whom they are equally unknown and equally contemptible, but whose manners they must imitate, and with whose opinions they must comply, if they desire to pass their time happily among them.

To lessen that disdain with which scholars are inclined to look on the common business of the world, and the unwillingness with which they condescend to learn what is not found in any system of philosophy, it may be necessary to consider that though admiration is excited by abstruse researches and remote discoveries, yet pleasure is not given, nor affection conciliated but by softer accomplishments, and qualities more easily communicable to those about us. He that can only converse upon questions about which only a small part of mankind has knowledge sufficient to make them curious, must lose his days in unsocial silence, and live in the crowd of life without a companion. He that can only be useful on great occasions may die *without exerting his abilities, and stand a helpless speculator of a thousand vexations which fret away happiness,*

MARDER, LUSE & CO., CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA.

Hazlett APLD FOR. Specimen.

Know all men by these presents:-

That the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, of New Haven, Connecticut, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred Dollars, to it in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considerations, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, does hereby Grant, Bargain, Remise, Convey, Release and Quit Claim unto John Homer of the County of Boone and State of Iowa, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever, it may have acquired in, through or by a certain indenture or mortgage deed, bearing date the 12th day of May, A. D. 1885, and recorded in the Recorders office of Boone County, and State of Iowa, in Book 25 of Mortgages.

12 Point Hazlett.

16 A 80a . . . $8.60
8 A 40a . . . 4.40

Boonesboro, April 26, 1889.

Mr. Ed. Cowles,

My Dear Sir:--I send you herewith writings as requested in your letter of the 19th instant. I do not know how I acquired my style of writing but presume that it is a sort of a combination of different writings that I have seen and it may not contain enough individuality to justify its conversion into type, and it may be similar to some scripts already in use.

I regret that I am compelled for want of time to prepare the copies hurriedly; they are not as smooth as I wish they were but will probably answer your purpose.

Very truly yours

Chas. S. Hazlett.

18 Point Hazlett.

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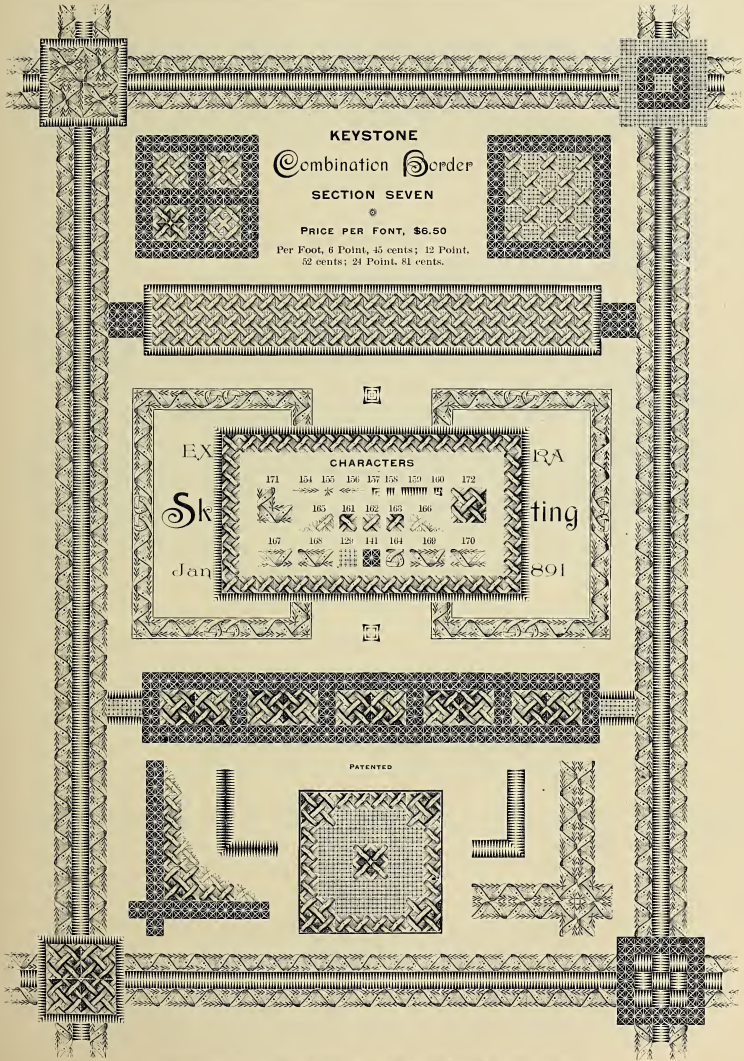
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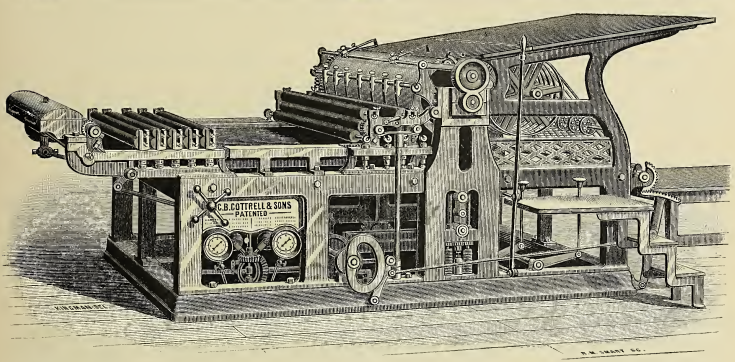
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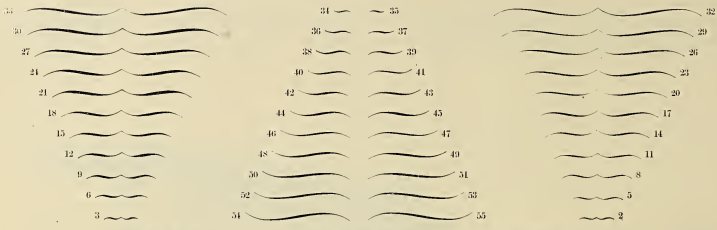
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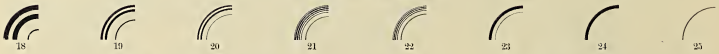


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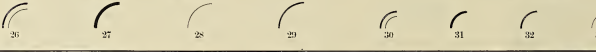
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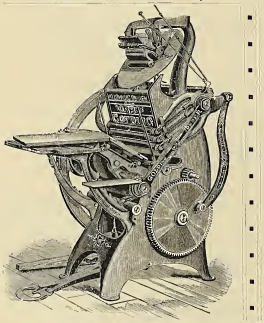


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Gentlemen,—The No. 9 (15 x 21) JOBBER bought of you last fall gives perfect satisfaction. You will remember that I stipulated that the speed should be at least 1,500 impressions per hour, without jar or jumping, and this has been more than realized. I often run it at 2,000 impressions per hour. There are many little points about the press which make it exceedingly valuable to the pressman, such as the impression adjustment, the chase latch, the grippers, the throw-off, etc., etc., all so very convenient. I consider the press strong enough for any form that can be put onto it.

Respectfully, A. O. CRAWFORD.

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Truly, F. A. MANGER.

The Golding Jobber will be sold as low for cash as any press of its class, or on installments. Sent on thirty days' trial to any responsible printer.

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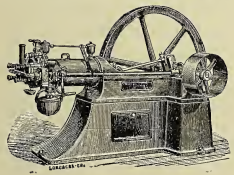
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SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

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ROSINA."

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ZINC ETCHING METHODS.

NO. XI.—FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY AND PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY.

DIRECT PRINTING UPON ZINC WITH ALBUMEN.

Take the whites of two eggs (not too small), and add 240 grams (cubic centimeters) of distilled water, and two grams of pulverized bichromate of ammonia.

Add enough strong ammonia to change the reddish color of the solution to yellow; stir all into complete solution with a glass rod, and filter.

N. B.—Zinc plates for this use must be *perfectly level*, well polished, and it is well just before using to rub them well with a piece of English willow charcoal (such as is used by copperplate engravers), then rub off well with a half sheet of Joseph paper and a few drops of ammonia.

TO BE DONE IN THE DARKROOM.

Let the stream from the hydrant play upon the plate a moment till well rinsed, let the water run off and pour the plate over with the filtered albumen solution, let a little run off each corner in turn. Pour it over again with the solution, let surplus run back into bottle and stand the plate up on one corner to drain a few moments. Now take it by the upper corner, always keeping the same corner down from which the surplus was poured off, and warm quickly over a lamp or gas flame, *not* letting it get so warm as to pain the hand, holding not horizontal, but inclined toward the drainage corner, so that no drops can run back and make streaks. The plate dries rapidly from the upper corner downward, and looks shiny. When the coating is dead or lusterless, it is because the plate was not warmed enough in drying, or because too much bichromate has been put in, in which case the solution must be corrected.

The plate is put in the zinc printing frame and exposed under a *reversed* negative from a subject in line or stipple work. It is very sensitive and must be protected while handling from all day or white light.

Exposure is from one-half to two minutes of sunlight, five to fifteen minutes of diffused light. Exposed edges of zinc will turn golden yellow.

Take a clean hand roller (either a lithographic or leather covered one), or a gelatine roller in good condition, and coat thinly with litho transfer ink, distributing it well on a plate glass or ink stone *(don't* get too much ink), and roll up the exposed surface of the zinc plate, with some pressure and very thoroughly. Lay the plate in a tray of water, and after a few minutes develop the picture cautiously with a small wad of clean cotton, under water or using plenty of water on the plate. The picture will come up very sharp and clean. If the fine lines and details wash away, the plate was not exposed long enough. If it holds ink all over and won't develop, or if the open part develop and the close work remains solid black, it is because exposure was too long. In either case scour off with charcoal, prepare plate and print again.

When developed, drain off and stand up to dry, or dry the plate by patting with an old linen rag, slightly dampened. Do not wipe the plate nor pat too hard, or you will take off the ink. Let the plate dry. When dry, dust it with asphalt powder, very fine, and warm till the lines look shiny. Do not heat so much as to spread the lines, which will make coarse work. When the plate is cooler dust in again, paint back and edges with lac, and you are ready for first etching.

THE ASPHALTUM PROCESS.

By this method is started the finest zinc etching in the world.

Take a bottle, wide mouthed, well stoppered, holding say two quarts. Pulverize a quantity of true Syrian asphaltum and cover it with twice its weight of rectified turpentine, and during two or three days as often stirred up until it is brought to a syrupy mass or liquid.

Now, an amount of sulphuric ether equal to the bulk of the contents of the bottle is added, little by little, with continual and long continued stirring. A portion of the asphaltum is precipitated as a doughy mass upon the bottom of the bottle. The portion soluble in ether remains in solution. Let it stand a few hours, and pour off a little sample bottle full of the supernatant liquid and add a little ether to it. If it again throws down a small precipitate, more ether must be added to the whole until there is no further separation of a precipitate. Let it stand a few hours, and pour off all the liquid into a separate bottle to be used for coating zinc plates on the back and edges, when etching. It dries very quickly, and stands acid well.

The pasty mass left in the bottle is covered with fresh ether and stirred up with a stick very often for one or two days, so that the turpentine and any remaining portion of the asphaltum which is soluble in the ether may be taken up. The solution thus formed is bottled up and may be used next time at first, instead of pure ether. The residue of the bottom is extracted in a pasty mass, put in a shallow dish and set in a moderately warm place in or around the stove (in a dark room), and is frequently stirred up and crushed, for several days, till the last trace of ether has evaporated. The mass becomes hard and brittle, and must be completely pulverized to facilitate the escape of the ether. When dry, put in a stoppered bottle and keep in the dark.

To use, put in a bottle 100 parts of this powder, one part Venice turpentine and add a small amount of benzole from coal tar, perfectly free from water; soon all the powder will dissolve, then add enough benzole so that a zinc plate flowed with the solution will present a fine golden brown color.

As a benzole entirely dehydrated (free from water) is hard to procure, and any water in the mixture is dangerous, one must test it for water before the solution is diluted to its fullest extent. Pour some of it over a zinc plate and let it run off. If the solution dries in, equally and smooth all over, the benzole is free from water; if the coating runs all into drops and streaks, and unequally, it contains water.

This fault is cured by the addition of chloroform, which must be chemically pure, and not adulterated with alcohol; add chloroform until an even, smooth and glassily uniform surface results from flowing the zinc and pouring off.

Let the solution settle and filter twice, then decant into a bottle which was previously washed out with benzole.

The coating of the duly polished zinc plates is accomplished for small sizes by pouring on and off with the same manipulation as for collodion on glass. For large plates it is necessary to use a whirling board or table, on which the plate is laid, and the distribution of the solution is effected by the centrifugal force of the rotation.

The plate is allowed to dry a little, then slightly warmed to expel the last trace of benzole. Expose under a good negative ten minutes in sunshine, or one to two hours in diffused light, in a regular zinc printing frame.

Develop in a tin, pewter or porcelain tray, just large enough to take the plate.

Pour the plate over with ordinary turpentine, and rock the dish rapidly to float off the dissolved asphaltum from the lights. The picture develops rapidly, and as the film is very thin, it holds well to the plate without being washed off.

When all the details are out, take out of dish, pour over with benzine to drive off the turpentine, and quickly follow with a strong stream of water from the hydrant to expel both benzine and turpentine.

Dry the plate in a perpendicular position, and just before etching it is heated to make the work stand better by toughening the asphalt.

The back and edges are coated and the first etching gone on with as usual.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend a Christmas luncheon, given by Typographical Union, No. 234, of Sheffield, Alabama, by Col. Thomas L. Cannon, editor and manager of the *Enterprise*, of that city, on Saturday evening, December 27, 1890. Thanks.

THE DETROIT JOURNAL.

Among the numerous publications issued in Detroit the Detroit *Journal* ranks as one of the foremost. It was established September 1, 1883, and came at last into strong hands under the control of William H. Brearley, the present proprietor, who was for a number of years connected with the *Evening News*, a gentleman able to appreciate its possibilities and to develop these by an enterprise and foresight that is seldom equaled. Its Associated and United Press dispatches, its large and able editorial staffs and numerous special correspondents brought it in the very front ranks of the influential and reliable papers of the country. It is a clean, bright and newsy paper and also performs the best mission of a newspaper by leading in many public undertakings, and thereby conferring a lasting benefit and justly winning the confidence and gratitude of the people and endurable fame for the paper.



W. H. BREARLEY.

The Detroit *Journal* occupies the buildings Nos. 40-42 West Congress street. On entering and turning to the left is found the spacious private office of William H. Brearley. To the right is the counting room and general business office. On ascending up-stairs are the rooms of the knights of the quill — the gentlemen who do the writing and the thinking. C. F. Leidy is managing editor; Edward G. Holden, editorial writer; Miss S. G. Wagstaffe, telegraph editor; F. H. Wakefield, state editor; Annesty Burrows, city editor; John Barr, commercial editor; reporters — Howard M. Holmes, John C. McGarry, Edward Kranich, F. B. Beach, Edward Trowbridge, Capt. J. S. Hall and John Martin.

The composing room is one of the best equipped in the city, well supplied with all the necessary material of a first-class paper. This department is presided over by Pearce N. Bland. He is ably assisted by Henry J. Smith as maker-up. The advertising department is looked after by Peter Foreman, who has a well-selected assortment of advertising type.

John E. S. Phelp is proofreader. About twenty compositors are employed on an average. The chapel has for its officers: Thomas Jeffs, chairman, and Joseph H. McDonald, secretary. A photograph of the members of the composing room is herewith presented.

On the floor below is located the stereotype foundry under the charge of George H. Curtis. Two large Potter presses, with the latest improvements, are used for printing the paper, this department being looked after by N. W. Healey, pressman. The circulating department is presided over by Frederick Slocum. The *Journal* enjoys a good circulation, and is regarded as one of the most enterprising papers in the country.

THE DOLLAR MARK ($).

Concerning the origin of the dollar mark, the following from an exchange will be of interest to our readers:

1. That it is a combination of U. S., the initials of the United States.

2. That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight," and designated by the symbol $\frac{8}{8}$.

3. That it is derived from a representation of the "Pillars of Hercules," consisting of two pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins containing this were called "pillar dollars."

4. That it is a combination of H. S., the mark of the Roman money unit.

5. That it is a combination of P. and S., from the Spanish *peso duro*, signifying hard dollar. In Spanish accounts *peso* is contracted by writing the S over P and placing it after the sum.

THE NEW MACHINE FOR PRINTING THE "CENTURY" PICTURES.

Encouraged by the success of the web press in magazine presswork, the printers of the *Century* have applied the rotary principle to a new machine for fine illustrations, expressly made for them by Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., and but recently put to work. Sixty-four plates of the *Century*, truly bent to the proper curve, are firmly fastened on one cylinder sixty inches long and about thirty inches in diameter; sixteen inking rollers, supplied with ink from two ink fountains, successively ink these sixty-four plates with a delicacy and yet with a fullness of color never before attained.

The shaft of the impression cylinder and the plate cylinders, 4½ inches in diameter, do not spring or give under the strongest impression. Although rigid in every part, in the hands of an expert pressman it can be made responsive to the slightest overlay. This machine is fed by four feeders from single sheets in the usual manner and does the work of four stop-cylinders in superior style.

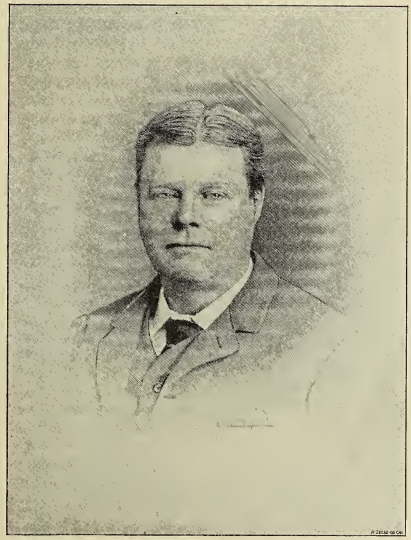
The gain in performance is not as great as the gain in quality of presswork, but quality was considered more than speed. The performance of the machine could have been more than doubled by adding to it other cylinders which would print on both sides of the paper, but careful experiment has proved that the finest wood cuts cannot be properly printed with this rapidity. To get the best results the ink on one side of the paper must be dry before it is printed on the other side. — *Century*.



DETROIT JOURNAL COMPOSING ROOM DEPARTMENT.

P. A. CROSSBY.

It would be difficult to find a gentleman to whom the term of "friend" could be more appropriately applied by those who know him than to the subject of our sketch, he being one of those to whom the application of the remark, "a friend in need is a friend indeed," is most fitting. Mr. P. A. Crossby was born in Montreal on February 23, 1843. He was brought up and educated at Beauharnois, until 1855, when, his parents removing to Montreal, he was apprenticed to the late lamented and esteemed publisher, Mr. Rollo Campbell, proprietor of the *Pilot*, whose office was at that time on Place d'Armes. It will be at once apparent that Mr. Crossby is a self-made man; one of those who have done the highest credit, not alone to themselves, but to their order, having demonstrated in his own career the dignity of labor.



At the expiration of his apprenticeship, the publication of the *Pilot* having ceased, Mr. Crossby entered into partnership with Mr. Campbell, under the name and style of Campbell & Crossby, for the purpose of keeping a book and newspaper store at Point St. Charles. This venture not proving to be successful, Mr. Crossby obtained a position on the *Transcript*, under Mr. Duncan McDonald, first as a compositor, and afterward as foreman, which latter post he held under Mr. Lovell after the paper had been transferred to him.

In 1865 he assisted in the organization of Montreal Typographical Union, and fought its battles during the great strike of 1866. He was that year elected a delegate by that body to the Albany convention of the International Typographical Union, and at that time was made its first vice-president. The strike above referred to ended in a serious defeat, and he was made a victim. He afterward associated himself with Messrs. S. C. Kyte and William and John Higgins, under the name of Kyte, Crossby & Co., the firm running a printing office for about a year, when he accepted a position on the *Daily News* from his old employer, Mr. John Lovell. He was subsequently engaged on the staff of Lovell's Dominion Directory, and traveled east and west on behalf of that important work. It was during this time that Mr. Lovell conceived the idea of publishing a Gazetteer of British North America, and to Mr. Crossby was intrusted the important duty of editing it. The value of his work is well known, and, nationally and commercially, it has unquestionably been of the greatest benefit.

Mr. Crossby has always interested himself in the well-being of the members of the printing craft, and as a delegate of the Montreal Typographical Union has attended eight sessions of the International Union, subsequently representing the Union Jacques Cartier, of which he is now an honorary member.

In 1872 he was made assistant manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, of which he subsequently became manager, a post which he still fills with great acceptance to that enterprising and influential concern and its customers. Indeed, his name is among printers a tower of strength.

Mr. Crossby is of mixed French and English parentage, his mother being a French Canadian, still living at the ripe age of 80, and his father an Englishman, who died in 1860. He was married in 1883, and has one daughter in her seventh year. His wife, a charming and accomplished lady, was taken suddenly ill on New Year's day, 1887, and died a few days after, despite the best medical attentions that were attainable. Her death was to him the great trial of his life, and, knowing his affectionate character, those who best know him realize how heroically he bore the irreparable loss.

He is a member of the Church of England and a liberal supporter of Trinity church, Montreal, in which he has occupied the most prominent positions. As a delegate to the synod he was one of those who voted for the election of the present Bishop Bond.

He is a prominent Freemason and a past master of Zetland lodge, an honorary Deputy Grand Master of the G. L. Indian Territory, as well as a companion of Mount Horeb chapter, having held important offices in the craft. He is also a Past Grand of Mizpah Lodge, No. 3, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Encampment and prominent clubs and institutions in the city of Montreal, and is, in fact, one of the best known business men in that enterprising city.

Mr. Crossby is in the prime of life, is recognized by all who know him as a courteous, honorable gentleman—one who has a legion of friends, who wish him many years of health and prosperity, in which THE INLAND PRINTER fervently joins.

GOLD LEAF.

Gold-beaters, by hammering, can reduce gold leaves to such minute thinness that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch. Yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes that one of them laid on any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of book paper. A single volume of a gold-leaf book one inch in thickness would have as many pages as an entire library of 1,500 volumes of common books, even though the volumes averaged 400 pages each.—*Boston Cultivator.*

1891.

Ring out the old—ring in the new;
Ring out the false—ring in the true;
Ring out ye bells in loudest tone
To greet the good year ninety-one.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Business is quite brisk with some of the job offices, while with others it is the opposite. However, business in general is very good owing to the trade incident to the new year, when yearly reports, new blanks, blank books, etc., are required. The matter of New Year cards was nearly a dead letter in this city this season. Very few cards were used and they were mostly of an elaborate design and forwarded by mail. The business in New Year cards was very extensive three or four years ago, but it has been falling off extensively during the seasons since, and by next year the printers may expect nothing at all in that line.

The regulation number of new job offices spring up as usual. The latest candidate for favor is our old friend Mr. Adam Worthage, who is well known as a printer in this city, he having conducted an office for a number of years until about two years ago, when he sold out. But it seems the fascinations of the art proved too strong for him and he has again embarked in printing.

Another old-time printer is Mr. George Hackstaff, who has returned to his old love and may be found upon Locust street, near Third.

It gives us pleasure to see these veterans in the business again put on the harness. We know they are aware of what they are doing, which cannot be said of the "press in my mother's kitchen" boy offices which spring up for a time and demoralize prices to a certain extent and then vanish.

The *Post-Dispatch* donned a new dress a couple of weeks ago and presents a very neat and handsome appearance therein. It has put a complete series of French Old Style in its advertising pages, which is quite an agreeable change from the regulation Gothics, Condensed, Aldines, and Clarendons. The *Globe-Democrat* expects to soon don a new dress, probably about the time it will remove to its new building; and the *Republic* will perform the same action soon afterward.

C. E. Meade, a well-known newspaper man, having been connected with editorial management of many papers here, and for a time private secretary to Mayor Noonan, now officiates as deputy coroner.

As You Like It recently absorbed the *Irish World* and conducts the business of the two journals under the former name. It is now printed by the J. E. Mangan Printing Company, and Mr. Reedy, the talented editor, is making a very spicy and entertaining weekly out of it.

Mr. St. Clair, a reporter on the *Evening Star-Sayings*, has recently arisen upon the journalistic horizon as a novelist, having written a novel treating of St. Louis and her people and entitled "Charity." The author is a firm believer in the use of printers' ink, for he advertises liberally. Nixon-Jones Printing Company did the mechanical part of the work in their usual fine style.

But this is not the only recent novel emanating from St. Louis authors and authoresses. Mrs. Joseph Specht has published her society novel "Alfrieda," and I hear it has been favorably criticised by Mr. Gladstone.

On January 7 the typecasters, some twenty-six in number, employed at the Central Typefoundry, went out on a strike. This foundry lately put in gas for heating the metal pot of the casting machines, in place of coal, thereby allowing the men to work continuously instead of being required to frequently stop and replenish the fire with coal. This increased the earnings of the men, so the proprietors claimed, and it meant an increase of expense to the firm of about 26 cents per day for each machine for the gas consumed. The men were asked to pay an assessment of 15 cents per day as their share of the increased production. A committee of workmen waited upon the proprietors to remonstrate, and were told they might act upon the proposition of having the assessment stand at 10 cents per day or go back to the use of coal. While these negotiations were taking place, the foreman of the typecasters was discharged, whereupon all the men walked out. The management claim the foreman was discharged for insubordination and refusal to obey orders and was an agitator of discord. The Central foundry assumes a very independent attitude and claims it has a sufficiently large stock of type to fill all orders for some time to come, and if necessary, it can draw upon its associate foundry, the Boston Typefoundry, for stock. The striking workmen are members of Local Assembly No. 2313, Knights of Labor, and they have prepared a list of grievances and propose to contest the differences.

We observe that Mr. Richard Ennis, the local Chauncey Depew, and proprietor of R. & T. A. Ennis Stationery Company, is to respond to one of the leading toasts at the coming grand banquet of the Knights of Father Matthew, of which order Mr. Ennis is a prominent member.

Mr. Phelan, editor of the *Western Watchman*, an old and influential Catholic organ of this city, was suddenly stricken down with heart disease at the door of his office at about 5 P.M., December 18, and died immediately. He had for many years been editor of the above named weekly and was widely known and respected, having at one time been a member of the state legislature. He leaves a wife and a grown-up family to mourn his sudden demise.

Ben Deering, an ardent temperance advocate, assumed control of the *Evening Call* about the first of the year and thereby hangs a tale. He issued an order that the "phat" upon the paper should go to time compositors and the lean should be done by compositors who were working by the piece. This being against the rules of Typographical Union No. 8 and also being considered unfair, the men, who were all union men, were called out upon the morning of January 8. The paper appears now, being set up by non-union men.

The St. Louis Press Club, a local society of journalists organized about a year ago, has recently been issuing notices of its meetings of which we consider they should be ashamed. They have the appearance of having been the results of the efforts of the worst amateurs and finished off by a planer and mallet artist, and very poor and unevenly trimmed paper is used. The effect may be novel and all that, but I cannot reconcile myself to the idea that a society so closely connected with printing should issue such botches. Their aim would better be toward the other extreme.

THE PRINCESS.

PRINTERS' WITTICISMS.

"I re-lye on you a great deal for my personal appearance," observed a foundry form as the brush passed over it.

Slug ten—"Enjoy that dinner of Brown's last night?"

Slug two—"Yes; immensely. Had three courses, including 'pi.'"

Sub—"Who's this *billet doux* slung through the copy so often. Keep him up?"

Old joker—"Sure. He's the new pitcher for the Giants."

New comp.—"Say, where can I get a few lower-case 'h's?'"

Facetious comp.—"See that Englishman over there? Go to his frame and look on the floor. He drops all his 'h's.'"

"You seem to fight your way through life remarkably well," said an 8 to a 16 as they lay upon the stone.

"Yes; I always back myself," was the terse reply.

First apprentice—"Say, wad yer do in case er fire? Dese cases ud git full o' watter, hey?"

Second apprentice—"Naw; turn down de top un over de lower, just like shuttin' a seegar box. See?"

Stick (to composing rule)—"Will you kindly enlighten me as to why you have one ear one day and two on others?"

Rule—"With pleasure. To articles possessing no merit—vain, insipid—I deign but one ear; learned dissertations, remarks from *savants*, etc., I give my undivided attention, which, naturally, requires both ears. See?"

THE NEW FAST TYPE-PRINTING WEB PERFECTING PRESS.

FOUR THOUSAND PAPERS PERFECTED AND FOLDED PER HOUR FROM FLAT BEDS AND ORDINARY TYPE.

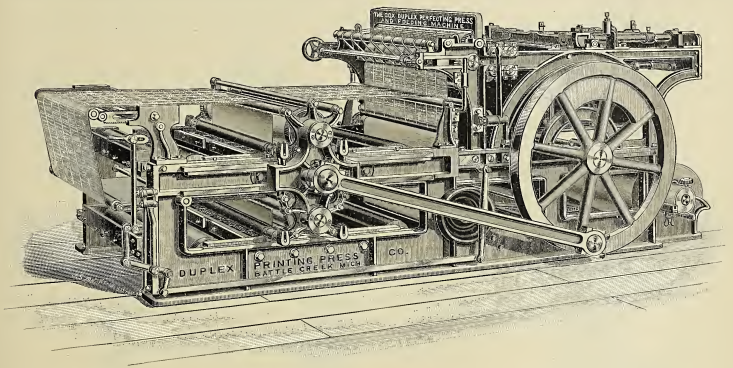
We herewith present to our readers an illustration of the new and greatly improved "Duplex Printing Press," invented by Mr. Joseph L. Cox, and built by the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan. This press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, where for more than three months it has been printing the *Herald*, an eight-column folio sheet, in the morning, and the *Telegram*, a seven-column folio, in the afternoon. The press has not only fully demonstrated its capacity to deliver well-printed perfected papers at the rate of four thousand copies per hour, from ordinary type forms, but that still greater speed and a wonderful flexibility as to style and size of papers are possible to it. The builders of this machine are now completing a press on the same general plan, which will print and fold with equal speed and facility and with no adjustments except the change of the rolls of paper, either four-page, six-page or eight-page papers, all from flat beds and ordinary type, and at a speed of from three thousand five hundred to four thousand five hundred per hour.

It is well known that for several years Mr. Cox, a young man of wonderful inventive genius, has been at work upon the problem of rapid printing from type. His practical experiments were begun when he was a mere boy, and in 1879 his first patent was issued from the United States patent office, where the model of his original machine for printing upon a web from forms on a flat bed, and utilizing, with a single cylinder, both the forward and the return movement of the bed, may be seen.

In December, 1884, the Duplex Printing Press Company was organized for the purpose of developing the inventions of Mr. Cox, and during the following summer perfecting presses were built upon the above model and put in practical operation in the press-rooms of the Grand Rapids *Democrat*, the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* and other prominent daily papers, where they have been running since. These machines were capable of printing and folding about two thousand papers per hour.

From that date to the present time the Duplex Company has been constantly devoting its energies and large sums of money to the development and perfection of these wonderful machines, and the press herewith illustrated is the happy fruition of its labors. In this press the ultimate degree of simplicity has been reached with a corresponding rate of speed, and what has been so long desired by that great part of the newspaper world which is not prepared for the expense and delays incident to stereotyping, but must have more speed than is possible with hand-fed presses, is now provided.

A reference to the cut will reveal the extreme simplicity of the machine. It is almost wholly free from adjustments of all kinds, and there is no complicated or delicate mechanism liable to get out of order. The power is applied from the main driving wheel to the impression without a gear or a belt. Indeed, it is safe to say that of all flat-bed presses this is one of the most simple. Two impression cylinders, located one directly over the other, and journaled into the same cross-heads or carriers, are reciprocated over stationary beds, making two impressions with each alternate movement, or printing *two complete papers* with each revolution of the large driving wheels. As the only reciprocating parts in the press are the cylinders, and as these are driven by a crank motion,



no air buffers or springs of any kind are required. The form rollers are carried with the cylinders, and *pass over the form twice for each impression*. They take ink at each end of the press, yet only two fountains are required.

The folder occupies the space between the main wheels and above the shaft carrying them, and the folded papers are delivered in a packing box directly over the roll of paper at the end of the press. The upper bed is less than three feet from the floor, while the pressman, standing upon the floor, can look down upon the upper surface of the folder.

The machine is a *rotary* one throughout, except that the cylinders are reciprocated, and the paper dwells during the impression *in that part of the web only* which lies horizontal, and that which extends over the left-hand end of the press, as seen in the cut. The web elsewhere is *constantly moving at a uniform rate*. It is fed from the roll by calenders having a constant and uniform motion, and is fed, printed, through a rotary cutter into the folder in the same way. The machine occupies a floor space about 6 by 13 feet. The roll of paper and the folder, it will be observed, require no additional floor space.

It is said that the press has been subjected to the severest tests and has proved itself capable of doing good work under such adverse conditions of variable speeds, poor paper, changing

temperature, etc., as would prove fatal to the operation of most perfecting presses.

The manager of the Rutland *Herald*, in a recent letter to THE INLAND PRINTER, expresses not only his great satisfaction with the press, but states that further experience with it confirms, more and more, his first good opinion, and that he considers it "the greatest invention of recent years in the line of printing machinery."

The Duplex Printing Press Company is now completing at Battle Creek, Michigan, a large and modern plant for the construction of these presses, equipped with the best tools and appliances to be obtained. It is expected that these works will be in operation by the first of February.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. P. G., Pueblo, Colorado: What would be a reasonable charge for numbering ten thousand tickets in duplicate? Please answer through current issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Answer.— Seven dollars.

P., Rockville, Connnecticut: What can be added to stereotype metal to better it after it has been heated several times, when it makes plates honeycombed and does not flow into the matrix perfectly?

Answer.—The metal has evidently been overheated and the tin therein burned. To obviate the defect referred to, a little tin and antimony should be added thereto until the proper consistency is obtained.

B. W., Milwaukee: Will you tell how a first-class copying ink to do railroad printing with is made?

Answer.—To make copying ink that will last it is necessary that the ingredients used should be ground in the very best mills, which are only to be found in the establishments of the standard ink makers. Its component parts are an analine coloring, some kind of saccharine matter and glycerine. A certain quality of copying ink can be made by dissolving gum in water, but it is only a makeshift, because as soon as the water evaporates it is rendered comparatively worthless. The best, cheapest and most satisfactory method to obtain it is to order direct from manufacturers whose reputation is established.

G. A. S., Columbia, S.C.: Will you kindly advise me (1) of whom I may purchase a book of reference containing such Latin phrases and legal terms as are commonly used by lawyers in their brief manuscript. (2) Also a book containing all cases with authorities of the supreme courts of the respective states complete to present date.

Answer. (1) Bouvier's Law Dictionary is as good a work as you can secure, and can be obtained at any first-class book store. (2) We are not prepared to answer your second inquiry, but would advise you to write to any of the following law publishers in this city for the necessary information: G. M. Beckwith, 34 Lakeside Building; T. H. Flood & Co., 149 Monroe street; G. I. Jones, Lakeside Building; E. B. Myers & Co., 147 Monroe street.

THE manner in which celluloid is made is as follows: A huge roll of paper is unwound slowly, and while unwinding is saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric and two parts of nitric acid, which is carefully sprayed upon the paper. The effect of this bath is to change the cellulose in the paper into pyroxyline. The next process is the expelling of the excess of acid in the paper by pressure and its washing with plenty of water. It is then reduced to a pulp and bleached, after which it is strained and then mixed with from twenty to forty per cent of its weight in water. Then follows another mixing and grinding, after which the pulp is spread in thin sheets, which are put under enormous hydraulic pressure and squeezed until it is as dry as tinder. These sheets are then put between heated rollers and come out in quite elastic strips, which are worked up into the various forms in which celluloid is made.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: Frank J. Cohen, Atlanta, Ga.; John Rychen, president Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati; H. O. Sigmund, with Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, St. Louis; E. W. Stephens, president National Editorial Association, Columbia, Mo.; J. M. Page, secretary of National Editorial Association, Jerseyville, Ill.; William J. Murphy, representing Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, New York; J. R. Decker, Columbus, Wis.; G. W. Prouty, of G. W. Prouty & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Koely, with G. W. Prouty & Co., Chicago.

OUR SPECIMEN TYPE PAGES.

We take pleasure in referring to the latest productions of the leading typefoundries of the United States presented in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

"Luray," from the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, Philadelphia, from 18 to 36-point, or from three-line nonpareil to three-line pica. An attractive, handsome and outlined series, which for a certain class of work, such as bonds, checks, licenses, etc., cannot be surpassed.

"Hazlett Specimen Script," from Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, 12 and 18-point. Something out of the beaten path, and yet plain, neat and attractive. We predict for it a large sale.

"New Façade Condensed," from the Boston Typefoundry, from 10 to 72-point, a special feature of the series being that they are *point both ways*. They are especially adapted for cards, programmes, etc.

"Mural," 20, 30, 42 and 48-point, making the series complete from 6 to 48-point. "Cadet" series, 16, 24 and 36-point, the full series being in process of manufacture. "Harvard Italics," from 8 to 24-point. All these are serviceable and popular faces, and manufactured by the Boston Typefoundry.

"Combination Border," from the Keystone Typefoundry, 734 Sansom street, Philadelphia, 6, 12 and 24-point; elegant and attractive; adapted to almost every job where a border can be used to advantage, affording an opportunity for tasty display.

"Crayonette Open," from the Keystone Typefoundry, Philadelphia, 12, 18, 24 and 36-point, complete with figures. This is especially adapted for illuminated work, and as the crayonette fits exactly the crayonette open, the result is very effective when worked in colors.

"Oblique Gothic," 12, 20, 24, 28 and 36-point, from the well-known typefoundry of Farmer, Little & Co., New York. It is symmetrical, attractive and especially adapted to a certain class of commercial work.

"Brevier Caxton Old Style," roman and italic, from Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago. In face it is bold and clear, the italics lining exactly with the roman, a recommendation which will be appreciated by many printing firms in this and other cities.

NEW BOOKS.

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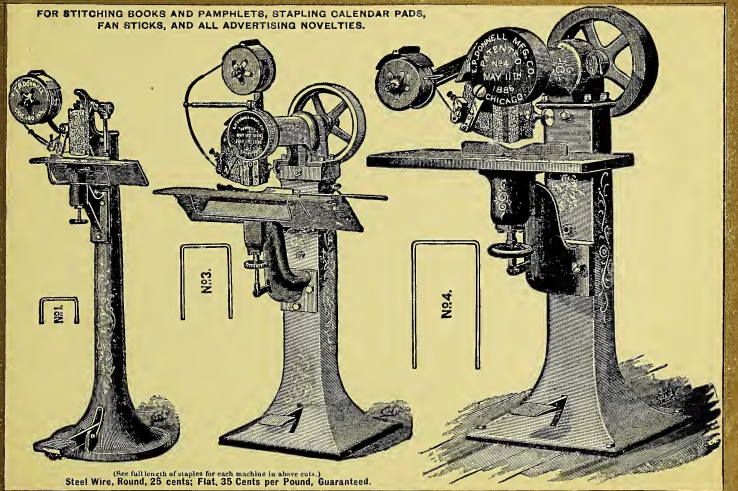
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CHICAGO NOTES.

FARMER, LITTLE & Co., typefounders have removed from 154 Monroe street to 109 Quincy street, in the Rand-McNally Building.

ON January 1 the *Daily National Hotel Reporter* celebrated its twentieth anniversary by appearing enlarged, improved and in a new dress.

AFTER February 1, Messrs. Geo. H. Taylor & Co., paper dealers, will be located at 207 and 209 Monroe street, about one block west of their present store at 184 Monroe street.

MR. R. B. MARTEN, for years connected with Rand, McNally & Co., of this city, has purchased the interest of Mr. C. A. Knight in the firm of Knight & Leonard, and the firm hereafter will be known by the title of Marten & Leonard.

MR. E. F. SOULE, for the past year with the Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company, has taken a position as "outside man" for Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, the typefounders. Mr. Soule's territory includes Indiana and Michigan.

THE Chicago Paper Trade Club has chosen officers for the ensuing year as follows: M. J. Fitch, president; George H. Taylor, first vice president; George E. Bardeen, second vice president; Frank O. Butler, treasurer; Fred Waggoner, secretary.

ON and after January 1, 1891, the business recently conducted under the separate firm names of J. C. Skeen & Co. and Turck & Baker was consolidated under the style of Skeen, Baker & Co. The new firm occupies the sixth floor of the Caxton building, 328 to 334 Dearborn street.

BRADNER SMITH & Co. presented their employés with one hundred Christmas turkeys. This is the thirty-second year of their business existence, and they have never missed presenting all the married men in their employ with a turkey at Christmas since they have been in business.

A. T. HODGE, of the Chicago Paper Company, is about to leave for a short trip into Minnesota, returning by way of the mills in Wisconsin. The company had an increase of about twenty per cent in their business last year, the last six months being exceptionally prosperous.

J. O. SPENCER, the Chicago representative of the John Thomson Press Company, manufacturers of the Colt's Armory printing and embossing presses, New York, left on Monday, January 19, for an extended tour through the southern states in the interests of his firm. He expects to be gone six weeks.

WITH the new year was born a new Italian paper in this city. It is called *L'America*, and is published by a stock company, and will be under the general management of Dr. A. Lagorio, with Dr. G. Rouga as secretary and editor. The paper is independent and is published on the West Side, but the publishers expect to move it to the South Side soon.

MR. FRANK COHEN, of Atlanta, Georgia, recently paid a pleasant visit to the office of THE INLAND PRINTER. While here we were pleased to learn that he succeeded in making successful business arrangements with some of our leading typefoundries as their southern representative. We have no doubt but that the connection will be mutually satisfactory.

THE engagement of Mr. Andre Matteson and Miss Fannie C. Haines is announced. Miss Haines is the daughter of the late Elijah M. Haines, ex-speaker of the Illinois house of representatives. Mr. Matteson is a veteran among Chicago newspaper men, having been one of the editors of the Chicago *Times* in 1854, and in 1860 aided in establishing the *Post*, which lived about five years. He is now editor of the *Legal Adviser*, which was founded by Mr. Haines.

AT the annual election of the Chicago Press Club, held on Thursday, January 8, the following ticket was elected: President, William A. Taylor, the *Herald;* first vice-president, Thomas R. Weddell, *Inter Ocean;* second vice-president, A. T. Packard, Railway News Bureau; third vice-president, Oliver E. Moody, *Morning News;* recording secretary, William M. Glenn, *Tribune;* financial secretary, Sam T. Clover, the *Herald;* treasurer, Melville E. Stone; directors, Kirk LaShelle, *Evening Post*, John J. Lane, *Mail*, John E. Wilkie, *Tribune*, R. C. Jacobsen, *Hide and Leather*, W. T. C. Hyde, *Times*. There were two tickets in the field, both of which, however, were headed by Mr. Taylor.

WE are pleased to inform the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER that Messrs. Sheldon Collins' Son & Co., New York, manufacturers of printing inks, have selected Mr. C. A. Vaughan, so long treasurer and manager of the Pitkin & Vaughan Company, of this city, as their western agent. Mr. Vaughan has an extensive acquaintance among the western printers, and is recognized by all as a successful business man. We bespeak for him a good share of the business, and congratulate Messrs. Sheldon Collins' Son & Co. on their selection.

WE regret to announce that Mr. Andrew McLaughlin, the esteemed and popular representative in this city, of Charles Eneu Johnson & Company, recently met with a serious and painful accident. While on his way home on Monday evening, January 5, he slipped on an icy sidewalk and fractured his right leg in two places. We are pleased to state, however, that he is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. His many friends tender him their heartfelt sympathy and earnestly trust ere long to see him in their midst again.

ON Sunday evening, January 4, the Press Club of Chicago tendered a reception to Mr. Henry M. Stanley and wife, at their rooms, corner of Clark and Madison streets, at which between three and four hundred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, all of whom had the pleasure of shaking hands with the distinguished guests. Mr. Stanley gave a very interesting statement of his personal career and referred with pride to the very important part the American press had played in connection with the opening of the Dark Continent. His remarks were listened to with rapt attention, and the speaker was cheered to the echo at their conclusion. Altogether the event was an enjoyable one — long to be remembered.

MR. ROBERT FERGUS, SR., one of the oldest printers in Chicago, has, according to the *Herald* of this city, a curious memento of other days. It is a printer's stick which was presented to Mr. Fergus when he was at work at the case in London. It differs from the stick used by printers of the present day in that it is not so deep by nearly one-half, and can be broken so that two measures can be "set" in it at once. It was used in setting type for bookwork. "I brought it to this country with me," said Mr. Fergus, "and one day I missed it. I went around among some of the offices, and one night I found it on the case of a German printer. I told him it was my stick, and he gave it up. I don't say that he took it, for I don't know that he did. You may know why I value it so highly when I tell you it was once the property of Benjamin Franklin."

AT a recent meeting of the Paper Makers' Association of this city, when the question of international copyright was under discussion, Mr. Andrew McNally, who was one of the speakers, cited an amusing incident in his own experience. In 1877 the West was devastated by grasshoppers, and the firm of Rand, McNally & Co. published an exhaustive work on the Rocky Mountain locust and how to destroy it. Simultaneously with the appearance of the work the locust left this country and went to Europe, and the book failed to sell. The next year Mr. McNally went to London, and there he found the locust and his book flourishing side by side. Entering the office of its English publisher Mr. McNally said, "I find you are publishing my book." "Who are you?" asked the publisher. "I am Mr. McNally." "Oh, indeed; then you are publishing three of mine." Mr. McNally saw the point, and left without waiting for further explanations.

IN the death of Mr. J. H. Kehm, which occurred at his home, 486 Larrabee street, Saturday, December 13, 1890, the printing fraternity of Chicago lost one of its brightest lights. Although but twenty-nine years of age at the time of his decease, Mr. Kehm had made a mark in the world of printing and endeared himself to all

with whom he had been thrown in contact. The disease to which he succumbed was typhoid fever, with which he battled for three weeks, ministered to by the best medical help and nursed by his loving wife and parents. Up to the time of his fatal illness he had never known what it was to be sick. Mr. Kehm was born at Aurora, Illinois, in 1861, and at an early age started to learn the printing trade in the office of the Aurora *Volksfreund*, where he remained two years. He afterward served six years in the job rooms of the Aurora *Beacon*, one of the oldest journals on the Fox river. In 1883 he moved with his parents to Chicago, and obtained a position with the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., which he held for about four years, during which time he gained many friends, and proved himself a most careful, energetic and painstaking workman. He had always desired to be the head of a large printing concern, and in 1888 he started the firm of Kehm, Fietch & Wilson, at 119 Lake street, and at his death was in a fair way to realize his wish, as the company was, and is now, one of the most successful in the city. That he should be taken away in the prime of life, with all the prospects of a successful business career so bright before him, is hard for his friends to realize. Mr. Kehm was an honorary member of Typographical Union No. 16. The remains were taken to Aurora, his old home, for interment.

One of the oldest, if not the oldest, printer in Chicago, Charles Boyd Dennett, died December 26 at his home, No. 52 North Ann street. Mr. Dennett was eighty-three years old, and up to a week ago had never known illness. A week ago Friday, while engaged on a charitable errand for two young women, he caught the cold that resulted in his death. Mr. Dennett was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1809, and at an early age learned the printing trade in the office of the Portsmouth *Journal*. He worked in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for a little while and then went to Boston, where he became a member of the printing firm of Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett. The late Benjamin P. Shillaber, better known as "Mrs. Partington," was a journeyman in this office. At one time he was engaged in setting up a book on consumption and imagined he had the disease himself. This caused him to quit work and leave for the West. Mr. Dennett married Rebecca Jennings in 1837 and continued in business in Boston some years. Owing to the poor health of his wife, Dennett moved to Columbus, Ohio, where Charles Scott induced him to become foreman of the pressroom in the *Ohio State Journal* office. Three or four years later Mr. Dennett took a similar position on the Cincinnati *Gazette*, giving it up two years later and returning to Boston. Twenty-seven years ago he came to Chicago and went to work for Rand, McNally & Co., as a compositor. He worked for the firm up to a week before his death. His eyesight was remarkable, and he was able to keep up with the younger men in the office. He was a member of the old Franklin Society of Boston, which he joined sixty-five years ago, and was an honorary member of the Chicago Typographical Union. He leaves a widow, one son, two grandsons and one granddaughter.—*Chicago Tribune, December 28.*

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Roberts & Son, Birmingham, Alabama. Lithographed calendar.

F. S. & W. A. Williams, Bowie, Texas. Neat Christmas greeting to their customers.

H. E. Tuttle, Osage, Iowa. A number of very neat business cards, letterheads, etc., some of them in colors. The firm letterhead is a very creditable production.

The Journal Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana. A number of specimens of every-day commercial work, on all of which the composition and presswork are commendable.

The *Blizzard*, Oil City, Pennsylvania. Several elegant samples of colored work, all of which, it is almost unnecessary to add, maintain the well-earned reputation of this establishment.

Cohoes Steam Press, Woodsville, New Hampshire. Two elegant specimens of typography, in colors: one a school bond, with coupons attached, executed by F. W. Bittinger; the other a bond, executed by H. T. Freer, in the same office.

Conrad Lutz, Burlington, Iowa. Christmas art souvenir of twenty-four pages. It is printed on enameled paper in multi-colored inks. The composition is the work of an artist, and the presswork is first-class.

The Hyde Park Times Job Office. An exceedingly neatly designed and executed programme for the Young Men's Christian Association Star Course of Entertainments, the tint-block of which was cut from patent leather with a jackknife.

Also, from Peoria Printing & Stationery Company, Peoria, Illinois; the Aultman & Taylor Company, Mansfield, Ohio, a large package of general commercial printing, all neat, clean and commendable; Herald Book and Job Printing House, Forreston, Illinois.

CALENDARS.

From Spencer & Van Fleet, Philadelphia; A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; August Becker, St. Louis, Mo.; E. W. Thomas, Toledo, Ohio; business memorandum calendar, L. Barta & Co., Boston, Mass.; the Geauga *Leader*, Burton, Ohio; the Times Printing House, Clay Centre, Kan.; T. P. Nichols, Lynn, Mass.; T. O. Metcalf & Co., Boston, Mass.; William Bryan & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; the Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, executed by the Henderson-Achert-Krebs Lithographic Company; the Bradford (Pa.) *Era*, the Oil City *Derrick*, the Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial*, all designed and executed by Walter M. Moorehouse, of Oil City, Pa.; Ewens & Eberle, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Morse & Downs, Lynn, Mass.; La Monte, O'Donnell & Co., Chicago.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

Battle Creek, Michigan, is to have a Sunday society paper.

The Macomb (Ill.) *Eagle* has been sold to T. J. Dudman for $3,000.

The *Daily Journal* has been started at Middletown, Pennsylvania.

The *Daily Arbor State* has made its appearance at Beatrice, Nebraska.

The *Tribune*, of Burlington, Iowa, will shortly appear in a new dress.

The first copy of the Goshen (Ind.) *Daily Herald* was issued January 1, 1891.

The *Saturday Call* is the name of a new illustrated paper at Lansing, Michigan.

There are fifty weekly papers in the State of Washington published on Friday.

Lattimer C. Vaughan, publisher of the *Sentinel*, Orlando, Florida, has sold out.

W. D. Boyce, proprietor of the *Saturday Blade*, Chicago, has purchased the Chicago *Ledger*.

The Paris (Texas) *Daily Times*, after an existence of sixteen months, has ceased publication.

The Thurlow (Penn.) *Semi-Weekly Globe* has been increased from six to a seven column paper.

The *Evening News* is a neat appearing journal recently established at Paterson, New Jersey.

The Hastings *Post*, one of the few German papers published in Iowa, has been forced to suspend.

The latest northern peninsula (Michigan) newspaper rumor is that the *Iron Ore* will be issued as a daily.

New York boasts of the publication of twenty-seven hundred and six distinct newspapers and periodicals.

The Carlisle (Pa.) *Republican*, daily and weekly, that was established three months ago, has suspended.

A new democratic paper is to be started at Goshen, Indiana, it is reported. It will be a daily and weekly issue.

THE Yorkville (S. C.) *Enquirer* was burned out November 23. Loss, $25,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

THE *Kansas Sunflower* is the latest. It is a republican paper, and published in Wichita by J. B. Gibbs, a colored man.

THE Savanna (Ill.) *Journal* is a neatly printed and well edited paper. Its issue of December 18 contained sixteen pages.

THE *Daily Independent*, which has been published at Germantown, Pennsylvania, for six years, ceased publication December 31.

A NEW weekly paper is about to be started at Kahoka, Missouri, by Mr. L. Bonesteel and some of the prominent business men.

THE Bradford *Argus*, published at Towanda, Pennsylvania, by E. Ashman Parsons, celebrated the new year by donning a new dress.

A NEW paper has been started at Montello, Wisconsin, called the *Marquette County Times*. Messrs. Barry & Sherwood are the proprietors

MR. THOMAS DILLER, of Macomber & Diller, publishers of the *Standard*, Sterling, Illinois, has recently been appointed postmaster.

MR. SAMUEL W. DURANT, for years editor of the St. Charles (Ill.) *Chronicle*, died at Aurora, January 5. Mr. Durant came to Chicago in 1845.

THE Camden (N. J.) *Morning News* has suspended. The job printing house connected with the newspaper concern will be operated by a company.

THE *Patriot*, of Jackson, Michigan, has been sold to a stock company with $27,000 capital. Hon. E. W. Barber will be editor and W. H. Turner business manager.

MR. L. ALEXANDER, of Kahoka, Missouri, has sold the *Tribune* to Mr. J. L. Greenlee, who some years ago was the owner and publisher of the Kahoka *Gazette*.

THE Bloomsburg (Pa.) *Columbian* commences the new year by changing from the old-fashioned style to an eight-page, and looks much better for the improvement.

HON. J. M. ATKINSON will edit and a stock company will publish the *Farmer-Light*, an alliance organ to be started at Harlem, Georgia, early in January.

THERE are over six hundred papers published in Nebraska. Thirty-one of them are dailies. There are 321 towns in the state which have one or more newspapers.

A STOCK company, with a paid capital of $100,000, has been organized in Manchester, New Hampshire, for the purpose of publishing a morning republican paper.

THE Sherman (Texas) *Herald* office material has been sold by the sheriff under a deed of trust to satisfy the City Bank, which bid the material in for $1,000. It cost about $3,000.

H. W. SCHAIDT, Thomas Johnson, D. W. Sloan and others, Cumberland, Maryland, have incorporated the Daily News Company to publish a newspaper. The capital stock is $10,000.

THE Appleton *Volksfreund*, the leading Northern Wisconsin German newspaper, will be printed semi-weekly instead of once a week, without consequent increase in the price of subscription.

R. H. RUGGLES, editor and publisher of the Mendota *Bulletin* for almost a quarter of a century, died at his home in Mendota, Tuesday, January 6, after a lingering illness of nearly two years.

PENNSYLVANIA papers no longer issued are: Chartiers *Union*, Wilmerding *Enterprise*, Hellertown *Visitor*, Hellertown *Recorder*, Renovo *Record*, Minersville *Herald*, and Dyersburg *Evening Herald*.

THE San Antonio (Texas) *Daily Express* had its whole edition stopped in the post office by the San Antonio postmaster. This was the first paper in the state to come under the ban of the new lottery law.

FRANK MCINTOSH, late editor of the Trenton (N. J.) *Daily Times*, and Harry A. Donnelly will start a weekly paper some time during the current month, to be called *Town Topics*. The publication will consist of twenty pages and will be profusely illustrated. A finely equipped printing house will be established at Trenton.

ON January 2, Messrs. Miller, Botsford & Co. sold the Rockford (Ill.) *Daily Register* to Mr. Edgar Bartlett, late of the Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph*. Possession was given immediately upon consummation of the sale.

THE Lancaster (Pa.) *Examiner* inaugurated a revolution in journalism when T. B. and H. B. Cochron succeeded the late Col. John A. Heistand as proprietor, and now adds to the departure by appearing in eight-page form.

THE Geauga *Leader*, published at Burton, Ohio, has been enlarged to a six-page paper, and now contains forty-two columns of reading matter. It has a large corps of contributors, and is one of the brightest and best printed papers in Northern Ohio.

ON Sunday morning, November 24, the building of the Yorkville (S. C.) *Enquirer* and its entire contents were destroyed by fire. The proprietor, Lewis M. Grist, assures its readers, however, that it will shortly reappear in a new dress.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the "Detroit Journal Year-Book for 1891," consisting of 148 pages and cover. It is replete with information of the most valuable character, is profusely illustrated in connection therewith, is elegantly got up and handsomely printed.

MR. JOHN R. STEWART recently assumed editorial charge of the Champaign (Ill.) *Daily Gazette*. Mr. Stewart was for years on the editorial staff of the *Illinois State Journal*, at Springfield. His ability and prestige will add to the already wide influence of the *Gazette*.

THE *Art Interchange*, New York, heretofore the property of and published by William Whitlock, has been purchased by an incorporated association of capitalists, to be known as the Art Interchange Company, who will continue the business of publishing text-books, colored studies, *fac similes*, and the periodical entitled the *Art Interchange*.

A COPY of the special holiday edition of *The Journalist*, published by Allan Forman, New York, has reached us. It is an extra large number of seventy-six pages, full of wit and wisdom. The many articles with portraits of writers at the beginning and autograph signatures at end are well written and attractively printed. The issue is a credit to its editor.

HOLIDAY EDITIONS.

THE *Patriot*, of Carrollton, Illinois, eight pages and cover.

THE Rockford (Ill.) *Gazette*, fourteen pages and cover, illustrated with portraits of its leading citizens and public and manufacturing structures.

THE *Orange Chronicle*, Orange, New Jersey; twelve pages and cover. For a sample of work done in an ordinary country printing office it is worthy of all commendation.

OTTUMWA (Iowa) *Daily Courier*, twenty-four pages and cover, profusely illustrated, containing a two-page bird's-eye view of that enterprising city, also cuts of its prominent public and private buildings and of its leading citizens.

GOGEBIC (Mich.) *Iron Tribune*, eighteen pages and cover, containing views of the celebrated iron mines in the vicinity of Ashland, with interesting description of same; also business houses and scenes in the vicinity of Hurley.

CHRISTMAS POST, Leamington, Ontario, twenty pages and cover, containing portraits of the members of its town council, churches, school houses, streets, etc. This enterprise manifested by the publisher of a journal in a town of 2,500 inhabitants is very commendable.

THE *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago; one of the most handsome publications which has reached our desk. It is replete with information of a valuable character to stock raisers and farmers. Its mechanical execution is perfect, and the illustrations given therein are alone worth the price of subscription.

TRADE NEWS.

E. E. KLEIN, printer, Toronto, Ontario, has sold out.

HENRY D. GOODWIN, printer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has sold out.

THE firm of Keller & Rendler, printers, La Crosse, Wisconsin, has been dissolved.

SHERWOOD & PAYNE, printers, Edmeston, New York, have dissolved partnership.

THE Nebraska Tribune Company, publisher, Omaha, has disposed of its printing and bookbinding business.

MR. JOEL E. HALL, of the Charter Oak Printing Company, Hartford, Connecticut, is advertising his business.

THE Times Printing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been succeeded by the Minneapolis Times Company.

A $20,000 stock company has been organized, it is stated, at Llano, Texas, for the purpose of publishing the Llano *Gazette*.

WEAVER & GILLETTE, publishers of the Iowa *Tribune*, Des Moines, Iowa, have been succeeded by the Iowa Tribune Publishing Company, incorporated.

MR. GAFFNY, who has been connected with the Ocala (Fla.) *Banner*, will shortly open a job office in that town, both his presses and material having been purchased.

THE Lancet Publishing Company has been incorporated at Hot Springs, Arkansas, with J. H. Leslie president, and J. M. Hawell secretary. The capital stock is $25,000.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., printers and publishers, Baltimore, Maryland, have dissolved partnership, Isaac Kleiner retiring. The remaining partners will continue business under the old style.

ON the 1st of January, 1891, Mr. Edward D. Baker became the New England representative of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, the well-known printing press manufacturers, with headquarters at 174 Fort Hill Square, Boston, Mass.

THE Philadelphia *Item*, in its extensive annex, will soon have running its third Hoe & Co. machine, the "Four Brothers," which promises to beat the "Big Geraldine," a monster perfecting press, and rank as the fastest and best press ever made.

THE eastern office of the *Stationer and Printer* and *Picture and Art Trade* was discontinued on January 1, 1891, at New York City, as Harold S. Geer, occupying said office as eastern representative, will not represent the papers after above date.

THE Rapid Printing Company, an incorporated association, doing business at 220 and 222 William street, New York, operates a number of typesetting machines, which compose about 500,000 ems weekly. Joseph Auld, recently connected with the *Free Press*, Burlington, Vermont, is manager. Besides doing first-class contract work, the company carries on job printing and publishes a daily paper.

MR. C. WOODWARD, 63 Oliver street, Boston, recently forwarded to Messrs. C. Potter & Co., Jr., of New York, an order for the largest size flat-bed perfecting press manufactured by that firm, the same to be delivered in January to the well-known printing establishment of Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston. The illustration of the press will be found on page 249, December issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE trade will be interested in the new presses recently manufactured by Walter Scott & Co., of Plainfield, New Jersey, shown on the last page of this issue. The H. F. is the new gripper front delivery, two-revolution, four-roller machine, which lays the sheets printed side up. The G. N. is the pony two-revolution, two-roller press, specially adapted for stationery and job printing. Both machines are meeting with great favor.

AMONG the progressive printing houses of the East must be classed the educational printing firm of Carl H. Heintzemann, formerly of 50 School street, Boston, Massachusetts, but at present occupying its new and commodious quarters, Nos. 234 and 236 Congress, corner Purchase street, where it has greatly increased its force of employés and added several new presses of the latest pattern, including two Cottrell cylinders (largest size). Mr. James Cooper, late of the government office at Washington, D.C., the superintendent, is an expert in German, French, Spanish, Norwegian and all foreign languages and has an able assistant in Marshall Rice, who had an experience of twenty years' service with the Rand & Avery Co. Foreign languages are a specialty with this firm, and its jobwork equals the most artistic work executed in any office. The many books now on the market bearing its imprint tell the story of its great and rapid rise to the present height of prosperity, which has been reached only by means of good work done on time promised, "On Time" being its motto.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE winter sessions of the Missouri Press Association will be held at Jefferson City, Missouri, February 19 and 20.

THE Illinois Press Association will meet at Joliet, February 3, 4 and 5. A large attendance is expected, and several valuable papers will be read.

THE Connecticut Weekly Press Association has drafted a law, to be presented to the legislature of that state, regulating the manner of giving public notice in cases in which such notice is required by law.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the Nebraska Press Association will be held at Beatrice, on Thursday and Friday, January 29 and 30, 1891. A number of typefounders, wholesale paper dealers and other houses dealing in printer's supplies have been invited to make exhibits.

THE press clubs of the United States and Canada are invited to send delegates to a convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on January 27, 1891. The call is made under a resolution of the Pittsburgh Press Club, and is sent out by President Keenan of that organization.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Missouri Press Association, held at Hannibal, Missouri, August 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1890. They are from the press of the Columbia (Mo.) *Herald*, E. W. Stephens, proprietor, and contain 156 pages. It gives us pleasure to say that the composition, presswork, paper and binding are on a par, and that any printing establishment in the United States should be proud to put its imprint on such a publication.

THE Indiana Democratic Editorial Association held its annual meeting at Indianapolis, January 8, members from all parts of the state being in attendance. The Grubbs libel law was the principal topic of discussion, and the association unanimously adopted a resolution asking that it be repealed. The association adjourned after electing the following officers: President, F. A. Arnold, Greencastle; vice-president, Louis Hallman, Brazil; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Boyd, Muncie.

IN answer to invitations issued by the press of Gardner, Maine, twenty-one of the publishers, editors, correspondents and printers of the Kennebec Valley met on the 9th of December for the purpose of organizing a press association, to include the cities and towns along the river. The new organization is open to all printers, publishers, correspondents and editors in the Kennebec Valley. The meeting was one conspicuous for the unanimity of purpose and utmost cordiality of intercourse manifested by newspaper men present, and in its results was most satisfactory.

THE executive officers of the Wisconsin Press Association have decided to hold the annual winter session in the city of Madison, about February 17 and 18. Joseph Howard, the brilliant and well-known New York correspondent, will deliver the annual address. Other talent, literary and musical, is also being secured, — all of which will insure a taking and profitable session. Less time will be occupied with papers this year than common, and more to formulating needed newspaper legislation and to suggesting feasible business plans of mutual service to the fraternity. The new state administration will arrange to welcome the editors

something on the plan of two years ago. Hon. T. J. Cunningham, secretary of state elect, has kindly offered to take the initiative in this pleasant feature.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of a call from Messrs. Stephens and Page, president and secretary of the National Press Association, who for some time past have been busily engaged in making satisfactory arrangements with the various railroad companies for the transportation of the several delegations to the next session of the association at St. Paul. Though negotiations are yet in progress, it gives us pleasure to state that the outlook is that all matters connected therewith will be amicably settled.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A paper mill is to be built at Barberton, Ohio.

The new mill of South Gardiner, Maine, made its first pulp December 12, and the next day paper.

The Judd Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, has been incorporated, with capital stock of $24,000.

A new paper mill is to be started near Hughesville, Warren County, New Jersey, some time in February.

S. I. Smith has leased the strawboard mill of J. R. Beardsley, Elkhart, Indiana, and will run it on book and news.

The Lawrence Paper Company, Lawrence, Kansas, is increasing its plant for the purpose of doubling its product.

The Kankakee (Ill.) straw wrapping mills turn out six tons a day, giving employment to twenty-eight men and six teams.

The Buffalo *Evening News* has contracted with the Glen Manufacturing Company for its next year's supply of paper.

The Merrick Paper Company, at Chatham, New York, has decided not to remove, although such a step was contemplated.

The Cohanzic Stained Paper Company, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, has been organized. It has purchased the Lucknow Paper Mill at that point.

The H. North Paper Company, with a capital of $250,000, has been incorporated to erect a paper mill. Work on the new plant will be begun at once.

The entire output of the Leo Paper Mill, Waterloo, Iowa, has been contracted for the year by Henry Weiss, paper box manufacturer, Burlington, Iowa.

The H. K. White Paper Company, of Suffield, Connecticut, has been changed into a joint stock corporation to be known as the American Copying and Printing Company.

The Cohanzic Stained Paper Company, Bridgeton, N. J., has elected as officers: Charles Snyder, president; William Smith, secretary, and Benjamin Ayers, treasurer.

There were twelve failures of paper and pulp manufacturers reported during the past year, aggregating losses of something over $1,000,000. Among these only two can be reckoned large.

The first paper mill in Ohio, and the second west of the Alleghanies, was that erected by John Beaver and John Coneter in 1806, on Little Beaver Creek, near Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. They called it the Ohio Paper Mill.

Michigan ranks fourth in the manufacture of straw and rag wrapping, and has three of the largest sulphite fiber mills in the country, located in Detroit, Port Huron and Alpena, the Alpena mill being the first one built in Michigan.

The New York *Herald* has placed its contract for its next year's supply of paper with Crocker, Burbank & Co., of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and the York Haven Paper Company, New York. The contract is about evenly divided, and the price is a fraction under 3¼ cents.

William Smith and Charles Snyder, of Philadelphia, and Benjamin S. Ayars, of Bridgeton, have purchased of I. W. Mulford the entire plant of the Lucknow Paper Mills, at Bridgeton, New Jersey. The syndicate will be incorporated under New Jersey laws, to be known as the Cohanzic Stained Paper Company. The company will manufacture stained paper exclusively. The mills have not been in operation for two years.

The firm of W. H. Parsons & Co., paper manufacturers and dealers, New York, has been dissolved by limitation and George F. Hicks has retired. The business will be carried on by a new firm under the old style, and composed of W. H. Parsons, W. H. Parsons, Jr., and M. C. Parsons.

The L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, has issued its Ledger Diary for 1891, the paper in which is the standard ledger manufactured by them. The book is convenient for memoranda, and serves to show the excellent quality of the Brown papers. Send to them for a copy.

We acknowledge the receipt of a sample book from the Owen Paper Company, Housatonic, Massachusetts, containing a very unusual and interesting variety of loft-dried writing papers, including several specimens of very old papers now scarce at the mills, and suitable for anniversary and memorial work, catalogues of antiques and works of art, etc.

PRINTERS IN HIGH PLACES.

Of the eight new state officers of Wisconsin that were inaugurated at Madison on January 5, four, the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state and treasurer, are or have been newspaper editors. Two of the four, the governor and secretary of state, are also practical printers.

The governor, George W. Peck, (who does not know Peck and his "Bad Boy?") was born on a farm in Jefferson county, New York, and is fifty years old. When he was but three years old his parents removed to Wisconsin. In his boyhood he worked on his father's farm, and received a very meager education. He learned to set type in Whitewater, Wisconsin. He enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, serving until the close of the great civil war. Then he resumed his newspaper work. After a short term as editorial writer on "Brick" Pomeroy's *Democrat*, he went back to Wisconsin and worked on the La Crosse *Democrat*, also owned by Pomeroy. In 1874 he started the La Crosse *Sun*, removed with it to Milwaukee in 1878, and then changed the title to Peck's *Sun*. Last spring he was elected mayor of Milwaukee by a plurality of 6,500, and at the November state election was chosen governor of Wisconsin by a plurality of 28,320. Retiring Governor Hoard is also a newspaper man, being editor and proprietor of a newspaper at Fort Atkinson.

The lieutenant-governor, Charles Jonas, a native of Bohemia and a resident of Racine, is editor and publisher of *Slavie*, an influential Czech paper. He was born October 30, 1840. He emigrated to this country when just twenty years old. In Racine, where he settled, he soon became quite popular, and his political influence with his own countrymen and with the Germans was largely responsible for his repeated election to office, he being a member of the assembly in 1878 and of the state senate in 1882. During the administration of President Cleveland Mr. Jonas was appointed United States consul to Prague. His plurality in November was 34,674 — over 6,000 larger than that of Mr. Peck.

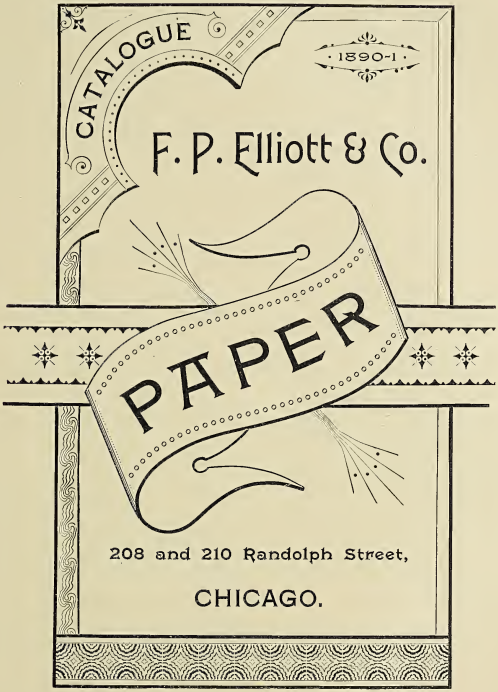
The secretary of state, Thomas Jefferson Cunningham, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1850, and is a printer and newspaper writer by trade. When a boy he came to Stoughton, Wisconsin, and learned to set type. He afterwards worked at his trade in Madison, Chippewa Falls and elsewhere. In the latter place he established a democratic weekly in 1876, and in 1888 he started the *Daily Independent* there. He was a member of the legislature in 1887. His plurality was the largest of any candidate — 35,729.

The treasurer, John Hunner, is of German parentage, but was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1843. He settled in Alma in 1861, engaged for a time in trade, then edited a newspaper, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he removed to Eau Claire, where he has resided ever since. He is engaged in the wholesale grocery business and is quite wealthy. Last spring he was elected mayor of Eau Claire. His plurality for state treasurer was 35,476.



SPECIMEN OF RULE WORK.

By Lewis Rudy, compositor, Intelligencer Jobroom, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



SPECIMEN OF JOB COMPOSITION.

C. J. H., Chicago.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING PRESS.

BY MRS. J. S. PINNEY.

The Earth had been evolved from space,
Was quite surrounded by the atmosphere;
Yea, man had long begun his race,
And still the gods in conference drew near
In consultation deep, some precious gift to find
With which to bless forever all mankind.

Then treasures fell from every hand;
Minerva of her wisdom taught,
And grain came through fair Cere's hand:
Pomona fruit, and Flora flowers brought,
Adonis gave us youth, Hygeia health,
While Vesta gave us home, and Vulcan wealth.

And thus they showered gifts to Earth,
But yet the greatest gift they had not brought
Until fair Vishnu proved her worth.
She taught the art preservative of thought;
And all combined to give us nothing less
Than man's best earthly friend, the Printing Press.

ST. PAUL, November, 1890.

THE MAN OF OUR TOWN.

There was a man in our town
Who would not advertise,
And so, with me, you'll all agree
He was not extra wise.
But when he found his cash decrease,
With all his might and main
He set to work to figure up,
And make an increase plain.

Says he, "My cash must not decrease,
It paineth me full sore;
For lo, instead of getting less,
It should be getting more.
Experience has taught me this:
The man who would be wise
Should advertise by night and day,
And I will advertise."

And soon this man of our town
Began to advertise;
And so, with me, you'll all agree
That he was very wise;
And lo! the gold poured swiftly in,
It overflowed the till;
Since that time he has advertised—
Is advertising still.

—*Montreal Witness.*

THE DEVIL TO PAY.

When Gutenberg, Coster and Faust first began,
In secret, the great art preservative to plan,
The ignorant masses, suspecting some evil,
Traced all of their mysteries right to the devil;
And thus the assistant who tends to the fires,
And does such odd jobs as the office requires,
Who handles the rollers, and washes the same,
By the name of the devil has gone into fame.

As years crept along till they reached modern times,
An occasional printer was short in his dimes,
And once it occurred that an editor found
At the end of the week he'd not cash to go 'round;
He counted and figured to get it all square,
The foreman and comps. must each one have his share;
When he'd got it all fixed, as he thought, in dismay
He discovered and cried: "There's the devil to pay."

So now 'tis a proverb, grown common in years,
When worry or care at the office appears;
When bills can't be met, or when trouble is rife;
When blood-thirsty men seek the editor's life;
When subscribers won't "ante," and ads are shy;
When his "cake is all dough" and his form is all "pi"—
A proverb that comes in the editor's way,
And so he exclaims: "There's the devil to pay."

—*Harry J. Shellman, in the Journalist.*

THE PRINTER'S TOWEL.

When I think of the towel,
The old-fashioned towel,
That used to hang up by the printing-house door,
I think that nobody,
In these days of shoddy,
Can hammer out iron to wear as it wore.

The tramp who abused it,
The devil who used it,
The comp who got at it when these two were gone,
The make-up and foreman,
The editor, poor man,
Each rubbed some grime off for the heap they put on.

In, over, and under,
'Twas blacker than thunder;
'Twas harder than poverty, rougher than sin.
From the roller suspended,
It never was bended,
And it flapped on the wall like a banner of tin.

It grew thicker and rougher,
And harder and tougher,
And daily put on a more inkier hue;
Until, one windy morning,
Without any warning,
It fell to the floor and was broken in two.

—*Burdette.*

THE POOR COMPOSITOR.

HE IS BLAMED FOR ERRORS SUCH AS THESE.

Quite recently (says *All the Year Round*) a leading London daily concluded its obituary notice of the late Baron Dowse as follows: "A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many as great, and who as wisely shall love their country, may follow him."

Not long ago an American paper gave a curious account of a western millionaire. This concluded by observing that "he arrived from California twenty years ago with only one shirt to his back; and since then he has contrived, by close application to business, to accumulate ten millions."

A Newcastle paper, again, had the following, the composition, no doubt, of the advertiser: "The Gleaner is one of the finest and fastest boats on the Tyne; her accommodation is in every respect good and comfortable, her crew skillful, steady and obliging, being newly painted and decorated for pleasure trips."

The leading paper in Queensland, a few months ago, in reviewing a book, remarked: "There need be demand no longer for Jules Verne's and other blackguards' works of imagination." But the next issue had the correction: "For 'other blackguards' please read 'Rider Haggard's.'"

A financial paper had: "I would ask Lord Salisbury, W. H. Smith, and Balfour, who are always telling lies, that by our agitations," etc. The correction afterward appeared, "Are always telling us."

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Birmingham (Conn.) *Evening Transcript* boasts of a Japanese pressman.

THERE are fifty-eight unions in arrears to the International Typographical Union.

A STATUE of Horace Greeley will be unveiled in New York City on Saturday, May 30. It will cost $16,000.

THE New York *Daily News* is about to lease the old *World* building for the demands of its growing business.

ORGANIZER WILLIAMS, of the fourth district, has appointed John P. Hannegan, of Lafayette, organizer for Indiana.

THE report of the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union shows a balance on hand of $19,408.50.

FROM present indications there will be no lack of candidates for the position of delegate to the Boston convention in 1891.

WITH the beginning of 1891, Denver Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 40, established a minimum scale of $21 per week.

THE new United States cruiser San Francisco has been supplied with a printing office and an elegant nickel-finished California Reliable press.

A. J. JOHNSTON, of the printing firm of A. J. Johnston & Co., Sacramento, has been appointed superintendent of state printing for California.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to the reception and banquet given by Detroit Typographical Union, No. 18, on Monday evening, January 19. Many thanks for same.

THE difficulty heretofore existing between the Times Printing Company and the Typographical Union of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has been amicably settled, and union printers are again holding cases on the *Times*.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR will represent Detroit Typographical Union, No. 18, at the third annual convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor, which meets at Grand Rapids, Michigan, the first week in February.

MODIFIED plans have been received for the Printers' Home, which will not exceed $50,000. Bids will be advertised for about February 15, and it is expected ground will be broken for the same about the middle of March.

HON. AMOS CUMMINGS recently occupied two columns of the New York *Sun* in telling how Messrs. Kennedy, Chadwick and Sutton, of the International Typographical Union Legislative Committee, won the fight for the copyright bill.

MR. JOSEPH T. GILMOUR, past president of Toronto Typographical Union, was presented on Christmas afternoon with an elegant gentleman's traveling companion and an address by his many friends, previous to his departure for Seattle, Washington.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a curiosity in the shape of a four-page circular, printed at Loudsville, White county, Georgia, without the aid of a press, *between two boards*. It is on the whole a creditable production, and one from which many printers with presses, who do not know how to use them, could profitably take a lesson.

AMONG the applicants for the position of clerk to the state printing board of Indiana are Messrs. S. R. Hench and Eugene B. Smith, Fort Wayne, and Thomas Greenfield, Greensburg, all of whom are well known in craft circles. The present incumbent is Charles A. Bookwalter, also a union printer, whose name was mentioned at the Atlanta session as a member of the Home board.

AT a regular meeting of New Orleans Typographical Union held on December 14, 1890, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, R. A. Norman; vice-president, W. J. Hammond; recording secretary, Duncan F. Young; corresponding and financial secretary, Isaac T. Hinton; treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; trustee of sinking fund, J. C. Murray; reading clerk, W. F. Klocke; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Stanmeyer.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A COAT of varnish can be printed over a sheet in the same manner as ink. Use gloss varnish and a block instead of ink and type.

IT is stated on good authority that the net profit of the New York *World* for 1890 will be $800,000, New York *Herald* $600,000 and the Boston *Globe* $250,000.

AN English inventor proposes to print, emboss or otherwise decorate sanitary or toilet paper with advertisements, and prefers to print them with a sanitary ink.

TYPEWRITER copying ink may be made from aniline colors dissolved in alcohol and added to glycerine. Dilute with water and apply to the ribbon. Castor oil may be used instead of glycerine.

STENCIL INK.—Use shellac, 2 oz.; borax, 2 oz.; water, 25 oz.; gum arabic, 2 oz. Color with fine lampblack, to desired consistency. You may use turpentine and lampblack with a little linseed oil, or even glue and water with lampblack.

IT is proposed to sew books in a new way, which is thus described in *Paper and Press:* Tapes are laid across the folded back portions of the signatures. Each signature is perforated in succession from within, outwardly through the folded back portion, and at opposite sides of the tapes. Threads are laid diagonally across the tapes from one signature to the next, and drawn down at opposite edges of the tapes in the form of loops within the folds of the signatures. Sewing threads are passed longitudinally of the signatures through the loops, and all the loops and threads are finally drawn taut. The method is worthy of special treatment and is a decided improvement.

AT the exposition last year several engines were exhibited which were supplied with warm air, which escapes into the chimney along with the gas. The admission of warm air under the grate of the furnace made a sensible reduction in the amount of fuel consumed. It is claimed that under similar conditions the economy is about eight per cent, which is realized without any expense.—*Bulletin de l'Imprimerie*.

THE designs for the cards of invitation to be sent to other powers to take part in the Columbian Exposition are to be in the highest style of the art. A skilled engraver and lithographer have been put in possession of all the rooms on the lower floor of the State Department building at Washington, and the invitations will be run off on a press recently placed in position to be used in printing passports for Americans going abroad. Extra heavy paper bearing a water-mark, an eagle with outstretched wings, with the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*" surrounding it, will be used for the documents, which will contain, besides the formal announcement, the signatures of the president of the United States and the secretary of state.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; morning paper, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $17. The *Beacon* and *Republican* consolidated January 1; but few, if any, thrown out of employment. Out of sixty printers here, fifty-five are members of No. 182. The Werner Company put in eight new Potter presses last month, making them a total of fifty-two cylinders. Rumors of a new democratic daily soon.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers (female), 16 cents; bookwork (female), 18 and 20 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. If there is a city in the world of the population of ours (28,000) paying lower wages to printers, we would like to know of it.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $20; job printers, per week, $20. The state legislature convenes in this city on the 13th of this month, and about fifteen printers will be required to print the bills and journals of the same.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Matters in the newspaper line are quite dull at the present time, and prospects are not very bright. No. 81 will issue new constitution and by-laws in a short time.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, improving; prospects, pretty good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, duller; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. Plenty of prints in the city to do all work. Jobwork very dull, and the newspaper holiday rush is over.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Subs are fully equal to demand at present, and will be in excess of it after the first of February.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week, nine hours; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. A happy New Year, and may THE INLAND PRINTER live long and prosper.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, falling off since holidays; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. The volume of business so far this winter has been larger than usual; but little credit has been asked and little given. The usual dullness after the holiday rush is being felt. Prospects for spring trade are good.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20, fifty-three hours. Some commotion has been caused by a proposed new scale, but at the last meeting it was voted to let the old scale stand. The pressmen have asked for a raise of $3 per week, and are now out on strike. Many men are walking the streets.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have their new office fitted up here, and expect to do their own printing. The grand lodge appropriated $5,000 for the plant.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. Work in news and job shops s good; no idle men in town. Ex-City Clerk John J. Bolkman is business manager of the *Democrat* for Hon. I. M. Weston, and Mr. F. W. Ball, late proprietor, is managing editor. Mr. Harvey O. Carr has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Indiana.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work is not as good as we expected this winter, but hope that it will be better when the legislature can go ahead with its business, if it can ever settle "who is our governor."

Houston, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. Members of No. 1 at present close to 300. No establishments of any note out of the union. Work plenty and likely to continue until spring.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13; job printers, per week, $13. The *Patriot* in the future will not suspend publication on holidays. The Industrial News Company has removed to more commodious quarters on Cortland street.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Two new members taken in at last meeting. Officers for next term are: President, L. P. Ashby; vice-president, Charles Groh; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Blair; sergeant-at-arms, J. K. Nelson.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, worse; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. Town crowded. Large phalanx running on morning and evening papers. Dull in job line. The *Globe*, a 2-cent morning paper, may suspend within ten days. Outlook very discouraging.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Keokuk Typographical Union, No. 68, elected the following officers Sunday, December 28: Joe E. Lutz, president; W. F. Douglass, vice president; Ed. Sanford, recording secretary; Charles Holmes, financial secretary; William Perdue, treasurer; James Roberts, sergeant at arms. The *Gate City's* annual trade review is out, and is a credit to its jobroom. Work has been exceedingly good here all winter, but will likely drop off now, the holidays being over.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, looking little better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, $12; job printers, per week, $12. Always after holidays work is somewhat dull, but think when spring trade opens there will be plenty of work. The scale of foreman on daily papers was raised to $15 per week. I put THE INLAND PRINTER into the reading room of the Woman's Christian Association.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. *Wives and Daughters*, a monthly paper published by the Advertiser Printing Company, gives considerable extra work to the compositors. From present indications this new publication will be a success. It is devoted to the interests of women. Already *Wives and Daughters*, although only a few months old, has a large circulation.

Louisville, Ky.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work has been good for some time, but the town is filling up with tourists.

Macon, Ga.—State of trade, jobbing good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, $15 per week; bookwork, 33⅓ and 35 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $20. Little bookwork doing. Subbing rather dull, as there has been an unusually large number of travelers coming and going for the past month. The town is full of them now.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Plenty of men to do what there is to do.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, very poor at present; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. I wish a happy and prosperous New Year to THE INLAND PRINTER and its able corps. The new enterprises started here and mentioned in my last report, namely, *Morning Union* and *Evening News*, have retired to oblivion, thus devastating the hopes of many comps in this city. It is a pity, as they made things lively while they lived. Business is decidedly quiet, and the number of tourists arriving and departing is remarkable at this season of the year.

New Westminster, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. All subs in town are getting enough to do and tourists are not too numerous.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, per week, $16; job printers, per week, $18. Two suspensions have occurred in the last two weeks—the *Republican*, a morning daily, and the *Democrat*, an evening paper.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18, $21. Work has been good on account of holidays, and subs were scarce, but there are plenty of men for all demands at present.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, improving; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Reports from thirty-seven offices show: Nine, brisk; ten, medium; seven, good; six, as usual; and five dull. An effort was made to increase the scale on morning newspapers to 45 cents, which failed to materialize, not having received the necessary constitutional three-fourths vote. A penalty of $5 has been imposed for violation of the six-day law of the International Typographical Union.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20 and $21. While work is fair for the time of year, there are plenty of idle printers in town at present and more coming in.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Work in this city is better at this time than it has been for some time. All of our compositors are at work.

San Antonio, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. On December 10 another Memphis printer died on the hands of Typographical Union No. 172, and was buried by said union. He was C. D. Madden, and came to San Antonio on October 23, suffering with consumption.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, poor; prospects, hopes for improvement; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The prospects for the new year are not bright, but we all hope for better times.

San Jose, Cal.—State of trade, improved; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers (scale 35 cents) are all non-union—girls, from nothing to $6 per week; bookwork, 35 cents and $15 per week; job printers, per week, $15. The *Times* has been purchased by new stock company, and is now enlarged, and the force increased to the evident satisfaction of the comps. Job offices report trade fair.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. A new Farmers' Alliance paper, the *Free Lance*, will begin publication this week. It is to be a weekly. Phillips Brothers have put in two "Hoe" cylinders. They have the bill work for this session.

Springfield, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. The fifth annual ball of the

local typographical union will occur February 6, at Graves' Hall, and is expected to be as great a success as any of its predecessors.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Trade not quite so good as last month.

Toledo, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Subs are scarce. The Bee Company has bought a lot on St. Clair street, and is going to erect a five-story building. The foundation is in course of construction, and the building is expected to be finished by spring. The *Commercial* has received a key-board of the Mergenthaler machine. Both the *Bee* and *Commercial* are going to use them.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. State work is very brisk, and will be until after the meeting of the legislature.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, brisk; prospects, the proprietors having been notified of our intention to raise the scale prospects cannot be judged by present appearances; composition on morning papers, 30 cents, with an optional scale of 33½ cents, the office setting the "ads"; evening and weekly papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $11. The union will celebrate its anniversary in the parlors of Harry Webb on Saturday evening, February 21, by an "At Home" and social.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, booming; prospects, cheering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. The closing of 1890 finds the business in Utica more prosperous than at any time during the year. Subs find plenty to do, consequently there is little if any complaint to be heard. The usual number of good resolutions are being made, and if they hold good woe to the poor sub during the year 1891. But there is consolation in the fact that good resolutions have been made before.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Evening News*, the new daily, is booming things. Has a web perfecting press ordered and is now getting room ready for it. Will be the only paper in the city printed on a perfecting press.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. The membership has run down almost half the usual number, yet there is not enough work for those here.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We acknowledge receipt of a box of samples of type made by the Keystone Typefoundry, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of their nickel alloy type metal, which is claimed to be a most durable material. The samples show the type just as it comes from the casting machines, and also after being finished ready for use. The Keystone's type is meeting with great favor. See their specimen pages in this issue.

We desire again to call attention of the trade to the practical value of White's multi-colored charts for printers, publishers, etc., illustrated and referred to in our December issue. We repeat it is worth ten times the amount charged, and no progressive printer can afford to be without a copy, as it shows at a *glance* what colors and combinations are suitable to the paper on which the job is printed. Mailed to any part of the world on receipt of price ($1, postage prepaid), by the Illinois Paper Company, 181 Monroe street, Chicago.

The "Hartford" composing-stick rack, a cut of which is shown on page 324, is a most useful article for the composing room. It is 9 by 24 inches in size, arranged to hold twelve sticks, and any size stick, set to any measure, can be placed in it. The sides are of iron, finely japanned and attached to a varnished board. Your office is not complete without one. Write to Dickerman & Sherwood, Hartford, Connecticut, for circular.

On page 358 will be found a reproduction from wood cut by the zinc etching process, made by the progressive young firm the Blomgren & Lindholm Company, 359 and 361 Dearborn street. The company has already made considerable headway, although it has only been in existence a couple of months, and has noted a steady increase in business, which the excellent quality of work they turn out undoubtedly deserves.

WIRE-STITCHING MACHINES.

The E. P. Donnell Manufactnring Company, 325 and 327 Dearborn street, Chicago, continue to furnish their popular machines to printers and binders in all parts of the country. On page 382 we show three sizes of stitchers, and the length of staples used with each. No. 1 is made for either foot or power, and Nos. 3 and 4 for power only. All use either round or flat wire, and will stitch either flat or saddle. For speed, durability, ease of running and general utility they are equal to any machines manufactured. If about to buy a stitching machine write for circulars and terms. This company also make and keep in stock many other kinds of machines for bookbinders' use. Complete bindery outfits furnished. No matter what you want in this line they can supply you.

A NEW FOLDING MACHINE.

On page 308 of this issue will be found an illustrated advertisement of the Brown Folding Machine Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania. There is probably no concern in this particular line of business that expends more time and money in producing new features than this company. This is brought about by a desire on their part to meet the requirements of the trade. Since starting in business, nearly ten years ago, they have been making constant improvements, and while some of their new ideas were questioned at the start, they have been found to be practical as well as useful.

The machine above referred to is an eight-page covering machine. Publishers often desire to issue a four-page supplement, using the same as a cover to the inner eight pages, making twelve pages. This is especially the case with many weekly and Sunday papers. The construction of the folder is so arranged that the outer four pages can be pasted upon the inner eight, and all trimmed at the top, as is customary with an ordinary eight-page paper. Of course, if desired, the pasting, or pasting and trimming, can be dispensed with. In cases where the four-page sheet is to be folded on the inside of the outer eight pages, the machine can be built to meet the requirement, but it is necessary to notify manufacturers when this class of work is to be performed, that the machine may be constructed especially for it. As will be observed, two feeders are necessary: one for the main sheet, and the other for the cover. They are made with three and four folds, delivering at either fold, and can be used for plain eight-page folding, pasting and trimming, the same as an ordinary newspaper folder, the covering or insetting attachment being an auxiliary that can be brought into use when occasion calls for it. It can also be attached to any drum, single or double cylinder press when demanded.

A DROP OF INK.

Now that business is bright and active and the outlook very encouraging, a moment of your time, please, before placing the order for printing ink.

A firm which has an enviable reputation for fine colors and good blacks, and which can duplicate at any time, is desirable.

For several years the Buffalo Printing Ink Works have adhered to the trade-mark "Satisfaction Guaranteed," and have established a profitable and growing business on this basis; when needing goods get quotations and their new sample book and convince yourselves of their claim to your patronage.

THE COLUMBIA CYCLE CALENDAR.

By far the most valuable business calendar for 1891 is the Columbia Cycle Calendar and Stand, issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, Mass. It is in the form of a pad containing 366 leaves, each leaf having on it date, day of week, day of year, and number of days to come, a paragraph pertaining to cycling or some kindred subject. The leaves are fastened only on the end, so that each entire leaf can be exposed. The stand is made of stained wood, brass mounted, with pencil holder and pen rack. Although this is the sixth year of the Calendar, the matter is fresh and new, the larger number of paragraphs having been specially written for this purpose.

A NEW DICTIONARY.

Funk & Wagnalls, 18 and 20 Astor place, New York, announce they are about to issue a new "Standard Dictionary of the English Language." They claim that in some important points it differs widely from the plans of other dictionaries, as follows: (1) The "locating" of the verifying quotations; that is, the giving in each instance not only the name of the author, but also the name of the book and the number of the page where the quotation can be found; to thus "locate" 50,000 quotations is of itself a herculean task. Please compare our pages in this respect with those of any other single volume dictionary. (2) The use, in the pronunciation of words, of the Scientific Alphabet, adopted by the American Philological Association. (3) The placing of the etymology *after* the definition. (4) The placing of the most important current definition *first*, and the obsolescent and obsolete meanings last, that is, the substitution of the order of *usage* for the *historic order* usually followed in dictionaries. (5) In the case of disputed pronunciation the giving of the pronunciations preferred by other dictionaries, as well as the pronunciation which we prefer. (6) The giving of 50,000 vocabulary words more than are to be found in any other single volume dictionary in England or America. (In this connection great care is being taken in the admission of new words; no new word is admitted to a vocabulary place, unless it has been passed upon by the able men in charge of this department, namely, Julius H. Seelye of Amherst College, S. Sheldon of Harvard University, Edward Everett Hale, Charles A. Dana and Howard Crosby.) (7) The indication, by the use of upper and lower case initial letters, as to whether words in the vocabulary are to be written as proper names or common names, etc., etc.

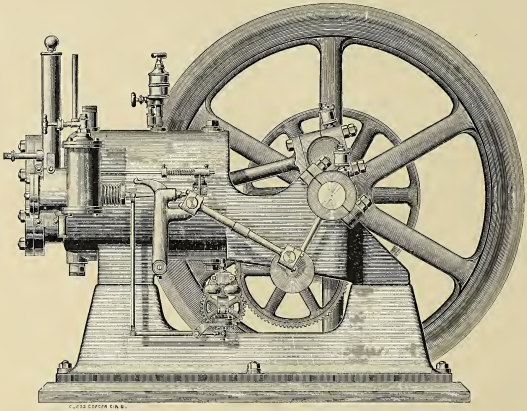
GASOLINE ENGINES.

The gas engine is adapted for stationary use only, and can be used only in cities having gas, therefore the demand has been for a motor of some kind which could be used in the small towns and country. This long-felt want has been secured by the Van Duzen Gas & Gasoline Engine Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Although they are builders of a gas engine which contains many superior advantages, they did not allow themselves to be satisfied with the gas engine only, but started to experiment on a gasoline engine, as shown in the accompanying cut. This is a very compact and economical engine, the cost of running being about one cent per hour per horse-power, on a basis of 10 cents per gallon for gasoline of 74 test. It is the same as their gas engine in every respect, with the addition of a carburettor which does not take up any extra floor space, as it is attached to the air pipe, and extends not more than six to eight inches from the cylinder off to one side.

The tank supplying the gasoline is usually placed outside the building, the carburettor is connected direct to and is under the complete control of the governor, and only makes the gas as it is called upon by the governor, and all the gas is consumed as it is made. By this simple yet positive arrangement, they completely overcome the possibility of any escapement of the gaseous mixture; hence there is no smell, danger of fire or an explosion, the gasoline supply being completely shut off.

This engine is used for running printing presses, machine shops, elevators, elevating water for hotels, operating electric-light plants or any other use to which an engine can be put. In a great many instances parties have the gasoline attachment put on when they do not intend running with it continuously, but should anything happen that they cannot get the gas, they can fill the gasoline tank and go right ahead, thereby preventing a delay that is in most cases very costly.

They have just completed the most compact gasoline engine



ever constructed. It is of the upright type, the balance wheels and crankshaft resting on the base, to which the pillar blocks are also cast, making all one casting. The cylinder is supported by four steel standards which also hold the journals for the gear-wheel shaft operating the valves and governor. The speed is 250 revolutions per minute, and it develops 16 horse-power, using only about four buckets of water for a run of ten hours. The amount of gasoline used varies according to the load on the engine. The floor space is reduced one-half that required by other gas or gasoline engines, being 4 feet by 4 feet, and the weight is 2,500 pounds. By comparing the floor space and weight of other engines of the same horse-power, it will plainly be seen that there has been a vast improvement made as regards compactness in this class of engine, which has usually been prominent in the eyes of mechanics as being an excess of iron spread over too much space for the amount of power procured. Write them for catalogue and full information.

ADVERTISER, owning cylinder and job presses, cutter, perforator, 150 fonts of job, newspaper and wood type, wishes to join good general printer having some means in opening job office in Montreal. Advertiser owns valuable copyrights and agencies, and has connection there now. Address "GENERAL PRINTER," Box 519, Montreal.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER." Second Edition, revised, 200 pages, cloth, Price $1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," price 50 cents each; also the "PRINTER'S ORDER BOOK," price $3.00, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2.00. Order of H. G. Bishop, Box 15, Oneonta, New York, Farmer, Little & Co., and all typefounders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A NEWSPAPER PRESSMAN desires position on a paper having two or more perfecting presses. Experienced and thoroughly competent to take charge of presses and all other machinery in first-class daily office. Address "W. B.," care INLAND PRINTER.

BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED—An interest in an elegant $4,000 office in a city of 50,000, with large business, offered to right man without a cent of capital and $75 per month guaranteed. Man must be strictly first-class, artistic job printer, industrious and reliable. Address "W. C. P.," care INLAND PRINTER.

COMPOSITORS—Send 10 cents for patented copy holder. Agents wanted. GEO. W. BANTA, 752 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A rare chance. An old and well established job office, with good reputation for fine work. Best location; good business. W. W. CREW, 712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Splendid job printing office and bindery in a large and thriving southern city. Thoroughly equipped for any class of work. Terms reasonable, and a bargain for anyone desiring a well established business in a mild and healthful climate. Write for full particulars. Address "A. B. & C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

SITUATION WANTED as foreman of daily newspaper in small city. Twelve years' experience. Good recommendations. Western city preferred. Address "RECORD," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A THOROUGH JOB PRINTER to go South; $20 per week. Address "P.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, $2; six months, $1; single copies, 20 cents; Also, send 10 cents for 16-page circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving complete schemes of imposition.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

MORGANS & WILCOX MFG. CO.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

MAKE THESE GOODS:
Wood Type, Reglet and Quoins, Skeleton Steel Furniture, Cabinets, Clasp Cases, Racks and Stands, Steel Rule, Imposing Tables, Proof Presses, Steel Bearers, Universal Blocks.
PRICES RIGHT FOR ALL GOODS.

AND SELL THESE:
Metal Type, Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Wire Stitchers, Eckerson Fast Web Presses.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
GET OUR FIGURES.



The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer, Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887, for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world that gives pressmen complete control over printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock in any weather and climate. It refines inks of any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

Beware of Infringements! Order Inkoleum and accept no worthless piratical imitation, said to be just as good. Price, only 50 cents. For sale by every typefoundry in the world. Read circulars printed in five languages. Put up only by

ELECTRINE MANUFACTURING CO.
GEO. M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee. St. Paul, U. S. A.

THE S. K. WHITE
Paging & Numbering Machines



With Automatic Serial Alphabet Attachment
Air tight Ink Fountains for exhibitor
Superior in Mechanical Construction and without a competitor.

EARL. B. SMITH
Proprietor.
215 Dearborn St. Room 702
CHICAGO, Illinois.

For all Job Printing where Consecutive, Alternate or Repeated Numbering is required.

LIST OF MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

SECOND-HAND.

7-Col. Hoe Washington Hand Press	$160.00
8-Col. Washington Hand Press	175.00
10 x 15 Universal, with treadle	160.00
9 x 13 Leader Jobber, with throw-off, almost new	150.00
7 x 11 Old Style Gordon	75.00
7 x 11 Old Style Gordon, with steam fixtures	95.00
9 x 13 Peerless Press, with steam fixtures	160.00
8 x 12 Peerless Job Press	150.00
10 x 15 Star Rotary	125.00
7 x 11 Liberty Jobber	95.00
2 Horsepower Union Engine and 4 Horsepower Boiler	150.00
15 x 24 Standing Press, with lever and spider, extra strong	45.00
One 32 x 48 Campbell Complete Printing Press, two roller rack and screw and table distribution, new style strings, heavy iron base, and full set of steam fixtures. List price, $1,800.00. This press is practically as good as new, is very light running, and is just the machine for printing a first-class 6-column quarto paper and doing fine book and color work..	900.00
30-inch Economic Cutter	90.00
32-inch Acme Paper Cutter, with self-clamp. Steam fixtures, or can be run by hand	225.00
30-inch Rival Cutter, used one month	150.00

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER OUTFIT FOR SALE.

6-column Quarto Campbell Cylinder Press, Quarto Medium Gordon, Paper Cutter, Type and Material sufficient to print a 6-column quarto paper, with a good Job Office. All type on the point system, put in new within three years; in a thriving town in the State of Michigan.

For prices terms, and particulars, address,

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY.

337 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

· · · THE · · ·

"LIBERTY" GALLEY

The Best and Strongest Galley made.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, SOLID, ALL BRASS.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

PRICES AND SIZES.

NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.			
Single,	3¾ x 23¾ inches, inside measurement,		$2 00
Single,	3¾ x 15¾ " "		1 75
Single,	3¾ x 11¾ " "		1 50
Medium,	5 x 23¾ " "		2 25
Double,	6¾ x 23¾ " "		2 50
JOB GALLEYS.			
Octavo	6 x 10 inches, inside measurement,		$2 00
Quarto	8¾ x 13 " "		2 50
Foolscap	9 x 14 " "		2 75
Medium	10 x 16 " "		3 00
Royal	12 x 18 " "		3 50
Super Royal,	14 x 21 " "		4 00
Imperial	15 x 22 " "		4 50
Republican	18 x 25 " "		5 00

C. S. GOUCHER, *Foreman of "Record" Composing Rooms, Philadelphia, writes:*

"Your All-Brass Galley is by far the strongest galley made, better in fact than Hoe's Cast Brass Galley (costing eight dollars), as it has a stronger head."

APPLY TO · · · ·

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

Sole Manufacturers of the LIBERTY Job Presses.

54 FRANKFORT ST. NEW YORK CITY.

The

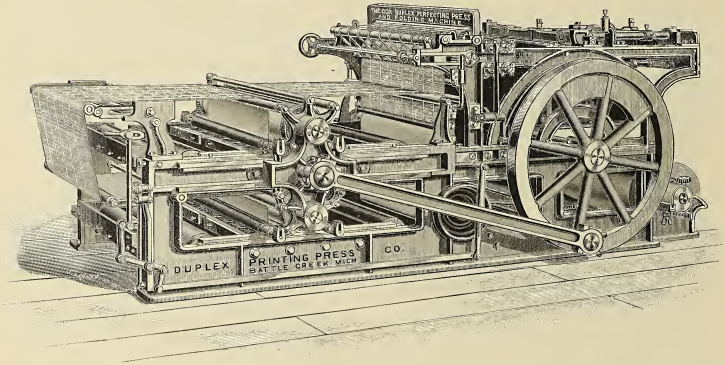
COX DUPLEX PERFECTING PRESS

AND FOLDING MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (VT.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

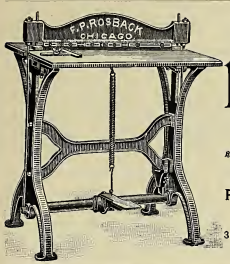
At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

The press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the *Herald*, where it is fully demonstrating its capacity to do all that is claimed for it.

Full information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



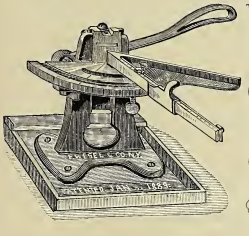
THE ROSBACK
IMPROVED
PERFORATOR

Has many points of superiority over other Machines.

☞ Send for new Descriptive Circular and Price List.

F. P. ROSBACK,
MANUFACTURER,
Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.





F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printers' Materials and Supplies

BRASS GALLEYS, BRASS RULES AND DASHES, STEREOTYPE BLOCKS, WROUGHT IRON CHASES, COMPOSING STICKS, MITRE MACHINES, PROOF PRESSES, GALLEY RACKS, METAL FURNITURE, METAL QUOTATIONS, KEYSTONE QUOINS, AND OTHER PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

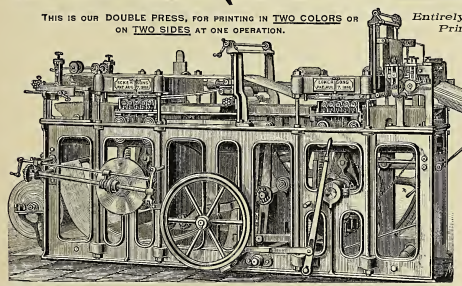
COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR JOB AND NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Send six cents in postage stamps for our 112 page New Illustrated Catalogue and Price List—the most complete book out.

No. 11 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ECKERSON JOB PRESSES.

THIS IS OUR DOUBLE PRESS, FOR PRINTING IN TWO COLORS OR ON TWO SIDES AT ONE OPERATION.



Entirely Automatic.
Prints from the Roll.
Easily Understood.
No Feeders Needed.
Accurate Impression.
Solidly Constructed.
Rolls Form Perfectly.
Prints in Two Colors.
Cuts, Counts and Stacks.
Prints on Two Sides
Nothing Can Beat It.

STYLE No. 1.—Four sizes, 8 x 12, 11 x 15, 13 x 19, 19 x 26. For printing one side only.

STYLE No. 2.—Three sizes, 11 x 15, 13 x 19, 19 x 26. For printing at one operation on two sides or in two colors.

We build other sizes to order.

These Presses run from 3,000 to 6,000 impressions per hour.

All the bearing parts are made of Steel or best Wrought-Iron.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 30 BEEKMAN STREET.
WORKS: COHOES, N.Y.

For Particulars and Prices, address THE ECKERSON PRINTING PRESS CO., Oneonta, N.Y.

I WE PRINT

CARDS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMS, LETTERHEADS, BILLHEADS, STATEMENTS, TARIFFS, FOLDERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, ETC.



WE BIND

BLANK-BOOKS, EDITION WORK, MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

WE DO

RULING, NUMBERING, PERFORATING, WIRE STITCHING, SCORING, PUNCHING, ETC.

THE INLAND PRINTER IS A SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK.

A. ZEESE AND CO.
ESTABLISHED 1861
ELECTROTYPERS,
MAP, RELIEF LINE AND
Photo-Process Engravers.
341-351 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO

JUST ISSUED!
NEW SPECIMEN BOOK OF
POULTRY AND STOCK (HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS) CUTS!
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Above Book will be mailed post-paid to any address.

TURN BACK

TO page 287 of the December, 1890, issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, and bear in mind that the Bound Volume Premium Offer made on that page holds good until February 28, 1891. This will enable those who have club lists under way to complete them, and secure the desired premiums.

IN AN EARLY NUMBER

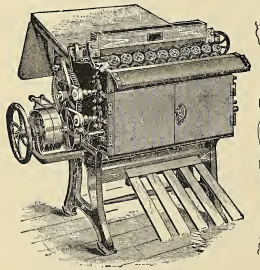
WE expect to offer several very valuable premiums for securing subscribers. The list is now being prepared, and the announcement will be duly made. Look out for it! Subscriptions can begin with any number. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

• • • OVER FIVE HUNDRED NEW NAMES IN JANUARY • • •

The Inland Printer is on the Boom!

Address all Correspondence to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.
PUBLISHERS,
183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.



THE EMMERICH
IMPROVED
Bronzing and Dusting Machine.
SIZES:
12 x 20, 14 x 25, 16 x 30, 25 x 40, 28 x 44, 34 x 50, 36 x 54.
Write for Prices and Particulars.
EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,
OVER 500 IN USE. 191 & 193 Worth Street, NEW YORK.
SPECIAL MACHINES for PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS and CARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1860. INCORPORATED 1877.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photo-engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp for copy.

J. W. OSTRANDER,

— MANUFACTURER OF —

Electrotype and Stereotype

MACHINERY

WESTERN AGENT FOR

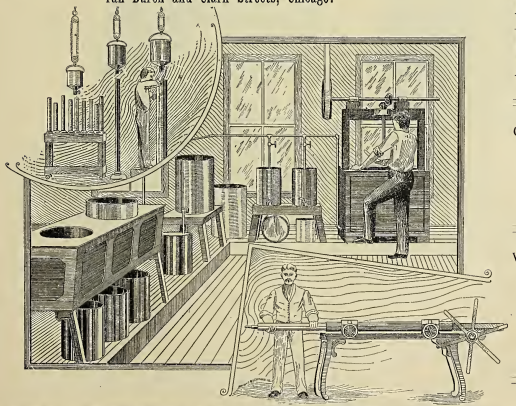
DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,
THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

77 and 79 Jackson Street,

CHICAGO.

STEPHEN McNAMARA.

Van Buren and Clark Streets, Chicago.



MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.

OUR ROLLERS ARE USED IN MANY OF THE LEADING HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND PAY EXPRESS ONE WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.

Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.

Sheldon Collins' Son & Co.

32 & 34 FRANKFORT STREET,
• NEW YORK. •

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE PRINTING INKS.

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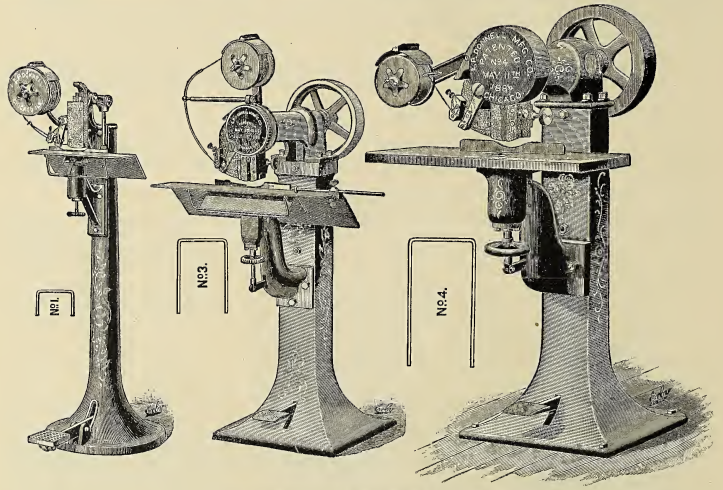
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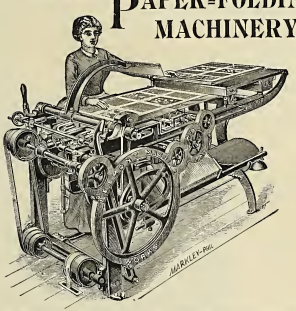
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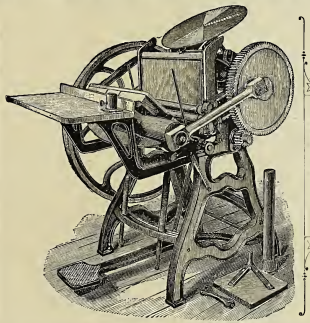
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" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off,		100		" 11x17 "	"	"	240
" 9x13 " "	"	"	113				

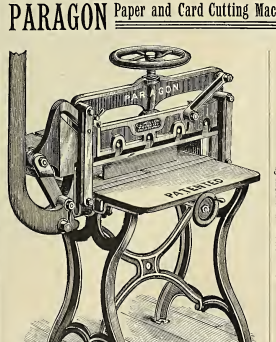
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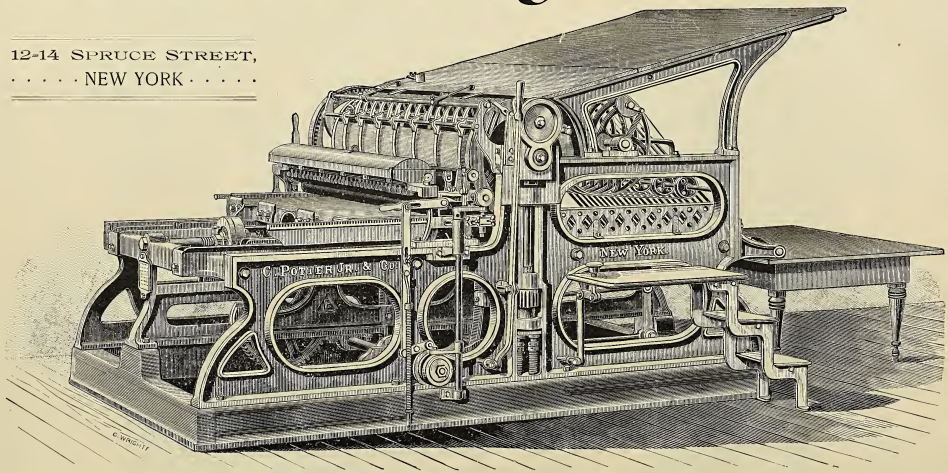
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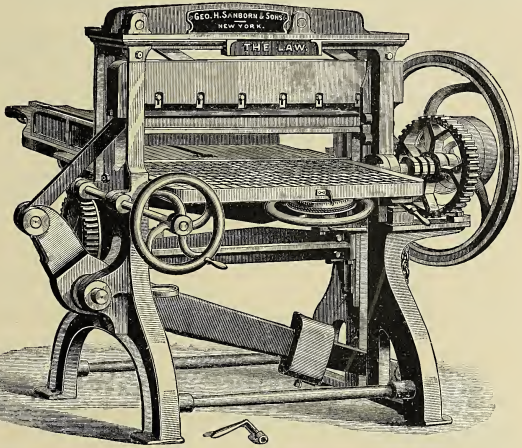
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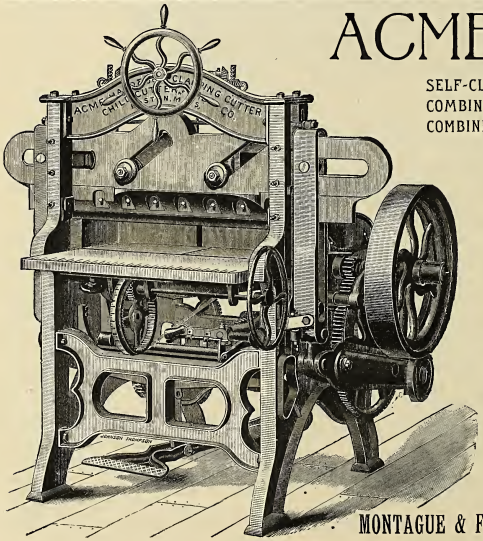
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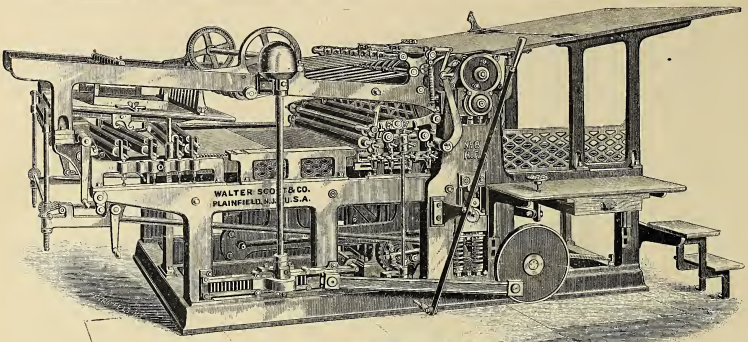
With this addition to our already extensive plant, we have facilities for the manufacture of Wood Type, Borders, Rule, etc., unequaled by any other house in our line, either in this country or in Europe.

Mr. Wm. H. Page still retains an interest in our concern and will continue to oversee the Norwich factory.

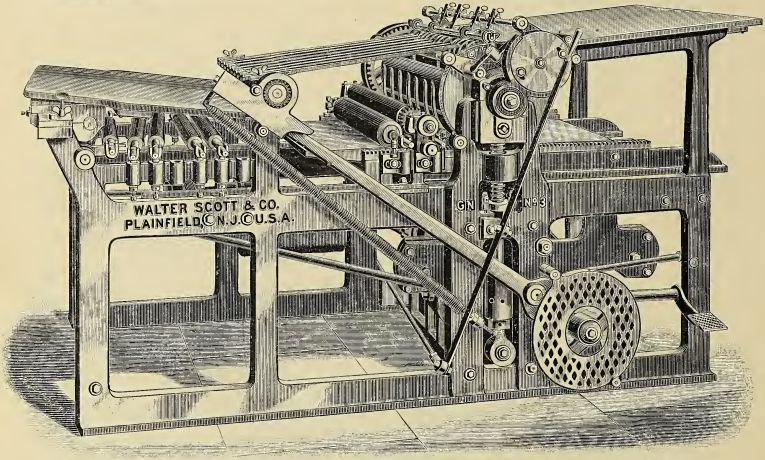
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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 5. CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1891. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. XI.—BY A PRESSMAN.

NOT alone from patriotic motives — although I confess they have a certain effect — but that I believe it to be the truth, I have always maintained that American pressmen, taken as a whole, were superior, both in artistic taste and mechanical ability, to those of any other portion of the world.

It is very true that in some special features some of the continental countries, Germany and France more especially, press us closely — at times indeed surpassing our very best efforts; but those instances, I hold, are spasmodic, and do not constitute a real wresting of the supremacy in this particular branch from America.

In color printing — the power of arranging in artistic sequence the tones necessary to produce the most pleasing or striking effects — the French *printers* lead the world. Mind, I say *printers*, not *pressmen*, as, from what data I can gain access to, I apprehend that the pressmen of France have very little to do with the manipulation of the colors they print. Here in America, on the contrary, the color pressman is really an adept in color and its effects. Place the two, an American and a French pressman, side by side, each with the press he preferred, furnish them both with the necessary colors, and it is dollars to dimes that the American will have produced the desired effect first and will have also surpassed his competitor in quantity as well as quality. This statement applies, of course, to representative men of both countries.

The point of contact or contest with Germany is more likely to be found in the field of illustrated printing; and from the specimens it has been my fortune to see, coming from "over the Rhine," I believe it behooves us to keep every faculty on the alert, for, truth to say, they do very fine illustrated printing in "der Vaterland." A book of engravings before me at this present writing contains some exquisite work — perspective carefully worked out, color perfect and all unnecessary harshness carefully avoided. Were it not for the paper one would almost think the work was American. In this we undoubtedly have an advantage over all our European rivals. Their paper makers either cannot or will not produce paper equal in finish and printing surface to that made in this country. This, however, is not, should not, be a reason for resting on our oars and letting the set of the current carry us without exertion on our part. It is undeniable that even in the productions of our best pressmen there is room for improvement, and we should be constantly studying, both the causes of failure and the means to avoid them.

The approaching World's Fair in 1893, at Chicago, will be an excellent opportunity for American pressmen to prove that their skill is not on the wane; that the artistic is entering more and more largely into their work. Without doubt the various organizations of printers — the Typothetæ, the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union — will take steps to provide for such a display of the printing of the country as has never yet been equaled. Indeed, I note that the last named body, the International Printing Pressmen's Union, have already taken the initiative in the matter by the appointment of a committee to provide for just such a display. It is entirely creditable to them that they, the youngest of the organizations controlling the craft, should be first in the field in such a laudable enterprise. I cannot but believe that the other two will at an early date take steps to coöperate with the pressmen in their effort to still further advance the standing of the printing craft. A united, steady pull, gentlemen, will do wonders, and it remains with each one of you, whether members of the Typothetæ or of the International Typographical Union, to bring your individual efforts to bear to influence your organizations to sink any minor differences you may have, to the end that our country may reap the credit of leading the world in the art preservative.

* * *

The division of labor for which our age is noted has been brought to such a pitch that in the printing office today, for the one journeyman pressman or compositor who can make up the margins of a book form correctly, or impose any but the simplest forms, there

are a dozen who can not do so. This is more especially true of the compositor, as the pressmen have more or less practice in imposition, whereas in the composing room the stone-hand does today what each compositor did for himself twenty, thirty or forty years ago. The result is, of course, that very few of them are competent to fill any responsible position.

Pressmen who are employed in book offices are, of course, proficient in this regard, but those who work in job offices are mostly in the same position as their confrères in the composing room. And it all results, not so much from their being relegated into mere parts of the machinery of the printing office, as in their consenting to be so relegated. If each pressman or compositor who feels that these remarks will apply to him, will devote ten, twenty or thirty minutes a day to the study of those parts of the art he is deficient in, no doubt can exist that he will become a better printer and a more valuable employé than he ever was before. Let each one remember there is no crowding at the top.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DEFENSE OF THE AMATEUR.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

SAID an amateur printer, the other day: "All this talk about amateurs is simply selfishness of the meanest sort. The regular printers are mad because we jumped quickly over the fence when they had to go away around through the gate of apprenticeship. I am just as good a printer as any of them, and they know it. All this hue and cry about amateurs is meant simply to scare the bright young fellows into taking the long, tedious road which the dull ones must travel. Because it takes a thick-witted numskull three to five years to learn the trade, is that any reason why a bright boy should waste all that time to arrive at the same result?"

There now, answer that, somebody!

Happening to know something of this particular amateur's history and attainments, he struck me as being an especially bright and shining example of the good results of jumping the trade fence.

Eddy (call him that because it is not his name) was always a bright lad. His parents, watching his development, saw he was no ordinary boy and knew he was destined for great things. Since no other parents ever had the same opinion of their boys, this alone proves Eddy to have been a prodigy. His precocious intellect developed at an early age, and he had been to school not many years before he knew more than books and teachers could tell him. Having his own statement for this, it must be a fact, of course. His restless activity of mind led him to look for other channels in which to expend his overplus energy. It was not long until "Do your own printing" caught his eye in an advertisement. He got hold of circulars which shrewdly explained all about printing; told him how easy it was to do as good work as anybody by just following the few plain, simple instructions sent with each press; explained how much money he could earn after school and during his spare hours by doing printing for his friends, shrewdly urging that he would be learning a good trade at the same time and building up a business to step right into when through school.

Here was the chance of his lifetime! It was no difficult matter to convince his father, who was a small manufacturer. The father justified the outlay by figuring that his own printing could be done by the son and thus repay the cost of the "outfit." He really wanted to do what was best for the boy and had some doubts about the wisdom of distracting his thoughts from his studies; but these same circulars soon settled such absurd doubts, for did they not explain the wonderful results of the printing press as an educator? Did he not have some vague idea himself of the training in spelling and punctuation printing would give a boy? Are we not all familiar with the magnificent educational results obtained in setting up a beer check, a raffle ticket, a business card, or other product of a 2 by 4 press? What grand arithmetical lessons, where it is necessary to figure how many sheets it will take to make fifty copies if the stock cuts ninety-six to a sheet! What training in business forms and methods when a billhead is set up! What beautiful suggestions of human anatomy when a laundry list is printed! What lessons in agriculture accompany a job of milk tickets!

The lad got his "outfit," or this sketch would never have been written. As was to be expected he soon lost all interest in his school. It was in the nature of things that he must lose interest in one or the other; and of course his precocious practical mind was fully capable of judging to which his attention could most advantageously be given. What was theoretical schooling compared with practical printing? What, indeed!

It was not long until he wanted to leave school, but the father would not listen to such a suggestion. However, "there is more than one way to catch a rabbit," and he was shrewd enough to blunder through his school duties until his teachers could stand it no longer and suspended him. Then he utterly refused to return to school, while his father consoled himself with the idea that as long as the young fellow was at work, he was perhaps as well off—out of mischief, anyhow. Now, however, his father's printing and other jobs that came in were insufficient to keep him busy. Of course he had to go soliciting for more; and if he bought beer to catch a saloon order, and cigars to inveigle a tobacconist's trade, was not that shrewd business policy? Did not that show how quickly he caught the true business idea? A great head for business! Then of course he had to cultivate the acquaintance of the fast young fellows about town—were not most of them holding positions where they had printing to give out?

It need not surprise anyone to know that before long it became more fun to look for orders than to get them. The apprentice is trained into the habit of steady, persistent work every day, but no such slavery galls the unfettered freedom of the amateur. Free to work when he felt like it, this particular amateur felt

like it so seldom that his father strongly remonstrated. Full of ambition to excel at first, the boy soon became disgusted because of the poor results he obtained, and his enthusiasm oozed out into languid disinclination to do anything. His reply to his father's expostulations was that he did not have enough material to accomplish anything, so what was the use to try? None, of course!

Finding another lad with a rich dad who was willing to spend several hundred dollars to set his pampered boy up in business, Eddy offered to go into partnership and put in his experience for a quarter interest. As the rich boy did not know a type from a toadstool, or a rack from a rat hole, he jumped at the offer, and a new printing firm launched out in great style, the following fac simile furnishing abundant proof that Eddy was "as good a printer as any of them":

Job Printing!

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Statements, Etc. Printed On Short Notice

All Work

Promptly Attended To

Eddy & Diveson, **Props.**

Printon Miun.

The partnership was of short duration, however. Diveson soon learned that if any work was to be done in the office he would have to hire it done or do it himself, as Eddy did "not have to work for no man when he did not feel like it, by——." So he was unceremoniously kicked out by Diveson.

Not being able nor willing to support his son in idleness, Eddy's father insisted that he root for himself. After living on his friends as long as they would loan him, he made the effort to get work in the other printing offices of the city. Strange to say they would not have him around—jealous, you know, because he jumped the fence instead of going the long, tedious way through the gate of apprenticeship. Good a printer as any, oh, yes! a trifle erratic, perhaps, as true genius is likely to be—he puts the spacing at the end of the lines in straight matter, he has a fondness for displaying catch lines, the rules of spelling and punctuation are trifles too small for his notice—these are a few samples of idiosyncracies which prove him to be totally out of the old trade ruts. Unfortunately for our amateur genius, the old fogies still control the regular printing offices and are too jealous of his brilliant conceptions to give him a chance to work them out.

Here is just where Eddy stands today. Diveson gives him work when there is any to do; the rest of the time he loafs about smoking a fragrant pipe, and reading nickel novels. How he manages to live at all is a query, unless his familiarity with some poker sharps and their lady friends "over the Rhine" give a clue.

With no taste for work, no skill or training, of use to nobody, too old and too proud and too confirmed in indolence now to begin to learn the trade he thinks he has at his finger's ends; with a reputation for indolence, ignorance and looseness, of course a successful, happy and honorable career spreads out before him—his is the sort of training which insures such a career! If a regular printer suggests anything to the contrary, it is only because he is jealous.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CHRONIC GRUMBLER.

BY FRANK NEWMAN.

AS Mr. Baker very correctly stated in his article in the November issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, it is true enough that it is highly unpleasant to have a "bore" about an office; but permit me to drive in the nail more firmly, so that it may be fixed more securely and tighten the bonds of fellowship between employer and workman, and speak about the biggest bore in the business—the chronic grumbler, who goes about his business in a shiftless, devil-may-care sort of fashion, and who contrives to make existence miserable not only for himself, but also for his fellow workmen who are trying their level best to do their work in a conscientious and satisfactory manner. The chronic grumbler is a most undesirable object in any office, and it is as easily explained why he is not desirable as it is why he is most undesirable.

To begin with a technical comparison: He is a battered letter—no good—and should be thrown out wherever found; he is always under the conceited impression that nothing is done properly unless it is done in accordance to his views and desires; he labors under the false belief that no one is able to judge the value of his work better than he, forgetting in the meantime that the very office which gives him employment has been in existence—and profitably, too—for quite some time before he made his appearance. He furthermore labors under the insane delusion that, should he leave the office he derives his sustenance from, it would go under, and could not possibly continue prosperous unless his services were retained—for he has never for a moment given thought to the fact that there has never yet been a vacancy—no matter in what calling—but it has finally been filled acceptably by some one.

The above being only a few of the more essential reasons why the chronic grumbler is not a desirable person to have about an office, now allow me to explain in a few words why he is most undesirable.

Let me once more allude to him in a technical sense. In order to produce a good and well-printed job it is absolutely necessary to use good type—no battered letters—is it not? Such is the case if you desire a well-regulated office in which it is a pleasure to work; because if you mix good type with bad, you must, in order to produce a decent piece of workmanship, pick out the bad and battered letters. So it is with the men in your employ. If you have among your dozen or so of employés but one of the always-grumbling and ever-discontented specimen, it is a very easy matter to have

your entire working force demoralized; he is like a case of smallpox in a public school—it is catching—and unless he is isolated (thrown out) the disease will spread. The chronic grumbler is possessed of many tricks that one can see at a glance. When spoken to, he responds in a surly, curt manner; self-interest is the main object of his presence in an office, for he has not the interest of his employer at heart; he is fault-finding with everyone and everything, though oftentimes he is incapable enough to do the easiest piece of work to his employer's satisfaction, and his spacing reminds one of the teeth of an old and worn-out saw. The fire in the office is either too hot for him or too cold (I often wish it were too hot), and, as a matter of course, he is the only one in the office who knows anything at all about punctuation, proofreading, etc., these latter two being only minor causes of displeasure, since they are inherent in the average comp. In fact, he is like a badly spaced line himself, and is sorely in need of a "dutchman" in the shape of a well-planted foot on the inexpressibles, merely in order to make him "toe the line," as it were.

Give me an office that is possessed of no chronic grumblers, and bounce that individual wherever you may find him, for he is merely a detriment and hindrance to the welfare of any office.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TRAMP ABROAD.

AN ADVENTURE IN NAPLES WITH A LONDON PRINTER WHO WANTED TO SEE ROME, THE POPE AND THE VATICAN.

BY MALCOLM MCPHERSON.

THIS is not a story like Mark Twain's with the same title. He made a tramp abroad, but the tramp I mean was a genuine specimen of the tramp who is familiar to everybody in this country and the old, and is a terror to householders and farmers in outlying country districts.

Some years ago when I had occasion to visit Italy, I arrived in Naples. After admiring the marvelous whirl of gay equipages which flash along the Chiaja continuously on a pleasant evening in a semicircle along the borders of the famous amethystine bay which has made Bella Napoli a household word for beauty all the world over, I strolled toward those remarkable cliff caves which open out upon the bay and were at one time one of the blots upon Neapolitan civilization. This was not because they were not picturesque enough in their situation, but because they gave shelter nightly to a host of brigands, thieves and loafers, receivers of stolen property and lazzaroni, who actually for years defied the gendarmerie of the city. They have now, I believe, been cleaned out, thanks to the energetic measures taken by King Humbert, but they were not at the time I am writing of. These caves were supposed to be vast old wine vaults, wherein the "cool Falernian" of Horace imbibed the charms which once upon a time delighted the epicureans of Rome. If they ever were used for such a purpose they had become deplorably diverted from their original design, and necessitated stringent measures to restore their dark recesses to a moderate condition of respectability and decency.

I had approached the nearest one, when I was accosted by a most singular-looking man. He wore no feather stuck within his hat, nor could he be called "Macaroni" like the character who used to delight the days of our youth in "Yankee Doodle Dandy." On the contrary, he wore an old felt hat which was broken into many grievous rents, a French ouvrier's blouse, and a pair of tattered British sailor trousers which were rolled up to near the knees. Shoes, sandals, sabots or stockings had he none. Taking off his ancient hat, he began to address me in execrable Italian which, to my astonishment, had a most unmistakable Whitechapel twang. I told him that I was no Italian, but a native of the British Isles, and wanted to know what it was he wanted. "Is that so, sir," he replied; "well, Lor' bless me, just to think of falling in with a fellow countryman hin this blawsted, God-forsaken place! It do beat all. Well, sir, I wants to ax you a very pertickler favor. I am sick of spaghetti and macaroni and garlic, and bunking in at night up there in them caves with a lot of scoundrels who don't know even a word of Henglish. To tell you the truth, I'm afraid of my life among them, and, like the Irishman, sir, I never turns in at night but I expect to wake up and find myself a bloomin' corpse in the morning. Now, I wants you to help me to get along to Rome. That's what I started out to see, and I'm going to make my way there by hook or by crook."

I asked this extraordinary character how he, an Englishman, came to be in such a place, and he told me his story. He had been a compositor on one of the London dailies, and one day, being a good Catholic, he made up his mind that he would like to see his holiness the pope (who was then Pio Nono), St. Peters, the Vatican, and all the "blessed cardinals." He had enough money to carry him across the channel and a few miles beyond Calais on the road to Paris. Understanding nothing of the language, he naturally had a hard time of it before he reached Rouen, and on several occasions had a narrow escape from being arrested as a vagrant by the pompous *maire* of some small village. He pushed on, however, grubbing on such fruit and grain as he could find by the way, and at length, footsore and weary, he entered Paris. For one moment he felt proud; the next his heart sank, as he reflected that he was now a stranger in the heart of a big foreign city with only a shilling or two in his pocket, which he had tenaciously held on to. While wandering over some bridge—I think it was the Pont Neuf—with his hands behind his back and his eyes fixed intently on the ground, he thought he saw something glittering in a crevice on the trottoir or sidewalk. He stooped down and picked it up mechanically. To his astonishment it was a gold piece, and a napoleon at

that. This most fortuitous discovery gave him heart of grace, and already he saw the dome of St. Peter's and the massive vestibule of the Vatican in his imagination. After having sundry adventures in Paris, a young Englishman whom he accidentally met in a brasserie gave him a route for Naples, and he struck out across the Vosges mountains — many a weary hundred leagues — having the luck on one occasion of getting a lift from a wealthy English family, who were traveling across country *en diligence*. It would be tedious to tell the details of his tramp through Switzerland until he entered Piedmont. He could not, like Goldsmith, play the flute for the delight of some peasant family and the substantial following benefits of a humble supper and a bed, but he got along somehow — exactly how he could never tell, because he had neither the time nor the inclination to keep a diary. Wearily he plodded along on a crust of brown bread, some olives, and an occasional bunch of grapes. He passed around the Bay of Spezzia, where Shelley was drowned, but he did not care a straw for that fact, and he did not find that he had much of a hanker for beautiful scenery. Many another historical place, famous in Italian and Roman history, he passed, but he did not care a continental for their antique or medieval associations. At length he reached Naples. There is an Italian proverb, "See Naples and die." He saw Naples; he thought that certainly he was going to die. He had only rags of shoes left on his feet; the rest of his habiliments were equally disreputable. He saw lots of people driving gayly along the Chiaja whom he thought were English, but he could not beg like the lazzaroni, whose whine for help is heard on every thoroughfare in Naples. At length he heard of the caves, and thither he went for shelter. He could see no way of making money, not even by trying to help the gay families who were going off pleasure-yachting to Capri or Sorrento. He was rapidly going from bad to worse, when he met the writer, whom he told that if he could only reach Rome he was confident he could get a job either on the *Diritto*, the organ of the Vatican, or the *Osservatore Romano*, the principal political newspaper of the country. He was confident he could get a job for three reasons — he had picked up a good deal of the language, he was a good printer, and his tramp would prove him to be a mighty strong Roman Catholic. Well, he got the help he wanted. I never heard of him again.

Perhaps — who can tell? — that same forlorn adventurer and follower of the art of Caxton, who had thus literally carried out the original idea of a "journeyman" printer when every apprentice had to learn his business by traveling from one place to another, all over Europe, if necessary, now lies in a grave contiguous to that famous spot in the Campo Santo which is occupied by the remains of that sweet young singer, Keats, who wrote his own sad epitaph, "Here lies one whose name was writ in water." Or he may, after feasting his eyes upon the magnificence of the Vatican, and, haply, have caught a glimpse of Pio Nono, in his papal chair, surrounded by all his cardinals, have tramped back to Europe to "hold cases" once more upon some of the London newspapers. If the latter possibility were actually the case, what stories he would be able to tell his brother "prints" of the wonders of that tramp he made to the famous city of the Cæsars and the Seven Hills!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE MAINTENANCE OF DISCIPLINE.

BY A. H. M.

THE aphorism that the multitude suffer for the errors of the few is, perhaps, more completely illustrated in the management of workmen than in any other direction where discipline and good management are required. Occupations whose first requirement is discipline — the army or navy, for instance — assume to visit the sins of a culprit upon his head alone, while merit is rewarded, and mediocrity has its due. This may be truly said to be actuated by reason, a sense of justice and — policy. It is known that the best disciplinarians were those who had the secret of keeping their men contented without indulgence, and perhaps a consideration of the "anatomy of discontent," as it may be called, would not be out of place in solving the problem of acquiring cheerful and accurate service without galling restrictions.

An impetuous and hasty man is at a disadvantage in ruling others; he must first control himself, a task found by many to be beyond their ability. To be under compulsion to withdraw hasty orders is a prime cause of insubordination. To withdraw an order in the army or navy is looked upon as little short of disastrous, and, as a consequence, implicit obedience is secured, from the fact that no order is issued, as a general thing, without due calculation as to its justice and desirability, and then never withdrawn.

From the discipline of the profession of arms to that of the workshop is not so far a step, in this age of armies of workmen in mammoth shops and printing offices, whose many stories tower higher than the palaces of other days; and to the management of men in printing offices attention is particularly called. "Men are children of a larger growth," and to completely spoil the harmony in an office is to have a man at the head of it who is alternately overindulgent and harshly restrictive. The loss of respect is followed by contempt, and that again by intense and active dislike; for favors are quickly forgotten in a sense of injury, whether imaginary or well founded. There will always be grumblers; and if the discrimination of the management is such that it cannot discover the difference between captiousness and protests against injustice, then farewell to all confidence and charity in the establishment it controls. Threatening notices and dark and mysterious innuendoes of coming disaster to those who think themselves in permanent situations cannot but produce an evil effect — upon the timid, a desire to seek a less unquiet haven; and upon the more courageous, a determination

to defy restraint and cause as much trouble as possible. The attitude of some foremen toward the men under their sway is controlled frequently by personal regard as apart from merit as workmen, and an error committed by one will bring severe censure, while that caused by another will be condoned. Some foremen accept and demand favors of the workmen — a species of blackmail — and their yoke is not a light one, their favor being shown to the highest bidder, irrespective of the interest of the house. The position of the latter class of foremen may be likened to that of the Irish gamekeeper who failed to receive a *douceur* before accompanying his master's guest on a day's shooting. Pat was silent and surly, but the gentleman was in good spirits as he had remarkable success. Upon the sportsman bringing down a brace of fine birds, he exclaimed, "Pat, that was a good shot?" "Och, sure the fall ud a kilt them anyway!" was the disappointing reply, as Paddy very leisurely deposited the birds in the gamebag. This caused some chagrin, as a matter of course, but to make matters a little pleasanter a few shillings were slipped into Pat's hand just before another covey of birds arose. The sportsman took a hurried aim, but missed outrageously, and, standing transfixed with vexation, muttered, "Well, that *was* a bad one!" "Bedad, yez made thim lave that, anyhow!" exclaimed Pat loudly and cheerfully, as he felt the shillings rattle in his pocket.

Happily the management of an office is seldom committed to the charge of such men; but just such evils exist, incredible as it may seem. The discipline of an office is a question to be viewed from so many different sides that it is difficult to find two offices wherein the policy adopted is the same. It will almost go without saying, however, that due consideration for the worker will never result in loss. Unreasonable rules may show a little, petty economy; but the large-minded policy that takes a full view of the situation, from the smallest present detail to the most distant final result of a certain course of action, finds itself sustained by the *savoir faire* of those whom it controls: and a desire shown to give justice to all employed, will seldom fail to win the support of every fair-minded man against captious grumblers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CHAPTER ON APPRENTICES.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

As the wheels of time and progress revolve from year to year, effecting changes and improvements not only in nearly every branch of industry, but also to those connected with them as well, it is natural that each one should manifest an interest in this particular to the business in which his is directly concerned, and note some of the changes which are occurring. Thus it is that a certain matter in connection with the printing business has claimed my attention for a long period, and is a theme which affords ample discussion for members of the craft at any time, and when good, practical suggestions are offered, if heeded, will prove advantageous to those interested.

It is an indisputable fact that the apprentice is an important factor in whatever occupation he may be engaged, and in no business is he more recognized as such than in ours. It is in reference to him that I desire to speak at the present time. In discussing this important question we must first remember that we were once apprentices ourselves, and some of us were not little ideals of perfection either. We should think of this when we are apt to criticise beginners too severely for their inability to grasp ideas which took you or I quite as long, and perhaps longer, to acquire. Remember that the knowledge we possess of the business was not gained in a month nor a year, and that something we were unable to accomplish ourselves must not be expected of others.

With the progress of time have come changes of ideas in regard to how a trade should be learned, not only on the part of employers, but also to apprentices as well. Time was when opportunities for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the printing business were twofold greater than they are at present. In those days it was customary for an employer to make a personal investigation as to the progress an apprentice was making in regard to learning his trade, and it afforded him pride and pleasure to see such apprentice go forth a thorough, practical workman. In those times a boy was allowed to set something besides "straight matter," and it did not make much difference whether he set 1,000 or 5,000 ems per day, so long as he gave promise of becoming a competent workman. And apprentices in those days appreciated the kindly interest manifested in their welfare, which was an incentive to work diligently and faithfully and they applied themselves strictly to their work, and, as a consequence, in a majority of instances, became good practical printers.

But things have changed since then, for at the present time apprentices who can set the most type, and set it fairly well, seem to be the most desirable to employers. Little heed is paid as to the progress they are making toward becoming thorough workmen, and consequently, the country is being flooded with incompetents, who are oftentimes made to feel their position keenly when they go to an office, and because of their inability to set some intricate piece of work, are told to go and learn their trade over again. This is what is liable to occur at any time to the "straight matter" printer, he who, while serving his apprenticeship, must imagine that he is on a prolonged fishing excursion, for his sole anxiety appears to be in getting possession of a "big string." The most desirable thing nowadays to the average apprentice seems to be the ownership of a "card." With that he believes success is assured, but how often such theories are proven to be utterly fallacious. How anxiously the weeks and months are enumerated that intervene between the beginning and ending of an apprenticeship, and how often the discovery is made that after serving three or four years the

wrong trade has been learned, and that instead of an apprentice becoming a good, practical printer, he has developed into a full-fledged botch. There are other things to be considered besides getting possession of a journeyman's credentials, as they will avail you naught if you are not competent, because credentials will not set a daily paper. In your anxiety to reach the goal do not ignore the most essential thing—the acquirement of a thorough mastery of the business. But the modern apprentice is not always at fault for the inferior knowledge he acquires of his work. In a great many instances he is given no opportunity to tackle anything but straight composition. There are, in fact, too many employers who expect a man's work for a boy's pay, consequently he is not allowed the time for proper practice.

To the apprentice who has all the advantages, my advice is: Be content to become a journeyman when you have demonstrated by your ability the right to the title as such. Do not overestimate your capabilities, because you are liable to undergo the disappointment of seeing your mistake. Take your time, and whatever piece of work you undertake to do, endeavor to master it before you leave it. Remember that whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well. By so heeding you may be saved much disappointment and many trying perplexities.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.

A NEW YEAR'S NIGHT PHANTASY.

BY G. BOEHM.

FRANÇOIS COPÉE, if I mistake not, has written a novel which the English translator has named "Disillusions." In it the author accompanies his hero from childhood to the grave, showing him at first to be a man whose breast is swollen from ardent endeavor to look at all sides of life with the eyes of the idealist, and who, on various ways and stages through his life, experiences severe disappointments. The rosy light of juvenile enthusiasm soon darkens, and at the end of the story there are so many shadows in the picture that the reader can hardly see a ray of sunshine. One is inclined to take the author or his hero as a pessimist of the clearest cut, rather than recognize in the latter the fiery, gay, all-embracing figure of the youth of previous chapters.

The worst in this beautiful picture as drawn by Copée is, that it is not fiction—it is the naked truth as we find it in every-day life, and in the life of almost everyone. Whosoever has the misfortune—this may seem paradoxical but it is not—to be born with an inclination to look at everything through rosy glasses, will feel it the more when arriving at the conclusion, a point which must and will be reached in everyone's life if sufficiently long to allow for any experiences, that the waves of enthusiasm for this or that which excited his bosom were but caused by a false impression of men and things—different from what they actually are; an *experience* really due to *inexperience*, which must disappear like the mist on the river as soon as truth asserts its right of prevalence over the nebulous creations of imagination.

I have often heard the discussion in business circles that one may start out with the best intentions to do the right thing, to set an example to other people and never move a finger's breadth from the path selected, and still ere long this personification of system and good-will lands within a point in a totally different direction from the one chosen at the start. I remember well a young man who had started in the printing business with the very best of intentions. He was to do no other than the best class of work; his examples were specimens of the Haight, the De Vinne and other renowned presses; on his bookshelves were to be found the classics of the printing fraternity; he studied the theory of colors, the system of symmetrical composition, etc. No specimen of odd and queer work passed his eye without critical comment. To make a long story short, he was a model for the craft, such as we "write and read about," but, alas! such as we cannot find in the practical push of business life, simply because—it does not pay. In this age of intense competition the enthusiasm of the young man whose heart beats higher when he reads and speaks about the masterpieces of old printers, is totally out of place. This is in the main a money-making decade, and all manner of work is directed in that direction, or will have to be paid for by the enthusiast himself through loss of time, ergo, the lack of compensation for labor spent. There are a conspicuous few whose reputations for exquisite workmanship permit them to indulge in this class of heart-elevating work without a pecuniary loss; nay, even with a decided gain for their reputations. Their trade demands this class of high-grade endeavor. But how few, how very few can permit themselves this luxury and indulge in it! There is the De Vinne press of New York, for example, which may be said to be at the top of the ladder in this regard. Its imprint is considered a guaranty of first-class, exquisite workmanship. Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne is known far over the limits of the trade circles as a "learned printer," and anyone who has a volume, a job to do which requires particular technical attention, is apt to go to his office. This is a blessing, the value of which can but be understood by one who has started out with the "De Vinne press" intentions before his mental eye and the motto *In hoc signo vinces*, and who has gone through the experience of insufficient orders and the demand for low figures, which slowly dragged him to the bottom of the craft, bleeding, aching, may be, but still strong enough to grasp the straw of the drowning, *quantity not quality*, and save himself from ruin.

This is a sad, a dark picture, but it is not merely imagination. How many of the thousands of printers in this country can indulge in the luxury of exquisite workmanship? The thrift goes in a different direction; not that the demand for good work is not very apparent,

but it is almost invariably accompanied by the request for low prices, and the former is frequently, *very frequently*, sacrificed for the latter when both cannot be furnished without conflict.

Machinery built nowadays is constructed with the view of doing quick work. True enough, the one doing the best work under the circumstances will have the preference, but the matter of speed will always remain the great desideratum. The market for the quick worker is incomparably larger than for the exquisite producer, in machinery as well as in human labor. The vast majority of master printers must compete with prices rather than with workmanship. The deteriorating influence of this fact is or will be sadly felt. The slur, the slob, the incompetent hustler is threatening to gain the top of the heap and to crush the tender system of the fine worker.

Competition, the life of trade, will soon dig the grave of respectable work. The prices obtained for quantities are almost ridiculously low, and one only wonders how such prices allow any margin for profit at all. Truly, my dear, enthusiastic fellow, drop your good intentions from the start and you will fare better! Fine work requiring time pays well occasionally, but—occasions are very rare. Leave it to firms which have sacrificed years of labor and suffered disappointment and loss to obtain their reputation, and are now gathering the fruits of their long-sown seed. The secret of success lies in the cheapness of your ware. If your neighbor furnishes circulars at 30 cents per thousand in quantities, you must try to furnish them at 25 cents and make money by it. How can this be done? Well, I do not know! I do not know your business facilities; I do not know whether honesty will do it, but if you want to make money you must do it, somehow or other. Beat! beat! beat him! that is the motto of success. The motto of our forefathers, "honesty is the best policy," has lost its importance at the present time; it has changed, it seems, to "Underselling is the sure road to success." The entire attention of the modern business man is directed toward the focus, *sell at the lowest*. Therein really seems the crown to his success. The means to reach it are frequently dirty, low, despicable, but who will care, when you are decorously retired, whence your wealth comes, or how you have acquired it! Nobody in the world, perhaps! You are simply a "successful" man; the stench of the cadavers strewn upon the road you have wandered, the—to say the least—doubtful means applied to the practices by which you have acquired your wealth, do not reach the nostrils of your present associates: to them you are simply a "rich and successful man."

My observations lead me to believe that industry is frequently driven to the verge of insane competition, which has no other object than to kill industry. For, sure enough, if the industrious day and night worker sees that he must sacrifice his entire self merely to come up to the demands of the buyer, without a paying profit—that he must work to the utmost simply to keep alive and honest—then the industrious worker must admit he is a fool to eke out an existence in such a manner, and will give up the struggle, or, which is more frequent, will change his methods.

I have had occasion, and made it an object, to study the situation among the smaller and middle class offices, and have left the field convinced that something ought to be said to halt the rolling stone of disaster. Competition among this class is crushing the staunch—the morally best ones—and driving the others—the morally weak—straight into the strata of dishonesty. Few can be found among all that vast class who have not started in with the best of intentions. Many of them, enthusiasts, like Copée's hero, have been disillusioned and are hardly capable, at present, to continue the struggle. The ghost of failure stares into their countenances; the bridge which divides them from disaster is but a narrow plank. I am convinced, earnestly convinced, that, among the best of these unsuccessful strugglers, many a hand creeps slowly up under the coverlet toward the region where the heart beats, in the early dawn of morn, and the ugly thought traverses the poor brain, "Ah! if it only were at an end!"

Pshaw! no more of these pictures! While General Booth's book is creating a furore on two continents, while all the world is debating the possibility of the project of this noble soul to clear the earth of its poor and wretched beings, let me indulge in the thought that this "New Year's Night Phantasy" will help to draw attention to a situation which, I hope, may not be as serious as I think it is, and help, for the sake of many, to check in a manner unhealthy, ruinous competition and do its share in finding the real "road to success."

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

A NEW ENGLAND pressman writes, under date of January 21: "For the benefit of anyone who has to print from a large, solid plate, I send the following method which I have adopted, which has saved me a great deal of trouble, and which I claim as an idea of my own. Take a piece of common pine board, type high, and a piece of thick tin, or zinc; have the board exactly the size of the printing you want, but have the tin or zinc one inch longer one way; then make a scoring in the tin or zinc so as to have one-half inch hang over the block on each end. Bend over so as to lay on one side of block. Take some three-quarter inch brads, and nail on each end, and you have a better block you can print from than one which would cost you twenty times as much. Be sure, however, you have the ends that you nail down in a line with your bearers. I have printed from a block such as I have described, one yard square, with better results than from an electrotype, the tin requiring less impression than the electro, for when the tin comes in contact with the material to be printed on there is a great tendency to draw the tin toward it. I hope this suggestion will prove of value to some of your readers."

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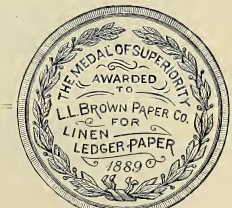
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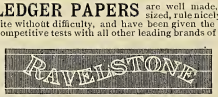
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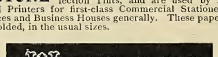


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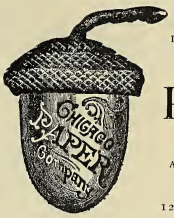
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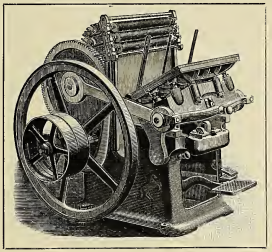
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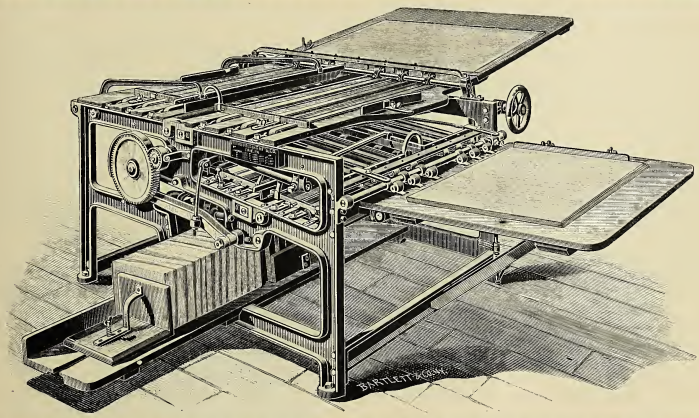
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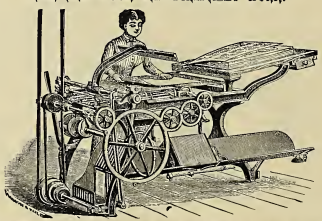
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A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

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WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

AS its readers are well aware, THE INLAND PRINTER has always claimed to be an independent journal, whose columns could not be used editorially to give expression to any opinions which were not the result of our honest convictions. Our purpose always has been — and we trust always will be — to advocate the best interests and produce the well-matured thought of the printing fraternity, to comment thereon and, when necessary, in our judgment, to frankly and openly attempt to help those who seem to be in the wrong to see aright.

With the above preface we propose to somewhat briefly refer to the merits of the typefounders' war as seen from the standpoint of the observant printers of this country. We have heretofore refrained from so doing under the hope and belief that within a reasonable time the senseless strife would be brought to an end; but as nearly two years have elapsed since its baneful effects have been felt, and matters seem to be growing worse instead of better, the present seems an opportune time printers should have expression given to their views.

That they are most deeply interested in the fluctuation of prices in type requires no argument. The products of the typefoundries of the United States are about $5,000,000 in value per annum, and it is probably fair to estimate that the average life of type is six or seven years. It will therefore be seen that the American printers have invested about $30,000,000 of their capital and savings in type. This is a vast sum, but we do not think it overestimated. Few interests in any business are larger, and at present writing we know of none which are being subjected to such terrible and unreasonable shrinkage. Well is it then that the evil complained of should be thoroughly discussed, and a remedy sought for. The cause of this war, for war it is, is unquestionably overproduction of type by the foundries, which has inevitably led to a system of throat-cutting competition. Whether this is attributable to our national policy of protection is a question on which there are many divergent opinions; but no matter what the cause of this overproduction, it is evident that overproduction is the cause of price cutting; and since this evil has assumed such proportions that it threatens to wipe out the savings of years of thrifty business, it is high time for those most deeply interested to speak out in defense of their rights and property.

Be it remembered, printers do not object to the natural and healthy lowering of prices. They expect that the price of type will fluctuate, as do articles of other manufacture. Every business, intelligent printer, however, not only charges off yearly enough of his profits to offset the wear and tear of his material, but sufficient also to bring it down to any probable lowering in the cost of production; but when the typefounders go to war and attempt to exterminate enough of their fellows in order to leave the field free to the survivors, we realize that the tactics adopted are of a character to

do more harm to the employing printer than themselves. The value of the plants of the typefounders is, we believe, estimated at about $6,000,000, and of this amount only about one-fourth, or $1,500,000, is invested in type. So if, by giving fifty per cent discount, they succeed in wiping out half their number, they will approximately cause a loss among themselves of not more than $3,000,000; but this cutting of values in halves will cause a shrinkage of at least $15,000,000 among printers, independent of the hundreds who will be ruined in the meantime.

But many of our readers may say they are not aware that fifty per cent discount had been given on type. This is no doubt true, and therein lies one of the most indefensible features of this war. As is known, the old and established printer has, in the main, his body and display type supplied from one particular foundry, and to him is given little if any more rebate than was formerly allowed. Under such circumstances he is *compelled* to buy from that particular establishment, or else indiscriminately mix or virtually throw out the greater portion of the material in his office. The typefounder, aware of this fact, declines, unjust or inconsistent as it may seem, to sell at as low rates to the old as he does to the new customer. And because of this unhealthy and unbusinesslike inducement, thousands of mushroom printing houses have been established during the years 1889 and 1890, many of them under the semi-protection and patronage of the founders furnishing their outfit. Of course they partly filled the places of some establishments which had been ruined by low prices and unhealthy competition, but through the lack of business experience of their management, instead of benefiting the trade they are daily demoralizing it, and helping to bring down the price of printing to starvation rates. It would be interesting to go into the ramifications of this part of the subject, but space will not permit.

Though expecting some reduction in the price of type in sympathy with most every other manufactured article, we are disposed to believe the statement made by some of the best-standing founders, and others who are in a position to know the facts quite thoroughly, that considering the better quality of metal required in type by the faster running and harder wear of presses, and the better grade of finish necessitated by the advance in artistic printing, there is no reason to believe that the cost of production of type has been in the past five years more than ten to twelve per cent on the average, yet, in the face of this fact, in many instances, large dresses have been furnished at from fifty to sixty per cent discount; and the founders doing this sort of business have openly declared that they did it in order to injure a competitor, or to retort in kind for like treatment. This is competition with a vengeance, but printers cannot lose sight of the fact that no matter how much they pay for their type, even a few such sales practically fix the commercial value of their plants, on the same basis, for the simple reason that it proves they could be replaced at a like discount. It might be a good idea to let the founders fight out their battle in their own way, if, in the encounter, they did not deal to the printers the worst blows, and more of them, than to themselves.

But why is it that not a single typefoundry has been forced to the wall during these two years of warfare? Simply because, as already referred to, each has a nucleus of patronage which is virtually compelled to stick to it through thick and thin, no matter whether the discounts afforded be just or unjust, or whether the same material would be furnished a new customer at more than double that discount. Thus we see how hard it is to ruin a founder, and how easy to cause ruin or enormous shrinkage in value to printers. This game of battledoor and shuttlecock has been played long enough; and having, as we think, shown its injurious effects on the trade at large, we propose, in our next issue, to refer to what we have reason to believe would prove a remedy for the same.

A PLAIN QUESTION AND A PLAIN ANSWER.

A LOS ANGELES correspondent, who signs himself a non-unionist printer, under a recent date, writes as follows:

SIR,—In an article in the August number of THE INLAND PRINTER I read the following extract from an article headed, "Civil Service in the Government Printing Office": "Suppose we should succeed in overcoming all difficulties attendant upon the examination, and certify to the public printer the names of three candidates who were highest upon our register, and those persons happened to be non-union men, what would be the result? What would become of the public printer who would appoint them? What would become of the administration which would support him if he insisted on retaining them?" In a sense of fairness I want to ask what this means. Does it mean that a free born American citizen, said to be or who should prove to be a competent workman, is to be denied the right that is extended to another no less competent, simply because he does not belong to the typographical union? What guarantee to the government whom he expects to serve is his belonging to such a body? Does it insure him to be a competent, sober, industrious workman? You say no. [See article headed, "Meeting of the United Typothetæ," third paragraph.] Then, in the name of equal rights, why is it so? Has the union built a wall around the office and placed a man at the gate who says, "You must join the union. You must think as we think; you must subject your future actions (mechanical) to our will or you can't come in."

If you will answer this question in as extended a manner as you may deem necessary, you will greatly oblige. Yours, etc.

If our interrogator will again carefully read the article referred to, he will find the language to which he takes exception was not published as the views of our correspondent, but as the deliberate opinion of "Commissioner Lyman," a government official especially appointed to examine into and report upon the subject, for which we are certainly not responsible, though we have no doubt that gentleman is perfectly able and willing to give a reason for the faith that is in him. The gist of the article mentioned — and we are in perfect accord with the position there taken — is that a civil service examination as applied to the applicants for employment in the government printing office is

worthless and impracticable. That it is far more important for an appointee to be a skillful, *thoroughly qualified printer* than that he should be able to tell what was the religion of the Aztecs, the composition of the soil of the Azore islands or the comparative temperature of the Black sea and Gulf stream. We have read questions submitted to candidates for positions in the postal service which would puzzle a Harvard professor, and which had no bearing directly or indirectly on the duties of the office to which they aspired, or their qualifications to fill the same.

In support of his argument our correspondent truthfully and forcibly said:

In the government printing office, more than any office in the country, a peculiar education and exhaustive knowledge of the art is required. The work is peculiar, arbitrary, and runs from "plain reprint copy" through all the various grades of scientific, technical and tabulated; and many a compositor who had an A1 reputation finds himself unqualified to do the work required without instruction and considerable perplexity; to serve a new apprenticeship.

* * * * * * *

And should he prove skilled in the labor, has he not filled the bill of requirements? Very far from it. There are some virtues beyond typesetting, making forms ready and directing presswork. Of course most printers are and all printers should be masters of orthography, grammar and punctuation (in the government printing office he will find a system completely upsetting all preconceived ideas), with a reasonable amount of intelligence and a "fair education." There is no necessity of his being a linguist, historian, scientist or versed in ologies or abstruse calculations—though, to the credit of the craft, many are.

These taken for granted, he would, under civil service rules, be qualified. Would he? The most important attainments yet remain unmentioned—punctuality, sobriety, gentlemanly deportment, and these, although virtually ignored, should receive the closest attention. Make them, other qualifications being equal, obligatory, and civil service might be beneficial.

To return to the original idea. Any examination other than a practical one (with character of applicant considered) would be absurd and of no effect—would be impossible. This, we are glad to find, the commissioners know, if others remain in ignorance. The printer, though standing in the highest and most intellectual rank, is still a mechanic, can never be anything else, and should be proud of the name so many, from Franklin down, have honored. As a mechanic, then, he must be judged, and not as a scholar, and the ordinary civil service questions would be the rankest nonsense, as, we regret to say (not bearing upon the work to be done), they are in the great majority of cases.

* * * * * * *

In a nutshell, all of civil service that would be of use to workman and public can be found in a better, longer, more thorough system of apprenticeship.

Again, if our interrogator will refer to the editorial paragraph to which he directs attention he will find we were alluding to the (in our judgment) senseless antagonism unhappily existing between the Typothetæ and the Typographical Union, and the necessity for united action by both parties before an effective apprenticeship system—the need of the hour—could be enforced; and that so long as such estrangement existed both parties were the sufferers thereby. We said:

Apart from matters of a purely business character, however, there is another question within the jurisdiction of the United Typothetæ to which it has devoted considerable time and attention—the apprenticeship system—in which THE INLAND PRINTER has also taken a deal of interest. And we here repeat what we have stated a hundred times before, that no *valid* reason can be given why the Typothetæ and the Typographical Union cannot act in harmony on this question. In fact if there is one subject upon which the employers and proficient workmen can and should unite and coöperate, it is on the recognition, adoption and enforcement of a thorough apprenticeship system, because their interests are identical.

In this connection we penned the paragraph to which he refers. It reads as follows:

We are well aware that under present circumstances, membership in a typographical union is *not* what it should be—a guarantee of qualification, and will not be until a common line of policy is adopted. The employer takes exception because he is too often compelled to pay the incompetent the same rate of wages as he pays the competent printer; while, on the other hand, it is claimed that self-preservation being nature's first law, the admission of these half-fledged printers to membership is justified because employers have no scruples to engage their services when they can be used to defeat the claims of trades unionists. And thus matters go on from year to year.

To every word of which we again say, *amen!*

With regard to our position on the right or wrong of trades' unions we will aim at least to give a frank and unequivocal reply. We have no fight to make on organized labor, as such. On the contrary we believe, under existing circumstances or conditions of society, in the right of workingmen to combine for *legitimate* purposes, and to secure the highest wages they can command for their services; and we believe further, that their status, socially, morally, intellectually, politically and financially, has been improved by the establishment and influences of trade organizations. The skill, mechanical and otherwise, which it has taken years to acquire, is their capital—their stock in trade; and we insist they have the same right to combine to protect their interests, as the representatives of capital have to combine to protect theirs. In their petty squabbles we take no interest, and when they go beyond their legitimate functions—the objects for which they were organized—THE INLAND PRINTER will be the first to condemn such action—in the future, as it has in the past.

Relating directly to the burden of his complaint, the present control of the government printing office, and the exclusion of non-union men therefrom, we desire to say that experience has demonstrated the capacity of its present employés; and unless an appointee proves himself a qualified workman, his unionism does not avail him twenty-four hours. In this utilitarian age mere sentiment must give way to the stern logic of facts, and in our judgment it would be a suicidal policy for any public printer, in order to gratify the crotchets of one or a dozen applicants, to risk a certainty for an uncertainty, and jeopardize public interests and the work of twelve hundred proficients. Oil and water will not mix, and it is not in accord with human nature that men will quietly submit to the presence of those who have done all in their power to antagonize and destroy an organization to which they believe they are indebted for the scale of wages they are now receiving. It may and perhaps does seem unjust, from a certain standpoint, that even

an avowed enemy of a typographical union cannot find employment in the establishment referred to, but we must look at things as they exist and not as we would have them; and as the mountain will not go to Mahomet, we see no other way out of the dilemma than that Mahomet must go to the mountain.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

EVERY person is presumed to know the law, and ignorance thereof is not received in the courts as a valid excuse for its infraction. And yet, no adequate means is taken by the legislature to acquaint the people with the enactments at each biennial session. True an edition of 8,000 copies is printed by the public printer, but provision is made for the distribution of this edition to state and federal courts, judges, members of the general assembly, libraries, etc., and not one copy can legitimately get into the possession of the business man, the mechanic or the farmer. In many of the states all laws of a public nature are printed by the secretary of state in two papers in each county of the state, and paid for by the state at usual rates of advertising. That is a measure of reform which the Press Association of Illinois should press upon the attention of our solons now in session at Springfield. It is so manifestly just and so clearly in the interest of the common people, that there ought to be no hesitation in passing such a bill. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities in the Press Association will act promptly in this matter.

TAX-LIST ADVERTISING.

SENATOR CRAWFORD, of Rock Island county, has introduced into the Illinois senate a bill providing for a reduction of the printer's fees for publishing the delinquent tax list. The rates now paid for this work by the several counties of this state are lower than the advertising public is charged and are, therefore, reasonable. Senator Crawford's bill proposes an unwarrantable cut from 20 cents to 5 cents for each town lot, and from 20 cents to 10 cents for each tract of land. The amount of free advertising and puffing bestowed upon these embryo "statesmen" assembled at Springfield, by the country press, when they are seeking election, entitle publishers to at least fair treatment from the legislature, when subjects affecting their business are under consideration. The protest that should go up from all over the state against the passage of this bill ought to be so loud and strong as to overwhelm not only the iniquitous measure, but its ungrateful author as well.

OUR BOTCH SPECIMENS.

SEVERAL of our readers have expressed the opinion that there is little if any danger to be feared from the competition of so-called amateurs, and that too much prominence had been given to their productions. The specimens shown in the present issue are from offices — we are assured by those sending them — which claim to do first-class printing. And yet we are told there is no need for an apprenticeship system!

A DOUBLE TYPE COMPOSING STICK.

THE device shown herewith, which has been patented by Mr. James G. Webster, is designed to practically serve the purpose of two printer's composing sticks, and is designed especially to meet the requirements of printers where the variety of work demands quick adaptation, accuracy and convenience. The side-flange of the stick has a longitudinal slot through nearly its whole length, along which travels the thumb-screw



WEBSTER'S PRINTER'S COMPOSING STICK.

by which the main set-bar or knee is held in place and adjusted as desired for any required measure. The other set-bar is shorter, and is fitted to slide in and along the base part of the main knee in a similar manner, being adjusted in the desired position by a separable thumb-screw, the finger-piece of which may be placed on the outside if preferred. Both sides of the main knee are beveled away at the bottom, where it crosses and rests on the broad flat body of the stick where the feet of the type rest. The inside of the other knee, and also the inside of the end piece, are similarly beveled at the base, thus doing away with right-angled seats for the feet of the type, which are not always accurately made, and which are liable to become imperfect when the stick is not well taken care of. These bottom bevels also allow the types to more readily adjust themselves squarely on their feet. For further information relative to this invention address Messrs. Webster & Smith, St. Johns, Province of Quebec, Canada.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. XV—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

IF due precautions are taken, small plates can be cast well enough to mount without shaving, but large plates are liable to be more or less uneven, and for safety's sake are generally passed through a machine for that purpose. Fig. 1 shows the usual construction. The head which bears the knife is gibbed to a perfectly smooth bed-plate, and is actuated forward and backward by racks and pinions, the latter being fastened to a shaft on one end of which is a powerful hand-wheel. In using this machine the knife is set to the proper depth, the head run back and the plate laid flat upon the bed, being prevented from moving forward by a ledge at the front. The head is moved forward by the hand-wheel, taking off a light shaving. The plate is then lifted and a piece of paper laid beneath it. This raises it so that the second cut will take off a little more. Usually the shaver is set for type high, in which case an iron plate

of such thickness as the difference between the plate and type high is laid upon the bed, and the plate laid upon this. By removing the iron plate the shaver can be used for type-high work. To prevent bowing of plate by too sudden a start, the edge on which the cut is started is usually beveled with a plane so as to com-

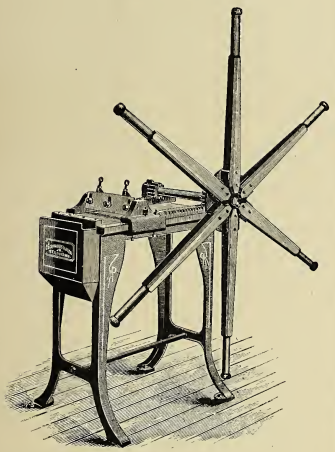


Fig. 1.

mence gradually. It is best to hold down the plate with one hand while revolving the hand-wheel with the other. On large plates several persons are required to do the work, as in case the shave is not taken quickly and evenly, the back may present inequalities. Large shavers are generally operated by steam power, in which case but one man is required. They are seldom used except in foundries doing electrotyping as well, and there are a number of different constructions.

A roller or similar device is sometimes placed before the knife to prevent the plate from bowing. Jobwork is generally mounted on wood. The softer varieties, such as pine, cannot well be used, as the continual strain against the plate will compress the wood, making the printing block lower. This is true to a limited extent of all woods, but in the harder varieties the compression is so slight as to make no material difference. From their nature many of the hard woods are unsuitable for mounting stereotypes, being too hard, liable to split, or affected by moisture. Those generally used are mahogany, birch and cherry, their desirability and cost being in the above named order. Mahogany is an excellent wood for mounting, but cherry is probably used more largely than any other. It should be thoroughly seasoned and dried under cover. Unseasoned wood, or wood which has been hurriedly kiln-dried, will not answer, as it is sure to warp after plates have been mounted. Most stereotypers who use it in large quantities cut into lengths of two or three feet and store in their work-room for six months or more. When ready to be used it is planed down in an ordinary wood planing machine, or in a Daniels planer. This latter machine has a rapidly revolving cutter-head, beneath which a bed slowly bears the board, cutting it true. Several cuts are necessary, particularly when lumber is not true, or, as it is generally expressed, "in wind." Much better results are obtained when the lumber is fed in at right angles with its grain instead of parallel with it, as is usually done.

It is better to make the wood a trifle too thin than to leave it thick, as a block can be underlaid with less trouble than it can be planed off. Small blocks are sawed to size with miter box and saw or a circular saw. They are usually squared and brought down to exact size with a shute board and plane, shown in Fig. 2. Small blocks are generally made of a single piece, but



Fig. 2.

when of any considerable size, particularly when there is no certainty that the wood will not warp, the main piece is grooved or rabbetted like B in Figs. 3 and 4, and small pieces (A) are tongued so as to fit into the mortises. There are special machines made for this purpose, but work can also be done with a carpenter's mortising plane. These mortises are sometimes dovetailed, the narrow pieces being slid in from the ends. This has the advantage of preventing them from moving without the necessity of tacking or gluing together. Still another plan is shown in Fig. 5. The main block has triangular grooves cut in the sides. As one part of the end strips receives the mounting tacks, it may be made of hard wood, such as oak. When the blocks are very large the main piece is often made up of several small sections, a space being left between the pairs to prevent warping in case the pieces should swell from dampness. Still another plan is to score the bottom of the wood with a saw, cutting two-thirds through, and dividing it into a number of small blocks two inches square. This reduces the liability to warp, but is objectionable on account of the tendency of the squares to break off in case the forms are locked too tightly. For

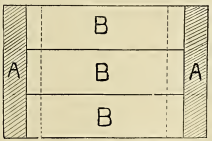


Fig. 3.

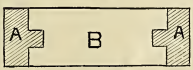


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

fastening the plates to the blocks wire nails are used. They should be seven-eighths of an inch long, and stout enough to be driven through the block without bending. The tacks should be driven so that the heads will not print. When space is limited, a small nail punch of the same size as the head should be used for driving it home.

Where there is no room for tacks the plate may be beveled as if for patent blocks, and the nails driven through the edge as in Fig. 6. This necessitates the block being slightly larger than the printing surface, and is undesirable, inasmuch as holding the plate by the edges leaves the middle of the plate insecure, and if the block shrinks or is compressed by side pressure it will bow. A better way is to bore holes through the wood about one and one-half inches apart, and about one-fourth or three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The part intended for the bottom of the block should be countersunk so that a cross section of the hole is the shape of A in Fig. 7. The back of the plate being polished, the block is laid upon it and clamped tightly. Ordinary half-and-half solder is then poured into the holes from the back, the heat being sufficient to fasten it to the plate, and the countersinks holding it firmly in place.

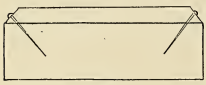


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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LESSON I.—CONSONANTS.

METHOD OF STUDY.

PHONOGRAPHY is writing by sound. It requires less signs of expression; therefore, most shorthand systems are phonetic.

2. You must be thoroughly familiar with the "Principles of Pronunciation," which are to be found in any good English dictionary. Phonography is also adapted to foreign languages by the use of special characters, which will be introduced later in this work.

3. Some prefer a steel pen, others a gold one. Most fountain pens are worthless. Use a pen which shades easily. Also accustom yourself to a pencil, which should be sharp and somewhat soft. The paper may be ruled or unruled. For penciling, use unsized paper; with ink, use good letter-paper and black ink. This shorthand requires light and heavy marks, shaded or unshaded, in various directions. The best position for some persons for shorthand writing is to hold the pen, or pencil, between the first and second fingers, and steady it with the thumb. It is a great disadvantage to write with a heavy hand. Typewriting should be acquired.

4. Every rule must be learned by heart, and every example must be understood, if the student desires the surest progress. Master each section before you take up the next one. Repeatedly write and name aloud each illustration, until it is thoroughly familiar. Test your knowledge of the lesson by the review questions. Frequently review preceding lessons. When the principles are acquired, practice the reading exercise of each lesson. Do not leave it until every phonograph is as readable as common print; then copy the reading lesson many times, or until you can write and read it correctly and rapidly. At first, make the characters as if you were drawing them. Practice will bring dexterity and speed. Make the characters small and close, but not too close and small, and thus assist your speed both in writing and reading. Ink may be cheap, but the distance your hand travels is something of an object in shorthand. After the reading exercise take the writing one. Write this exercise and read it often. Fear not labor. Burn into your memory the principles and examples. Train your hand and mind. Work some at shorthand every week-day. Do not expect to report the sermon the first Sunday.

THE SIMPLE CONSONANTS.

5. By a "consonant" we mean any sound or sign not a vowel or diphthong. The shorthand consonants are large signs formed from straight and curved lines, made from arcs and diameters of circles, light or unshaded, and heavy or shaded. They are derived from the geometrical forms:



6. The consonant marks should be about one-sixth of an inch, or less, in length. The light lines should be light, and the shaded not heavily shaded. The heavy curves should be shaded only in the middle. The unshaded consonants represent whispered sounds; the shaded, vocalized.

CONSONANTS:

THEIR KINDS, NAMES, SIGNS AND POWERS.

Kind.	Name.	Sign.	Powers: Initial and Final.
Explodents	P Pee	\	p as in *p*ear, pi*p*e.
	B Bee	\	b " " *b*oy, ba*b*e.
	T Tee	|	t " " *t*ie, oa*t*.
	D Dee	|	d " " *d*ay, ode*d*.
	CH Chay	/	*ch* " " *ch*oice, ea*ch*.
	J Jay	/	j " " *j*oy, huge.
	K Kay	—	k " " *k*eep, doc*k*.
	G Gay	—	g " " *g*ive, ta*g*.
Continuants	F Ef	\	f " " *f*or, so*f*a.
	V Vee	\	v " " *v*ie, ha*v*e.
	TH Ith	(	*th* " " *th*ink, ha*th*.
	TH Thee	(	th " " *th*ey, see*th*e.
	S Es	)	s " " *s*ew, ta*c*y.
	Z Zee	)	z " " *z*any, ea*s*y.
	SH Ish	)	*sh* " " *sh*ow, wi*sh*.
	ZH Zhay	)	zh " " *j*our (Fr.).

CONSONANTS—*Continued.*

KIND.		NAME.	SIGN.	POWERS: INITIAL AND FINAL.
Liquids	L	Lay		l " " *l*eaf, ral*l*y.
	R	Ahr		r " " a*r*row, pu*r*e.
Nasals	M	Em		m " " *m*ay, ho*m*e.
	N	En		n " " *n*ever, a*n*y.
	NG	Ing		ng " " ——— wro*ng*.
Semi-vowels	W	Way		w " " a*w*hile, s*w*ay.
	Y	Yay		y " " *y*oer, ———
Aspirate	H	Hay		h " " a*h*oy, ———
Additional signs	S	Iss	o	s " " *s*afe, ra*c*e.
	Z	Iss	o	z " " ——— pay*s*.
	R	Ray		r " " *r*eef, roa*r*.
	L	El		l " " *l*ion, vowe*l*.
	SH	Shay		sh " " *sh*ell, di*sh*.

VOWELS.

Key: —, long sound; ⌣, short sound.

KIND.		NAME.	SIGN.	POWERS: INITIAL AND FINAL.
Long	A	ā		a " " *a*il, b*a*y.
	E	ē		e as in *e*el, t*e*a.
	I	ī		i " " *i*vy, pr*i*.
	O	ō		o " " *o*at, t*o*e.
	OO	o͞o		oo " " *oo*ze, b*oo*.
Short	A	ă		a " " *a*dd, ——
	A	ah		a " " *a*lms, ba*a*.
	E	ĕ		e " " *e*ll, ab*e*t.
	I	ĭ		i " " *i*ll, ——
	O	ŏ		o " " *o*f, ——
	OO	o͝o		oo " " f*oo*t.
	U	ŭ		u " " *u*pper, ——
	U	ur		u " " *u*rge, ——
	I	"		i " " *i*rving, ——
	E	"		e " " *e*rmine, ——
Quaternions	OI	oy		oi " " *oi*l, t*oy*.
	OW	ow		ow " " *ow*l, bo*ugh*.
	AW	aw		a " " *a*we, gn*aw*.
	EW	ew		ew " " *Ew*ing, y*ou*.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LAW OR NO LAW.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

LAWYERS have a world-wide reputation for picking flaws, finding inconsistencies and contrarily interpreting laws. But they have a right to do this. It is their business. That is the way they make their money. When they get a chance they sometimes lend a helping hand toward enacting a law which they know is illegal and which they know, at the time, that they intend to fling brickbats at. That is their business too, and it is perfectly legitimate, so far as law goes. After lawyers and legislators, though, there is no class in existence which can equal printers in enacting laws and then impeaching them, and for what reason is beyond the comprehension of man. It can be accounted for only in petty jealousies and chronic obstructors. In this unfortunate fact we have two living issues, each pulling hard against the other. This is both unfortunate and unreasonable. It is unfortunate because only harm can come of it—certainly no good, for a regiment in battle has no difficulty in conquering its adversary, the units of which are in deadly conflict with each other. It is unreasonable because it is opposing a decided majority. Without a majority a measure can not be adopted. Then if it is the will of the majority, why obstruct that which you have obligated yourself to uphold?

It is a God-given right, it is a constitutional right to make known your objections to any measure which may affect you directly or indirectly; but when those objections are of no avail and are useless, why continue them to annoyance and then throw every obstacle in the way of that which is the decided will of the majority and which you can not remedy? Our wisest heads have found that to enforce an objectionable law is the surest way to secure its repeal; and oppose the violation of a bad law, for that encourages the violation of a good law. Where a law is violated it is no law, but a rut in which some unwary, unpopular individual may fall. Laws are made to deal justly and equally with all, and where they do not they should be repealed, for they are then not in themselves laws.

There is such a thing as too much legislation, and I fear this condition exists among printers. This, as intimated, will do for those who are compensated per diem, occupying as much time as possible in enacting those laws which they may have the opportunity of remodeling or repealing at some future time. Laws are necessary, it is true, lest we have no order, but have these laws few and plain—so plain, indeed, that "he who runs may read." That is what printers want, and that is what they must have. When a decision is required among printers it is generally wanted instanter, and to give a decision authoritatively one has to delve among dusty books without indices, and yet he has not the time in which to do it that a justice has. And when that decision is made there is always some chronic objector who will show some obsolete law or inconsistent section contrary thereto. Then follow the disputes and bickerings, which could be finally settled by an appeal, if there be ground, from the decision made. If the decision is not sustained it does not make the appellant appear any wiser or any greater by parading his success about and telling people "I told you so." We want matters so, in fine, that there will be no grounds for complaint, no room for dispute in reason. We want laws just sufficient to cover the scope of our province, we want them concise and we want them so plain that they will not bear misinterpretation. And when these things are done we want them enforced,

and we want a proper head to see that they are enforced. There is no sentiment about this — nothing but pure justice — justice to employer and employé alike.

Nothing causes disruption more readily than impartiality, and no one can deny but that there are laws which bear unequally upon some of our members and that decisions are sometimes made within local bodies which are impartial, yet there is the law, plainly bearing more than one interpretation, on which to fall back. But this does not heal the wound in the affiant, nor does it justify the wrong. This continues until it affects too many, when, like the boy who is continuously beaten at home, they leave, even if they get nothing better, for they expected better, fairer treatment there.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SCREEN PLATES FOR HALF-TONE PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

NO. III.—BY URANUS HORD, DAYTON, OHIO.

HOW TO USE THEM.

THE writer takes it for granted that those interested in the use of screen plates are familiar with the wet-plate process and that he need not enter into the details of preparing the bath collodion, etc., further than to say that the silver bath will stand more acid than is usually required for portrait negatives.

In order to protect the screen, and for convenience, it is necessary to have a kit with silver corners to separate the screen from sensitive plate. Fasten screen in kit, and place in holder with face of screen toward you, and after draining and thoroughly wiping back of sensitive plate, place in kit with the silver corners between the screen and plate. If you are using a stipple or cross-line plate the operation requires but one exposure, which should be about five times as long as if making a black and white negative under like conditions. Having exposed and developed the plate, should you find that the high lights are too open, with the shadows full of detail, then the screen is too close to the sensitive plate. Separate them more, which will cause the light to spread and close up the dots in high lights — a few trials will enable you to judge it properly.

But in the use of single-line plates you have an entirely different thing to deal with. The best results are obtained by using two single-line plates, one with the transparent line twice as wide as the opaque line, the other just the reverse, the opaque line being twice as wide as the transparent line. Place the line plate having the narrow transparent line in the kit as already explained and expose in the same manner and remove to darkroom, placing the plate-holder on shelf with slide toward you; withdraw the same and then remove the screen from in front of sensitive plate and place in its stead the one having the wide transparent line — this is to be placed again on the camera and another exposure given; however, this exposure should only be about one-fourth as long as the first. The object sought by this method is that by using a plate with narrow transparent lines it admits of an exposure long enough to get all the details in the shadows without filling up the lights, thus by giving a second exposure with a screen with a wide transparent line running in the opposite direction, and exposing just long enough to cross the lights without affecting the shadows, all the details of the original are preserved.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLV.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

ELIAS J. WHITNEY, a pupil of E. Bookhout, took the management of the illustrating department in the Tract Society on the death of Mr. Childs. Whitney's engraving was generally superior in feeling, tone and finish to that of Childs, and indeed superior to any other American wood engraver at that period (the sixties). His engravings, from drawings by Gilbert, were equal in every respect to the best English engravings from drawings by this same artist, which were at the time the *ne plus ultra* of wood engraving; and although the American Tract Society for some years past have resorted to cheaper methods of illustration, such as the various photo processes of reproduction, imported electros, etc., yet they did as much as any establishment in those earlier days toward encouraging the advancement and perfection of the capabilities of the art, and deserve much credit for the present high standard of American wood engraving. They gave the impetus for the encouragement of careful study and perfection in the art.

In the fifties, several books handsomely illustrated (for the time and condition of the art) were published, which really deserve some notice. "Irving's Sketch Book" of 1852 was the most artistically gotten up book in all respects up to this date, with figure designs by Darley and Hoppin, and landscapes by William Hart, Bellew and others, the engravings being principally by Richardson. The landscapes show more tone and feeling then any former productions. The figure pieces are clean and firm, but rather poor in line, without much feeling of the pencil; in short they are painfully mechanical.

"Knickerbocker's History of New York," of this same date and by the same publisher, is not so handsomely produced, but has larger cuts, from drawings by Darley, engraved by Childs, Herrick, Harley, Lossing & Barrett, J. W. Orr, Bobbett & Edmunds and Orr (N.) & Andrew.

In 1855, the Messrs. Harper published "Abbott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" in two volumes, with designs by Doepler, and engravings chiefly by J. W. Orr, Richardson & Cox, Whitney, Jocelyn & Annin, J. A. Bogert, Roberts and Edmunds. The cuts by Orr and Richardson bear the closest criticism. This book deserves more credit for its numerous illustrations than for any individual excellence of any particular cut. The cuts are as a rule fully equal to the best productions of this period. These three books may fairly be considered

the first illustrated American books with original cuts. Their merits are differently defined, the "Sketch Book" being remarkable for its artistic getting up throughout, the "Knickerbocker" for its excellence of designing and engraving, the "Napoleon" for its large quantity of illustrations.

One book I have passed by which deserves especial notice, namely the "American Drawing Book," by J. G. Chapman, N. A., published by J. S. Redfield, New York, in 1847. This is a manual for the amateur, and a valuable reference book for the professional artist.

The drawings were of the most careful execution, and Chapman evidently devoted much time and careful study to them. The engravings are by Kinnersley, Herrick, Howland, Wright, Bobbett and Bookhout. The illustrations throughout are evidences of the most careful work and tax of mechanical and artistic skill, many of the cuts being filled with the most intricate crosshatching, yet preserving color and expression — devoid of any harshness usual in this method of engraving. The whole series of illustrations are purely fac similes, being drawn on the block line for line, leaving nothing for the imagination of the engraver, but testing his mechanical ability to its utmost. The scrollwork cut at the beginning, engraved by William Howland, is most exquisite in execution and bears a close resemblance to steel.

So excellent is this work that it has held its own among later works on the same subject for over forty years, and is at the present day a standard reference book, and deserves a more extended notice than I have given it; but as it can be purchased today, those of our readers who desire to become more familiar with this truly great book can do so by buying it. It costs but $5.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AS TO CREDIT BY "EX."

BY SAM. G. SLOANE.

I UTTERLY abhor that makeshift, half-way credit, *Ex.* or *Exchange*, but I am well aware that every newspaper editor often finds himself obliged to choose between using it, giving credit where credit is not due, or appropriating matter not his own, because of not knowing to whom credit should be given. I believe in always giving full and impartial credit to whom the credit belongs. I consider it a meanness and littleness highly reprehensible for an editor to copy something from a contemporary and give credit by *Ex.* or *Exchange*, when he knows full well to whom the credit belongs. It seems to me this course can be pursued only through a spirit of jealousy or the fear of advertising a fellow-editor or publisher. It is to me a half confession of superiority in the one from whom the copied matter is taken. Credit by *Ex.* or *Exchange* appears to me to say for the editor using it, "I do not possess the ability to produce matter like this, but I do not want you to know who has."

As credits now go an editor is often forced to resort to this half-way, blind style of credit, as he frequently finds in publications coming into his hands items, articles, etc., thus credited which he desires to use and would gladly give full credit to their authors had he the means of knowing them. The blame, for blame it certainly is, lies with the first editor copying and crediting to *Ex.* or *Exchange*. Let no editor fail or fear to "give credit to whom credit is due." It is the honest, manly course. If a brother editor produces something worthy of use let him be given full credit therefor, or do not use it. You will be none the worse for so doing, and a better and more cordial feeling will prevail all around.

Mr. S. B. Cook, of the Mexico (Mo.) *Register*, in a paper read before the Missouri Editorial Association, not only "hit the nail on the head" but he drove it home and clinched it in the following language: "Never credit to *Exchange;* always give the name of the paper when known. In case of sharp rivalry some papers can become so small that rather than pay the compliment to a rival of reproducing an article with the proper credit they will resort to the *Exchange* dodge. This may not be piracy, but it is equally mean, and ought to go with its companion evil."

TO CLEAN RUBBER BLANKETS.

The following practical suggestions to pressmen who use rubber blankets are taken from a circular price-list issued by Messrs. R. Hoe & Co.: "The use of turpentine in removing grease and color from rubber blankets is increasing to such an extent that we desire to make a few suggestions as to its use and effect. The quantity used should be as small as possible, and great care taken that it is thoroughly dried before the blanket is used in printing. Otherwise, as turpentine softens the rubber face, the blanket will be injured by the pressure of the cylinder, causing wrinkles to appear on the face. It is preferable to *clean the blanket* after work *at night*, thereby giving ample time for the turpentine to dry out, rather than in the daytime, when the press is in use. We strongly recommend the use of ammonia as a substitute for turpentine. It will do the work quicker, and generally fully as effectively, and with less chance of damage to the blanket. The ammonia should be diluted to about six to nine degrees strength (18 degree can be easily obtained and diluted with one or two parts water), and after using it, the blanket should be dusted with powdered chalk or magnesia. Ammonia will dry out very quickly (in much less time than turpentine), and when dried out leaves the blanket perfect and ready for use."

TYPESETTING MACHINES.

A member of the Typothetæ tells me that fully $10,000,000 have been expended during the past twenty years on inventions of new typesetting machines. Nevertheless the old method of setting type by hand has not yet been superseded by mechanical appliances. For one reason or another the inventions have proved more or less impracticable. Within the last year, however, there has been a notable revival of interest in typesetting machines, and the prediction is made by many that it is now only a question of a short time when, for ordinary and straightforward work, the machines will be in general use. As there are no less than eleven different inventions now before the public, or soon to be placed before the public, the advocates of mechanical typesetting have a chance to prove their predictions true. The different machines appear to be divided into two main classes, one using movable type, but providing machinery for its setting and distribution, and the other discarding movable type altogether and manufacturing a matrix outright. — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE LEGIBILITY OF TYPE.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the intimate relation of literature with the foundry and printing house, by a singularity, which it may not be useless to note, the foundry and printing house have never consulted literature for enlightenment in their march and progress. Even at the present time, the printers and founders, anxious to proceed without the aid of authors, and the authors content to be brought to light by the printers, have never approached each other in consultation upon the means of preserving and perfecting an art which has the authors for principal base and the readers for chief end. Writers are, without doubt, the class who read most, consequently the most capable of judging of the manner of treating the characters and impressions to acquire the maximum of utility, convenience and agreeableness.

Since we are entered upon this subject, let us say what we think concerning the art of the engraver of letters and its natural auxiliary, the founder of characters.

The artist in letters ought to consult the *savants* concerning his work. He ought to submit his attempts to men of letters for advice, should he fail in attaining success; for approbation, should he reach the desired end. This intercourse could not fail to result in benefit, and too much praise could not be given to the zeal and modesty of gravers, printers and founders who will carry out the idea practically.

In order to judge of the value of an innovation in type, it is necessary to ask what is the end or aim of the printing office: Is it the beauty of a picture, or the facility of reading? Is it the delicacy of the form of the letters, or the evidence of that form? It is neither the one nor the other absolutely, and it is the one and the other concurrently. It is necessary that the two intentions should be combined. To reach the perfection of printed letters is to solve the problem of uniting beauty of forms with the strength of these forms, in a manner to produce the best effect upon the eye.

The letters destined to compose the writing of extreme length should be letters graven for the effect and not merely some lines in which fineness constitutes the essential feature. It is a fact that if one wishes to make some fine strokes, very thin and true, the alphabet does not offer such difficulty but that a good engraver can easily introduce some perfect strokes. This is what the engravers and English and American founders have commenced to do, and the French after them, the past forty years; they have adopted some superfine strokes. But the gravers and founders of former times did precisely the contrary. In perfecting the roman letter, which, it may be remarked, is a French character, Garamond, among others, discarded the thin, sharp lines which had previously distinguished the italic. This last was exclusively employed by the Aldis, of Venice; the Grifes, of Lyons, and Robert Estienne, of Paris. But the italic was abandoned because of the fatigue to the eye in reading in comparison with the roman, and was laid aside as soon as the roman system was established. The Vascosans, the Posuels, the Cramoisy and Anissons adopted it exclusively.

In other countries, artists of the greatest merit had pushed the art of printing to its greatest perfection, and nothing equals the beauty of style which the Elzévir and Janson gave to their books in the Pays-Bas. These celebrated printers were made a special means of assuring to posterity the transmission of literary monuments. Their system was to render the reading of books as easy as possible. Such was the spirit of edification which animated these generous printers, commendable also by the correctness, fidelity and fine harmony of their learned pages. Brindley, Faulis and Baskerville did not surpass these good French printers, who were able to oppose them with advantage. If any one surpassed our ancient *chefs d'œuvre*, the glory should be given to Bodoni, of Parma. But these illustrious printers did not employ the system of thin letters. Bodoni, moreover, embellished his letters by enriching them with the heavy strokes of the French letter. When the system of fine letters began to grow in favor in France, the last of the Anisson, who always refused to adopt it, established a comparison destined to enlighten the public upon the defects of this innovation. Anisson took a page of impression of this system, executed it with the same spacing in letters of the same size of the Garamond system. He placed the two pages side by side upon a reading desk in front of the experts. At first they read the two pages without perceiving any marked difference. Anisson caused the reading to be repeated while stepping further away, so that it could be no longer distinguished. It happened that the Garamond page could be read several times after the other had become undistinguishable. This experience is a fact which decides peremptorily the question between the old and new types.

But it is not sufficient to know this fact. The cause which produced it must be developed. We must know why the eye, falling upon a line of the Garamond system, runs across it without difficulty, with rapidity, without thinking of the letters, and only occupied with the text, while the eye scanning a line of the fine letters, moves more slowly and exercises a species of inspection which fastens upon the characters instead of the ideas which the characters represent, which is a great inconvenience, for one should only be occupied with the subject matter, and it is not necessary for him to even be conscious that he reads.

It is because Garamond took care to bring the strength of his letters into the parts of their forms which distinguished them one from another, such as the attachments; while in the most of modern type, the heavy stroke of the characters is carried only in the part of their form common to all, such as the pot-hooks. Accordingly, when one sees the *u* or *n* of Garamond, the force of the full stroke being carried from the top or the bottom of the letter, even when the two strokes unite to form a particular letter, there is not a moment of doubt before distinguishing the exact character. On the other hand, when one sees the *u* or *n* of the modern type, the lines of attachment are so fine that the eye must be continually exercised in order to distinguish one from the other. It frequently happens that in removing the page a short distance the *u*, the *n* and the *m* only form some parallel lines. In adopting these fine strokes the founders have not only weakened the forms of the letters, but also the color. In the management of these letters, it is necessary to use lighter tints of ink, a circumstance which has made the books of perfect impression exceedingly rare, and introduced the pale tints which give to the books thus printed a delicate beauty of a faint type, which makes one almost afraid to handle them. The letters of the Garamond type unite, on the contrary, beauty of form with force of outline, taking always a deep black, which catches the eye and invites a reading.

The books of Vascosan, Cramoisy and Anisson, all distinguished by this strong tint, are still the charm of readers. They will always be sought for on account of this essential merit of the impression, which is the legibility, and the gravers, founders and printers of our time cannot be too strongly urged to promptly reëstablish this prime quality in the works which they prepare for us.

The fashion is a thing which imposes itself, but the fashion is not always perfection; in many cases it is more rational to consult principles rather than taste.

It is fatiguing to read these pale thin letters continuously, and many persons are not able to read them at all. It may be remarked here, that printing, which is only an art expedient for supplying the place of writing and engraving, has finally taken the preference over both.

Printing owes this preference to the regularity, the continuity, the evidence and fine ensemble of its features. This quality must be faithfully guarded and preserved. It results from this development of the principles of book printing that the greatest perfection was attained by Garamond and his followers. Moreover, it is evident that those who have followed the modern style have done as well as their contemporaries, but they have not done as well as Garamond and his imitators.

The science of printing will very soon be restored to its former splendor if the artists will undertake the task of leading it back to its principles by discarding the fatal style of beauty which has been introduced only to cause a visible degeneration.

*Translated from *L'imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER by Miss Ella Garoutte.

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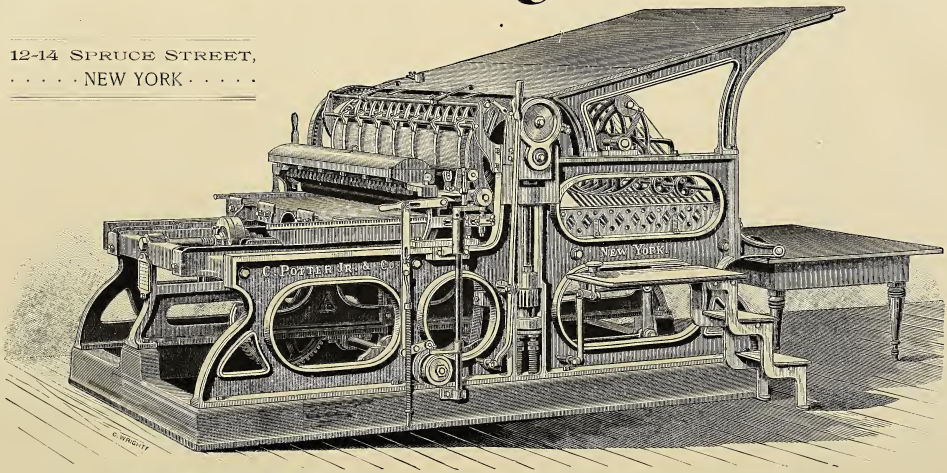
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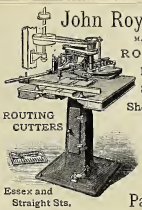
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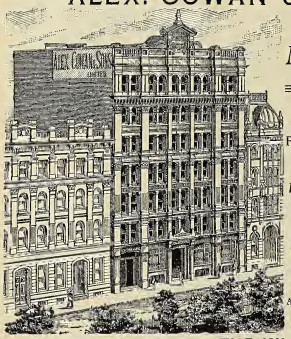
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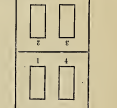
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The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged $6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines $2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

Hickok (The W. O.) Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ruling, paging and numbering, roller backing, round-cornering, knife-grinding, sawing, etc., machines.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drach. Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 12-16 Calhoun Place Chicago. Also photo-zinc engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE AND STEREOTYPE MACHINERY.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Send for 100-page illustrated catalogue.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. Maps a specialty. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefounding Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 70 to 77 Vandewater street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 211½ to 213 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 97 and 99 Nassau street, New York. See advertisement on another page.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 302 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, vice-president. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Challenge and improved old-style Gordon presses.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 302 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, vice-president. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Challenge and Advance lever cutters, five sizes.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 243 and 245 Wells street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. We furnish every article required in a printing office.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Bendernagel & Co., 321 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Reilly, D. J. & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

SEALS, NUMBERING MACHINES, DATING STAMPS, CHECK PROTECTORS, ETC.

Fleharty, J. H., & Co., rubber and steel stamps, seals, stencils, badges, checks, etc., Cleveland, Ohio.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Presses, Cutters, Engines, etc. Send for list.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 18 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., 730 Craig street Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Typefoundry, 139-141 Monroe St. Also Minneapolis, Minn.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Special western and northwestern agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry, Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WEB PERFECTING PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of 4 and 8-page and 4-page web perfecting printing presses.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list and sheets of new faces.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Iron Case Stands

KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY'S TYPE KEPT IN STOCK.

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Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs

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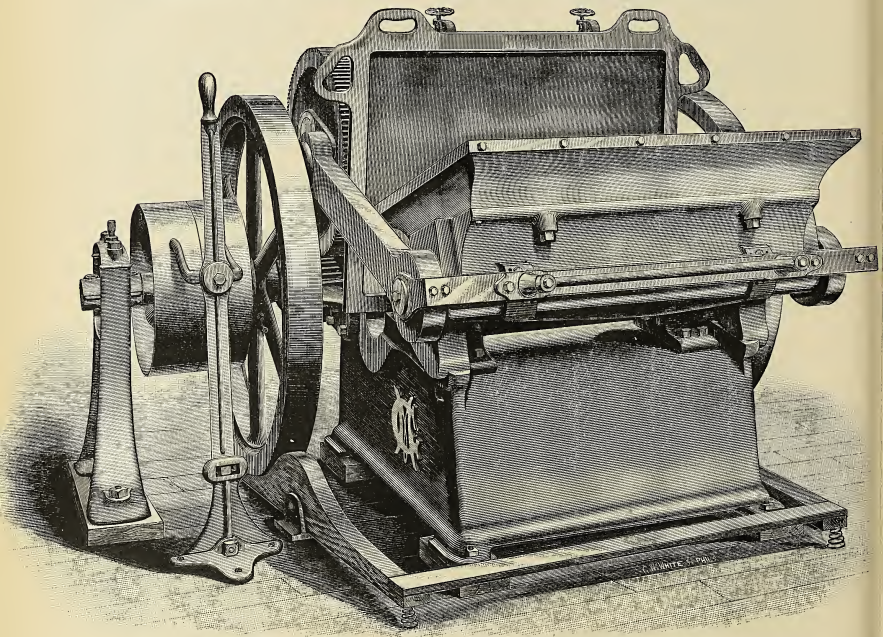
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NEW YORK AND NEWARK.

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The above illustration shows our press as made and extensively used by the principal paper-box manufacturers, who pronounce it the best and most profitable machine ever used for their work. We also make Embossing Presses of this construction, weight and strength, which are a great success. Sizes, 13 x 19, 18 x 18 and 20 x 24, inside chase. The Cutting and Creasing Press has a cutting surface of 22¼ x 30 inches.

THE NEW UNIVERSAL HAS A GREATER VARIETY OF ADAPTATIONS THAN ANY OTHER PRESS.

Printers, Embossers, Engravers, Bookbinders, Paper-Box Makers and all good judges place it in the front rank of printing machinery. In all its forms it is Reliable, Strong, Durable, and Cheaper than any press of its quality and rank.

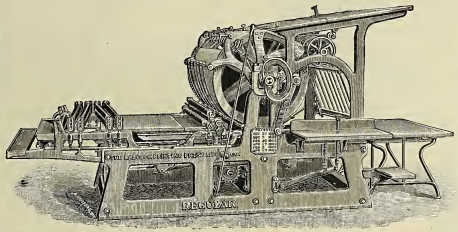
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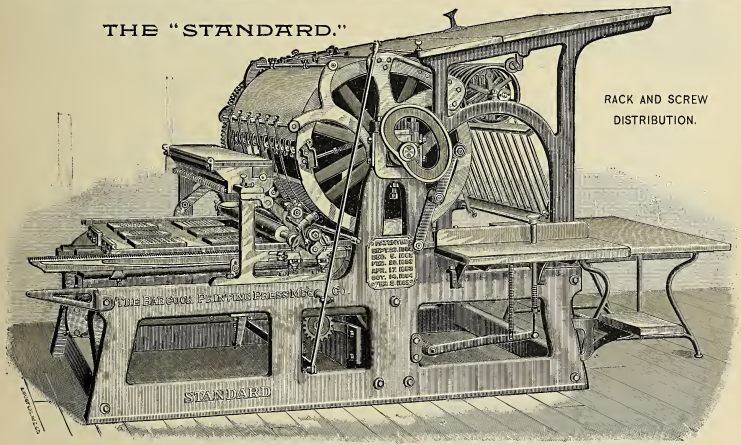
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THE "STANDARD."



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New York Office: 9 & 10 Tribune Building.

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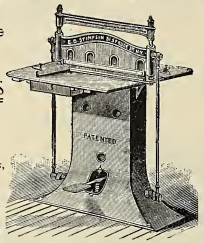
MACHINES

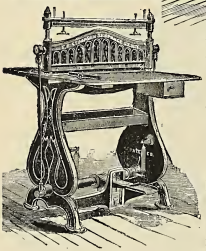
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EYELETING MACHINES.





Perforating Machines

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BONDS, DRAFTS,
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DIES for all kinds of Work.

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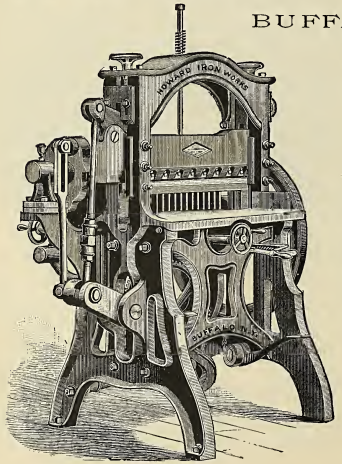
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WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE.

Most Rapid and Best Cutter made.

SEVEN SIZES, 32 TO 62 INCHES.

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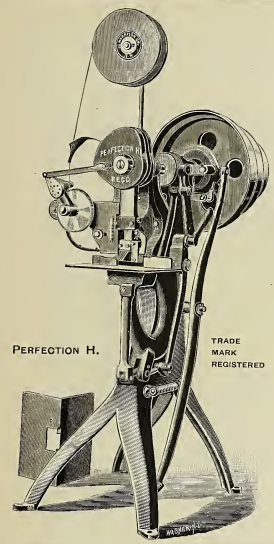
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TO BOOKBINDERS

THIS cut represents our "PERFECTION H," the most powerful Wire-Stitching Machine in the world. It does its work perfectly; never gets out of order; and does not cost one dollar a year for either new parts or repairs. Every machine warranted to be as we represent.

Send for catalogue for further information to our New York office, 21 and 23 Centre Street.

CAPACITY, $\frac{1}{16}$ TO $1\frac{1}{4}$ INCH.
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A. G. MACKAY, Manager.

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PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS.
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OF ALL KINDS.

END-WOOD TYPE, HOLLY-WOOD TYPE, NEW PROCESS WOOD TYPE.

BORDERS, ORNAMENTS, RULE, ETC. CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, REGLETS, FURNITURE, ETC.

We desire to announce to the trade that we have recently purchased the entire business and plant of that well-known concern, THE WM. H. PAGE WOOD TYPE CO., Norwich, Conn.

With this addition to our already extensive plant, we have facilities for the manufacture of Wood Type, Borders, Rule, etc., unequaled by any other house in our line, either in this country or in Europe.

Mr. Wm. H. Page still retains an interest in our concern and will continue to oversee the Norwich factory.

We trust the patrons of the Page Co. will in the future extend the same favors to the Hamilton Manufacturing Co. that they have shown in the past to the old company. We can assure them that they will always receive prompt and courteous attention.

259 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

FACTORIES: TWO RIVERS, WIS., NORWICH, CONN.



SCENE ON THE ST. LAWRENCE—"A STORM COMING."

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names — not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

FROM MARDER, LUSE & CO.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, January 28, 1891.

We notice in an article in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER, on page 333, a suggestion from "F. S. H.," Philadelphia, in regard to the difficulty of distinguishing the small-cap letters "o, s, v, w, x and z," from the lower case, and asking why the typefounders do not put a distinguishing mark on these small-cap letters, so that they can be readily separated from the lower case.

In reply we would say, that for the last two years it has been our custom to cut a small nick in these small-cap letters, at a height of four picas from the jet, or bottom of the type, and in our fonts there will be no difficulty whatever in correctly distributing the small caps, as we do not make any other nick which would in any way conflict with the small-cap nick.

Yours truly, MARDER, LUSE & CO.

HOW TO PREVENT ANGLE ROLLERS CHIPPING.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, PA., January 27, 1891.

Having read several articles in your valued publication on "How to prevent angle rollers chipping," and believing that every workman who has any information of interest to his fellow-workmen should make it known for the good of all, I herewith send you a very simple remedy for the above, if you see fit to give it space. To pressmen in general, I would say I have tried it, and found it to work admirably. It is as follows:

Make a solution of alum, say one tablespoonful of powdered alum to a cup of water. After washing the angle rollers perfectly clean with lye and water, wash about seven or eight inches on both ends with the solution. After standing a short time, you will find the parts treated dry and without suction. Alum being an astringent, will make the ends tough. This will also work like a charm in damp, wet weather, when you are at your wits' end with soft, sticky rollers which refuse to take ink. I would not advise its use on *form rollers*, except in case of getting badly stuck with sticky rollers. Use a weaker solution for them, say one teaspoonful, "scant," to a cup of water; exercise judgment in its use; try it on one roller first. If it makes your roller too dry, try less alum. I lay great stress on having the rollers perfectly free from ink or grease before applying the wash. It is a well-known fact that oil and water will not mix, so where grease spots occur, the wash will not take, hence you will have a roller mottled with dry and sticky spots.

I have tried this little wrinkle on angle rollers with splendid results, having a set treated in this manner running for the past nine months on a Campbell double ender, and have not experienced the slightest trouble since. If this should prove of use to a fellow-workman, perhaps he has a good idea which would equally benefit myself and others. If you have a good one, out with it, brother. LUAP GITSUL.

FROM SHEFFIELD, ALABAMA.

To the Editor: SHEFFIELD, January 30, 1891.

As I believe a few notes from this part of the United States would prove interesting, I propose to send in a few for the benefit of the many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER.

A new job office was opened up here last month by O. E. Comstock and J. H. Baldwin. The firm name is Comstock & Baldwin. They are not only doing the finest jobwork in the state, but all over the South. It is one of the best equipped job offices in this country, capable of turning out anything from a newspaper to a visiting card, and in the best of style. Mr. Comstock enjoys the honor of being acknowledged one of the finest job compositors in the South. Much success to the new firm.

On Saturday evening, December 27, 1890, an elegant Christmas luncheon was given to Typographical Union, No. 234, by Col. Tom L. Cannon, editor and business manager of the *Enterprise*. It was a delightful affair, everything being served in the most elaborate style, consisting of all the delicacies of the day.

At a meeting of Sheffield Typographical Union, No. 234, held Sunday, January 11, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Baldwin; vice-president, Will T. Oglesby; secretary-treasurer, F. V. Baker; sergeant-at-arms, C. S. Key. Executive Committee — W. C. Copes, chairman; Charles Peppel and J. N. Thornton.

Mr. J. H. Baldwin will leave for Paducah, Kentucky, where he goes to wed one of that state's charming young ladies.

Comstock & Baldwin are daily ordering and receiving goods in order to meet the increasing demands for jobwork. They are running night and day. SLUG 3.

THE TOLEDO TYPOTHETÆ.

To the Editor: TOLEDO, Ohio, January 22, 1891.

The Toledo Typothetæ have had a banquet. We celebrated Benjamin Franklin's birthday in royal style. If the old gentleman himself had been present he could not have desired anything better. We had exclusively to ourselves the private dining room of our most swell hôtel; a sumptuous feast, and served as only "gentlemen of color" can serve, you know.

Mr. C. H. Vortriede made a most excellent toastmaster. He called first on Mr. C. C. Packard to respond to the toast, "Benjamin Franklin." Among other things Mr. Packard said, "If there is a soft spot in heaven, the job printer ought to have it," and we all internally and some externally groaned—Amen! Mr. Robinson Locke, of Toledo *Blade* fame, responded neatly to the toast, "The Newspaper of Olden Time." Mr. Buttelle, editor of the *Business World*, demonstrated by his speech that the humorous world, as well, claims a good share of leisure moments. Mr. Meyers was to have responded to "Our Grandfather's Job-room," but he failed to materialize. Some suggested he had gone home to don his full-dress suit and that he would eventually come in, arrayed as printer never was before, or, possibly, just as Franklin used to be — but time wore on and no grandfather's job-room was heard from.

Considerable amusement was created by two of the younger members of the Typothetæ who have great reputations as regards eating. Neither said very much and both ate a great deal. The question now is, how to decide who ate the most. It was an interesting sight to see all of us competitors sitting around there talking like old friends, though as a matter of fact a good many introductions were necessary. Probably a number of Mr. So-and-so's got acquainted with their competitor, some other Mr. So-and-so, and found out he was not such a bad man after all.

And right here I want to put in a strong argument for the organization of Typothetæ. Such an association of printers and publishers furnishes the *only* practicable method for these men to become acquainted, thus creating a feeling of confidence in each other which is bound to result in active measures for the betterment of the printing business. Experience has shown that, especially in a business of so varied a character as that of job printing, anything like a combination for the fixing of prices is impossible,

but careful discussions regarding the cost of production will accomplish much toward abolishing some of the present ruinous cutting. Many minor abuses, as the unnecessary showing of press proofs, might be controlled. In short it would be possible to regulate our offices so that when we meet together to celebrate each succeeding birthday of our American grandfather, we would all wear brighter faces and look forward to the coming year as one of still greater advancement *and profit*. F. W. THOMAS.

THE CURSE OF THE TRADE.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 23, 1891.

Noting the remarks of Mr. Alton B. Carty, on page 315 of your January issue, on the competition of amateurs, I would say that I don't think any danger to the craft comes from that direction. The whole amount of rollers that we cast for amateurs in a year would not buy one cheap pair of pants. The amateur appears to me to be a remarkably scarce article. If I were in the printing business and had nothing else to bother me, I wouldn't worry very much.

But what hurts the business, and hurts it decidedly, is the number of journeymen who, after having saved a little money, or got a little somehow, make a payment of about one-fourth in cash and set up for themselves. They don't reflect that there is already a large overstock of printing offices, and that they are not needed in the least. They don't reflect that no new business exists to call for them, but that they must rob some other office of part of its established trade, and that to do this they must break already low prices. And my experience about union men when they go into business for themselves is, that they are the worst "rats" of all about cutting prices. They have religious scruples against conceding a dollar a week to their employer while they are journeymen, but when they go to beg work of the public, which doesn't care a straw whether they are union or not, and doesn't care to give them a dollar's worth of work anyhow, and doesn't care a copper whether they "live like a white man" or not, then they weaken promptly and take what they can get. They think they are cutting prices temporarily, but others like them come into the field continually, and the up-turn never comes. Of course, when they start they have always got an air-castle before them like a jack-o'-lantern, which they never reach. Their efforts might be justifiable if they could reach a paying business in one or two years. But my observation of them (and it is a pretty extensive one) shows me that in nearly every case they fail to reach it at all. Sometimes they are so fortunate as to hang on somehow for five or ten years in a miserable hand-to-mouth existence, paying their bills always with the greatest slowness and difficulty, a bore to all their patrons, and a nuisance to every house they buy goods of.

No matter if the printing offices of a city are only employed to one-fourth of their capacity; no matter how dull business is, these men are constantly starting up to supply a long-felt want. If they have a little money saved, and are discharged because of dull business, and if business is so dull that they can't find another place, that is sufficient reason to go to a typefoundry and purchase a small office on credit, because it is clear that by so doing he makes a place for himself. He escapes from the control of an employer who actually knew him and took some slight interest in him, and he puts himself into the clutches of an infinitely harder employer—the strange public—who does not care whether he lives or dies, exists or not. The career of these young men appears to me to lead to nothing. The journeymen who remain journeymen appear to me to be a much happier race. The others, nearly invariably, continue to be a poverty-stricken, worried, care-ridden tribe, continually, year after year, owing more than they can pay. I'd rather have a secure job as a cart-driver than live such a life.

And what is there in the printing business to attract these men and to induce them to enter upon such a life? Perhaps my long familiarity with the printing business has shown me its bad points and its unattractive ones. In proportion to the reward, it demands the investment of more money than any other business requires. And as soon as a press is bought it becomes that day a second-hand press, and at least one-half its value should be charged up at once as dead loss. And the same with type, cabinets, etc. They are not investment, they are expense. Compared with a small printing office, a beer saloon costing the same is a bonanza.

Saloon keepers build fine buildings for rent. Printers don't. Small family groceries, as a rule, pay much better than printing offices for the same investment, and they have the blessed advantage that your customers come to you, and you don't have to go out and find them and beg for cut-priced work.

I have among my personal friends many who are employers in various mechanical and mercantile businesses. I am familiar with the business of many of them, and I will say that there is no business I know of that gives so small a return, compared with the investment and expense, as the printing business. If it was not for the constant springing up of entirely unneeded competition, it would probably not be so. But one-third of the number of printing offices in Cincinnati could be wiped out of existence without the slightest loss or inconvenience to the public, and with a decidedly beneficial effect to the remaining offices, which would not be pushed with work even then. And I presume the same is true of any other city. Of course, if a man is a marvel of business ability there is room for him in the printing business, and he will make his way. But if he is such a man I would be very much puzzled why he selected the printing business, and I would think that there was a dull spot in his brain somewhere.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER.

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, December 16, 1890.

The great strike is over, though many are still suffering from it now, and will, I suppose, for some time to come. Both the Sydney and Melbourne societies have stopped their levies, the Melbourne ceasing from November 1, and Sydney a little later, but both societies still pay relief donations to the committee. The typographical societies paid a goodly share of the help rendered toward the strikers, Melbourne printers paying about £2,000 and Sydney a little over that amount.

Alluding to the result of the strike the *Melbourne Typographical Journal*, the only printers' journal on the continent, says:

"One of the satisfactory consequences of the late strike is the growing interest in trades unionism taken by provincial printers. We were threatened with annihilation by inspired members of the 'fourth estate' in their daily croakers. The power of the unions was gone. Capitalists had found out a vulnerable portion of the armor, and the bladder was to be pricked. The mighty were to fall, and the noble army of free laborers were to billet themselves upon a grateful and appreciative public. This cheerful information was scientifically supplied to our up-country brethren, with a view to disheartening them in their missionary efforts in the labor cause. We are therefore doubly pleased with what has actually taken place. Increased activity has been evinced by our country members with the most gratifying results. A little assistance might easily be given by every trades unionist who knows an up-country printer who is not a member of a typographical society. Let him forward the necessary information as to the objects and advantages of belonging to a powerful union. Coming from one who is enjoying the bondage of unity, it will doubtless have an encouraging effect upon many who have not been quite satisfied with the lot of a free laborer in the past."

In these days some people are trying to make out that Australia is not loyal to the English monarchy. Whether that is so, judge ye from these facts:

The editor of a newspaper published at Bourke (N. S. W.) has been removed from the local magistracy in consequence of an article reflecting in strong terms on the private character of H. R. H. the prince of Wales having appeared in his paper.

I mentioned in one of my letters that there was some little trouble over the publication of Barton's "History of New South Wales," giving particulars concerning certain questions asked by

a member in the legislature. The colonial treasurer laid upon the table of the assembly early in December a return, in answer to questions of Mr. O'Sullivan with reference to Barton's "History of New South Wales." The return showed that 5,500 copies of the history had been printed. Of these 1,802 were sold in the colonies and 150 were forwarded to London for sale, but no returns were to hand. The total amount received from sales was £1,227 12s and the total cost of publication, including outlay in type, paper and other materials, was £1,888 8s 3d. No arrangement had yet been made for the continuance of the work.

Regret is expressed in the circles of the Melbourne Typographical society upon the death of a former member, Led Goodwin, who had worked on the San Francisco *Chronicle*, of which staff he was a member when he died. He leaves a brother, married sister and aged parents in Melbourne to mourn his death.

The Australasian Typographical Union holds a special meeting shortly to discuss an Australasian scale of charges; the apprentice question; female labor; reciprocity of out-of-work and mortality allowances; and legislation in country districts. This discussion takes place at the request of the New South Wales society, since whose advent into the union the latter body seems to have made us aware of its existence. The discussion is bound to result in much good to the craft throughout the whole of the colonies, as the different scales are a source of annoyance to the tramp.

A new penny paper has appeared during the month in Melbourne — the *Blade*— with an ultra-radical platform. It promises to cut out a place for itself among the journals of the colony.

Attention has been drawn recently to a remarkable caricaturist who signs his pictures "Leo" in *Life*. Some of his pictures which I have seen mark him as the greatest artist in his line in the colonies, and as I believe Leo is young, he may be expected to become a lion in the future.

The *Evening Standard*, which has not been long established in Melbourne, is seeking a man with plenty of money to buy it, while the recently established *Australian Star*, of Sydney, has already assured us that it has come to stay. AMICUS.

VERMONT JOURNALISM.

To the Editor: BELLOWS FALLS, VT., February 2, 1891.

The *Argus and Patriot*, of Montpelier, issued one of the finest Christmas editions that ever came from the Vermont press. It was illustrated with numerous cuts of Vermont scenery, and was entitled, "Through Vermont by Rail." Nothing like it was ever attempted before, and Editor Atkins is to be congratulated on the success of his first attempt in that direction.

George Fisk, formerly of the Morrisville *News and Citizen*, has gone to work as local editor on the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*. A. G. Clay, of Bridgton, Maine, takes Fisk's place on the *Caledonian*. This paper, by the way, has the reputation of having the best appearing advertising pages in the state. The editor, A. F. Stone, is a young man, not over twenty-seven, but he had the opportunity of beginning where his father left off, and must succeed. He can scarcely do otherwise.

E. H. Wolcott, managing editor of the Burlington *Free Press*, has fallen heir to $57,000 by the death of an uncle in Natick, Massachusetts. The fraternity extend congratulations, and hope his new fortune will not cause him to abandon the profession he has adorned.

W. E. Barrett, of the Boston *Advertiser*, speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, now prominently mentioned for next governor, is a Vermont boy, and begun his journalistic work on the St. Albans *Messenger*. He proved to be wanted elsewhere, and after going to Boston his rise was rapid.

H. I. Dillenback, of the Rutland *Herald*, will soon go to Providence, Rhode Island.

George Eaton, formerly editor of the Danville *North Star*, late of the Troy *Press*, died recently in Troy, New York. He was one of Vermont's good newspaper men, and made a good paper of the *North Star*. Later, he sold it out and took a half interest in the *Press*. After that the *Star* was burned out, and the editor got into difficulties so that it was finally suspended.

All the prominent high schools and academies are issuing papers. Some of them are very creditable sheets, and some are not. However that may be, they are undoubtedly of vast benefit to the pupils who have charge of them.

The *Protectionist*, the new paper at White River Junction, while not being guilty of causing a great rush, is meeting with a fair measure of success. Mr. Dunbar is evidently working hard to get up a good paper.

The *Teacher's Journal*, in its new form, is taking well. It is an attractive sheet, and is filled with matter of help to all teachers. The subscription list is growing, particularly in the West, at a rapid rate.

The question of whether the printer's trade and the profession of journalism is overcrowded or not, is being seriously considered by a number of young men of the writer's acquaintance. Yes and no. There is always room for a really good man, and such a workman need not be out of a situation long. But for the half-way, shiftless sort of fellows who disgrace the business, there should be no place. It is only the hard, steady work that counts. The boy who is willing to do what Agassiz called "dead work," will finally get the good snaps, while his easy-going companion will be compelled to remain always a hired man.

B. H. ALBEE.

JOTTINGS FROM ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO.

To the Editor: ESSEX, ONT., January 12, 1891.

We sometimes see in your columns items regarding the freaks of electricity in connection with printing presses. My experience in this line may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Our press is an old-style Fairhaven and the fly-table in connection with it is covered with zinc, and this, I think, together with the fact that we work our paper dry, explains why our press generates so much electricity; or, rather, why the table throws off the fiery fluid with such force to surrounding objects. Our paper is an extra quality No. 3 print, not very highly calendered. One day recently a few minutes after we had started to run off our first side, I was standing at the fly-table with my knees touching its edge, watching the color, when I felt a prickly sensation in my knees where they came in contact with the table. My curiosity being aroused, I watched and found that every time the fly came down with a paper on the table, and again when raising, I received a distinct electric shock, and that as the pile of paper grew in thickness the shocks grew in strength. Since then we have experimented with our "battery" in various ways. After the press had been running for perhaps an hour, by placing the hand about an inch from the end of the table, flame could be seen passing from the table to the hand, and not only seen, but felt with sufficient force to make the experimenter hesitate about trying it a second time. A number of persons have joined hands and one touched the table; a shock was sharply felt by all. In attempting to take the papers from the table we find they cling very tenaciously, and when finally drawn off, a snapping sound is emitted similar to that made by a brisk wood fire. A few days since, I was in the act of taking some papers from the table while the press was in motion; in doing so my hand slipped from the edge of the papers and I received a shock that made my fingers ache for ten minutes after. The presence of this little imp does not trouble us much, as we are all becoming quite familiar with its pranks. Occasionally the sheets manifest a particular fondness for the fly, but as our press is not very speedy this does not cause much annoyance.

A Windsor paper claims the honor of being the first in Canada to use the typograph. I understand these machines are being manufactured in that town.

My prediction some time ago that tube inks would be used in preference to those put up in the old way, as soon as printers realized the saving to be effected by their use, has about been fulfilled. I induced one of our wholesale men to try them, and he now tells

me that they are taking so well that as soon as his house can run off their stock of can and pot inks he will handle nothing but tubes. About every other wholesale man who drops in upon us now is handling tube inks. It is remarkable that most of our wholesale paper and ink firms have not the snap to furnish any new article that is put on the market until the printer either demands it of them or goes across the line and pays the duty. By the way, this matter of duty is another piece of clap-trap that printers generally on this side would like to see abolished. On type alone it is a tax we can ill-afford, but which we must pay unless we are content with moving along in the old rut and adopting sixteenth century styles. And, as to presses — well, I believe they are turning out a very fair press now in Toronto, but outside of that particular make, we cannot get a good press unless we call on our American cousins. To my mind it appears ridiculous for our government, on the one hand, to pile on the duty in order to encourage home manufactures, and on the other, our manufacturers standing with their hands in their pockets while Uncle Sam smilingly pockets our cash and our government heaps up the revenue. I suppose this sort of thing is all right; at any rate our politicians say it is, and of course they know.

Mr. McNee, of the Windsor *Record*, has taken into partnership with him a Mr. McKay, who latterly has been engaged on the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*. W. H. H.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: San Francisco, Cal., February 2, 1891.

There is trouble brewing in this city between the typographical union and the employing printers. As stated in the last communication from San Francisco, the union had determined to enforce its laws in regard to the employment of apprentices and non-union men by members of the Typothetæ. The first move in this direction was made recently by a demand on the H. S. Crocker Company to not only discharge the extra number of apprentices employed, the non-union men, and other employés who were expelled from the union, but also to sign an agreement to not infringe on the rules of the organization in the future. The H. S. Crocker Company refused to answer the demand until a meeting of the Typothetæ could be called, determining then to present its case to the members and ask their advice in the matter.

Accordingly a special meeting of the San Francisco Typothetæ was called for Friday evening, January 30, at which nearly every printing firm in the city was represented. Mr. Crocker stated the circumstances, saying that he had many men in his employ who were not members of the union, and who did not want to become such; also, men who had been expelled from said organization. These men were excellent workmen and fully satisfied their employers. By an unanimous vote, the Typothetæ passed resolutions advising the H. S. Crocker Company not to sign said agreement, and that they all would refuse to do likewise, and stand by each other to preserve their rights of employing whomsoever they may see fit. It was also stated, at this meeting, that upon the committee of the typographical union being asked if an employing printer, or his foreman, desired to discharge a union employé, if the rules of the organization permitted it, the committee, after consulting the rules of the union, responded in the negative.

The typographical union held a special meeting on Sunday afternoon and determined that unless the H. S. Crocker Company shall immediately agree to act in accordance with the rules of the organization, the employés belonging to the union will refuse to go to work. There is thus hardly any doubt but that the commencement of a strike has been inaugurated. What the chances of success are, or what the results will be, cannot be determined at the present date. It seems a very inopportune time for a strike, however, as the printing trade in this city is quite dull, as is usual at this period of the year.

The last regular meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held January 25, with a large attendance. Fifteen applications for membership were presented to be voted for at the next regular meeting. Twelve new members were elected, and the eleven members and two apprentices who were elected at the previous meeting in December were initiated.

The committee which was appointed by the Executive Committee to formulate a system to equalize the measurement of type below the standard, made the following report, which was adopted and has consequently become one of the rules of the organization: To measure type below the standard, first find the number of ems set in that type, then divide that result by the number of ems in the alphabet and multiply the product by the difference between the alphabet and the standard."

Another new rule, accepted by the union on the decision of the Executive Committee, is that in reference to the amount to be paid by employers for overtime work. It reads as follows: "In the case of working overtime, a compositor shall receive price and one-half of the daily wages paid to him."

The decision recently made by the Executive Committee of the typographical union, referring to "Langley's San Francisco Directory," has been rescinded by the union at the request of said committee. The reason given was that the publishers of this directory are in litigation as to their respective interests. Whatever the reason it is but just that the new rules in regard to the measurement of the publication should not go into effect, on account of their arbitrary and unfair character. A large part of the directory consists of descriptive information about the streets, societies, clubs, municipal offices, churches, halls, blocks, wharves, amounting to seventy-six pages, which, as very few changes are necessary, is carried over from year to year set up. The new rules stated that this matter should be measured, and the amount received divided among the chapel. Electrotype "ads." of five to ten lines, running throughout the book at the head and bottom of each page, were also to be charged for as composition. The extra charge on this alone would amount to about $400, making, in all, probably an additional cost of $1,000 for publishing the work. However, it is now shelved, and is so palpably unjust, that the matter will probably never be brought up again, demanding, as it does, pay for work which is in nowise performed, or which can be made by any combination of circumstances or explanation to appear as having been of any source whereby it became of a chargeable nature.

By amendments to the constitution recently adopted by the typographical union, some changes have been made in the election law. At the next election, which takes place the last Wednesday in March, all nominations must be made in open meeting the last Sunday in February. The executive and membership committees and delegates to the Federated Trades Assembly will also be elected the same day, their names going on the regular ticket the same as other offices. The majority vote necessary to elect has been changed to a plurality one.

The Pressmen's Union of San Francisco has opened an employment bureau, having secured quarters at 606 Montgomery street, where employing printers desirous of obtaining the services of competent pressmen can secure the same upon application to the secretary.

The annual banquet of the Typothetæ of San Francisco was held at the Maison Riche Saturday evening, January 17. The attendance was large and the event proved a most enjoyable affair to all participating. Considerable important business was transacted, among which figured prominently the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: President, Charles A. Murdock; secretary, Ai Rollins; treasurer, Charles Barker. Mr. Murdock has acted in this capacity for a number of terms and his reflection shows the confidence he inspires and the respect his intelligence and ability have acquired for him in the printing community.

Brunt & Co. are constantly increasing their facilities. The latest addition to their large establishment is an improved Prouty embossing press, which is turning out very satisfactory work. Walter Brunt reports the necessity of frequently working at night to keep up with their orders for printing. E. P.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1891.

At the present writing there is very little of a newsy nature stirring, but we hope your readers will bear with our letter this time, if it does not reach their expectation. The unexpected death of Secretary Windom has cast a gloom over the entire city, and flags at half-mast and abundance of crape tell us that death is among us. The funeral took place yesterday, and as a mark of respect the government printing office closed its doors for the day, as did all of the other departments of the government. The closing of the government printing office was a slight surprise to the employés in general, as many of them thought that that establishment rarely ever closed except on a legal holiday. Nevertheless the *Record* hands worked as usual, as both the house and senate held sessions. After the members attended the funeral of Secretary Windom they convened at two o'clock and proceeded to business. Unless something unforeseen shall take place, the next holiday for the government printing office boys will be on February 22. These hard-working people appreciate a holiday to the fullest extent.

There is a good deal of hustling around here now by the various candidates for delegate to the International Typographical Union convention, which takes place in Boston in June next. There are also a number of candidates for offices in No. 101, of this city, the election for all of which will occur on March 25. We venture the opinion that there are more aspirants to the office of delegate this year than ever before. A full list of voters is requested at the polls. Besides numerous others, we might mention the following candidates who are already beginning to "button-hole" printers of all classes: For delegates — Charles W. Otis, J. T. Harper, Harry Springer, A. J. Alden, Wallace Brewer, Louis H. Jullien, David O'Connell and O. H. Brodburn; for president of No. 101, John L. Kennedy (the present incumbent), R. H. Busteed; vice-president, Edwin Payne and C. C. Casterline; reading clerk, Joseph E. Reese. There are a few other names, but at this writing we are unable to obtain them. There are very few down-town candidates this year, most all being from the government printing office.

The hearts of the night hands at the government printing office were made glad, a few weeks ago, by the paying of the balance of the twenty per cent due them from the last session of congress. There was a great demand for "subs" that day. This recognition on the part of the government is nothing more than just to those hands who do night labor. In every city throughout the United States extra compensation is granted to morning newspaper employés or those working at night; and why not the government printing office? This being a short session of congress, the boys have issued a petition, to be presented to the Committee on Appropriations of the house of representatives, asking for twenty-five per cent instead of twenty, as was granted the night hands last session. The *Sunday Herald* will move into their newly-leased quarters on Eleventh street, within a stone's' throw of the *Star* office. The *Herald* is still booming, and we bespeak for it continued prosperity. Messrs. Soule and Hensey are "hustlers," to say the least.

The January number of THE INLAND PRINTER was a beauty in many respects. Its handsome and artistic specimens, its elaborate displays of new series of type, and its spicy correspondence and solid editorials all added to its value.

Secretary Frank Padget, of No. 101, is kept very busy in the various branches of his duties. We have not been able to ascertain as yet whether he will be a candidate for reëlection or not, but if he is, we have not the slightest doubt but that he will succeed himself. Frank has made himself very popular with the craft in general, and seems certainly the right man in the right place. Aside from plenty of other business, he has nearly twelve hundred members to look after.

The *Morning Post*, with its recent increase in size, and the *Evening Star*, with its new dress, and extra eight pages on Saturday, afford an opportunity for many a hungry "sub" to catch a day's work. At present there are a good many "subs" in town, and by the time congress will have adjourned the number will be doubled. Day work here on newspapers is 42½ cents, and night-work 45 cents per thousand ems, and a situation down town is almost as desirable as one at the government printing office. Though the two above named are the leading papers of the city, there are many less important issues that afford good situations to the lucky printer. The *Sunday Herald*, *Gazette* and *Evening Critic* employ at least fifty hands, barring a number of "subs" in each office.

Clarkson, Gibson Bros., Darby, McGill & Wallace, McQueen Bros. and Judd & Detwiler, the leading book and job printers of the city, are all busy, though not rushed. There are a lot of "jim crow" shops around town that get a sprinkling of the trade, but of a lighter character.

We understand that Philadelphia Typographical Union has adopted a novel plan of prohibiting a man from holding his situation down too "fine." It only applies to those prints who are employed on a seven-day paper. If they work over six days a week, they are subject to a fine of no small amount. There is considerable comment upon this punishment here, and the opinion seems to prevail that this is a good plan, and surely beneficial to the "sub." There are some printers holding situations that never think of giving out a day's work, and you do not have to leave this city to find them. We would be glad to hear of more cities following the example of the "City of Brotherly Love" in this respect. We understand that there are a number of employés at the government printing office who turn in from fourteen to sixteen hours time every night. We deem this utterly unfair, and we also understand that it could be easily avoided if the public printer would assert his authority.

At a recent adjourned meeting of No. 101, of this city, the subject of changing the day of meeting from Sunday to a week day was brought up and very warmly discussed pro and con. The object of this organization holding their sessions on Sunday was simply to give those employés who labor upon morning newspapers an opportunity of attending the meetings, and the general attendance was noticeably increased thereby, but some of the down-town element got it into their heads that it was not the proper time, and hence the discussion. They failed, however, in their endeavor, and as a result the day of meeting until further notice will still remain the first day of the week. It was also suggested that the hours for labor in printing offices should be reduced to six per day, but wisely enough this suggestion was also "snowed under."

EM DASH.

FROM CONCORD.

To the Editor: CONCORD, N. H., February 5, 1891.

As has been noted before in THE INLAND PRINTER, the Republican Press Association, publishing the *Evening Monitor* and the *Independent Statesman*, have a new four-story building. This was erected immediately in rear of its old quarters, facing Depot square and running back on Depot street. It has a frontage of seventy-seven feet and its depth is seventy-eight feet. The first floor comprises the business offices and the press and engine rooms, the former being handsomely decorated and elegantly furnished. The engine is a new thirty horse-power running the Sturtevant fan, by which the entire block is heated, and the dynamo, wired for about one hundred and thirty-six lights. On the second floor are the editorial rooms, the jobroom, and newspaper composing room. The third floor is taken up by the bookroom and the stereotyping department. There is also a handsome suite of offices for rent. The fourth floor is occupied by the bindery. The estimated cost, including new material, was about $65,000. The building is conveniently arranged, provided with modern plumbing, and is plainly the best in New England outside of Boston. The entire machinery from the old building, including four cylinder presses, four job presses, standing presses, etc., were removed and set up by Dennan & Tarbett, of Boston, under the personal supervision of Mr. Tarbett, and was accomplished without a break of any kind. The business manager of the Republican Press Association

is Edward A. Jenks. The managing editor of the *Monitor* and the *Statesman* is Edward N. Pearson, assisted by P. B. Cogswell and F. H. Kelsey. The pressroom is in charge of Frederick E. Cloudman, while Frank H. Miner is foreman of the newsroom, John W. Bourlet of the jobroom, Charles W. Sargent of the bookroom, A. B. Cross of the stereotyping department and Frederick A. Landers of the bindery. The payroll contains the names of some forty employés.

The outcome of the state printing contest was somewhat unexpected, and yet perhaps was the legitimate result of certain actions on the part of Senator Chandler, whose managing editor was his candidate for the office. A great many republicans did not approve of the senator's statements made previous to the state election, and took this occasion to "get back" at him. He secured the caucus nomination, but in the house enough republicans bolted to make no choice on the first ballot, his opponent in the caucus, Ira C. Evans, receiving their votes. On the second ballot, however, the democrats took a hand, and voted for Evans in a body, thus easily electing him. The state printing has hitherto alternated between the office of the Republican Press Association (Senator Chandler's office) and that of John B. Clarke, of Manchester, the latter now having had it for six years. Evans has been a candidate before but has been unable to secure the nomination. He is a printer of some thirty years' experience and is perfectly competent to do the work, which amount to about $20,000 per year. He has ordered a new "Optimus" cylinder and is enlarging his facilities generally.

The hardly credible rumor comes up from Manchester that there are fifteen girl apprentices in the *Mirror* office. Apparently the management is determined to avoid the necessity of advertising for help in the future. D.

BRIGHT, BRISK, BUSTLING BUSINESS BETOKENED.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 10, 1891.

Intelligence received from all parts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey is to the effect that business is good. At the state capitals the legislatures are in session and considerable printing is being done. There has been a great scarcity of competent printers at Harrisburg, Trenton, Annapolis and Dover, but the want seems to be supplied now.

The outlook for the spring trade is excellent and encouraging. Paper makers are doing an immense business. The makers of presses are as busy as they can be. Manufacturing stationers are running their establishments day and night. The printers' supply houses are well supplied with orders. Typefounders are doing well, and are hopeful of the future.

The job printers and book publishers are jogging along at about their usual rate, while the newspaper people are enjoying particularly prosperous and profitable times.

The fine art publishers are just now transacting quite a brisk trade in valentines. The productions of Louis Prang & Co., Boston, and Raphael Tuck & Sons, New York, are magnificent and command a ready sale.

Benjamin Franklin's birthday was celebrated in a splendid manner by the Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 4. It was the sixth annual reunion of the association, and nearly one hundred and fifty members and guests were present. John W. Norman, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, presided. Among the guests present were T. J. Hawkins, of New York, editor of the *American Pressman;* J. G. Hardie, of Washington, D. C., president of Union No. 1; W. G. Dunn, known as the "Poet Pressman," of Washington; William J. Dornan, William Dornan, Jr., Clifford Dando, Ralph Ezekial, of New York; P. J. Sprightly, Fernando Carpenter and Stephen Brown, of Washington. There were also delegations from Baltimore and New York. The first speaker was W. J. Adams, who responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate." During his remarks he said:

"Six years ago today the pressmen of Philadelphia gathered in this hall to do honor to the memory of Franklin. It was the first meeting of the kind for many years, his birthday coming and going with scarcely any mention of his name. But one man in this great city, whose great heart is always open to do honor to the deserving, could think of no better man than Franklin as a fitting monument to grace the corner stone of the *Public Ledger*.

"Franklin's birthday is an institution that has come to stay, and from this first meeting of pressmen a suggestion has gone broadcast throughout the land, so that now there is scarcely a city of pretentious size but will have its social gathering of printers tonight, meeting in honor of the occasion, and renewing their friendships for the coming year."

Edward Sutton, president of the union, followed. Giving his views of the organization, he said: "We do not exist as a menace to our employers, but rather extend a friendly aid to them. What more equal and just way can we treat our employers than by telling them that a member of our organization shall not work for less wages than another?" He referred to crises through which the union successfully passed during 1890. At every meeting, he claimed, new members were being added to the rolls, and now the membership is 115.

Charles Miller, the executive head of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, reports of the friendship prevailing in the international body. "This friendship," he continued, "is not confined to one city, nor to any state, but is the rule throughout the continent. Whatever is good among us, has its counterpart in every other individual union in the country. We should look to our laurels, for, like all new ventures, we shall be met with opposition. This, instead of being an injury, I believe, will eventually prove a benefit."

Addresses were also made by John W. Norman, T. J. Hawkins, of New York; J. G. Hardie, of Washington; W. G. Dunn, of the same city, and others. Songs were sung by Edward Bayless, John Kelly, Bret Hart, Edward Jackson and Frank Hennelin. A xylophone solo was given by Harry Wesley, and selections by the Philadelphia Mandolin Club. The Entertainment Committee consisted of John W. Norman, Howard Rumf, Torrence F. Gibbons, James Mellon, Thomas Collins.

The quarterly meeting of the Typothetæ of Philadelphia was held Saturday, January 17, and was largely attended. Upon the conclusion of the general routine business, those present celebrated Benjamin Franklin's birthday by a banquet, at which John R. McFetridge presided. A pleasant time at the banqueting board was terminated with songs and speeches.

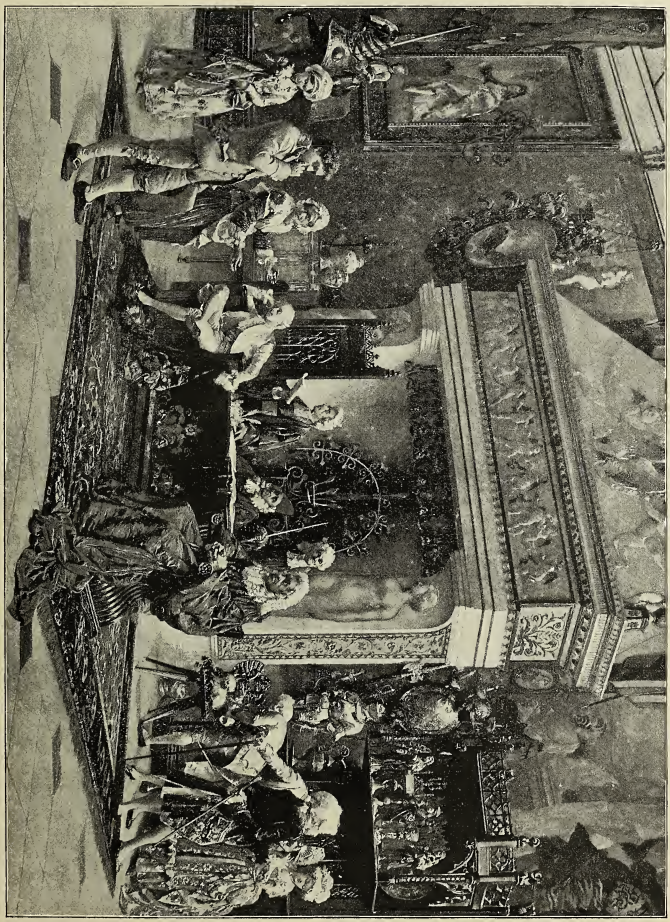
Mayor Fitler has awarded contracts for printing and binding his annual report and message, and for stationery and miscellaneous printing. The Dando Printing Company secured the printing of the message and report at 40 cents per 1,000 ems for plain composition, 59 cents per 1,000 ems for tabular, rule and figure composition, 35 cents per hour for time work, and 60 cents per token for printing. To the same company was also awarded the contract for supplying fifty-pound No. 1 book paper at $2.75 per ream. Dunlap & Clarke will bind 6,287 copies of the report for $1,571.26, and will supply sixty-pound super-calendered book paper at $3.49 per ream. The stationery and miscellaneous printing were divided among Detre & Blackburn, Dunlap & Clarke, D. J. Gallagher & Co. and George F. Lasher.

William H. Hodgson, proprietor of the *Daily Local News*, of West Chester, has purchased of the Scattergood estate a large brick building for $1,800, possession to be had on April 1. Mr. Hodgson intends remodeling the building into a fine annex to his printing establishment, which will make it one of the largest in rural Pennsylvania.

The *Daily Gazette* has appeared at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

The partnership heretofore existing between H. S. Smith and C. R. Graham, of Philadelphia, and W. S. Bryan, of St. Louis, under the firm name of Historical Publishing Company, has been dissolved, W. S. Bryan retiring. H. S. Smith and C. R. Graham will continue the business.

A continuous sheet of fine book paper was recently made at the Johnsonburg (Pa.) paper mill which was fifty-four miles long and one hundred inches wide. For twenty-four hours the paper passed through the machine without a break. ARGUS.



Half-tone engraving by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

JUSTICE IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., January 5, 1891.

I had hoped to be able to write in this letter a favorable report of the Baltimore Typothetæ, but President Boyle informed me today that but four members attended the last monthly meeting, which adjourned without a quorum. Mr. Boyle said he regretted this, as he had received two important communications from other cities and desired to have the papers read before the association.

Last week the publishers of the secular weeklies of this city formed an organization, under the title of "The Weekly Newspaper Association of Baltimore." The papers included in the organization are as follows: Baltimore *Life*, the *Telegram*, the *Baltimorean*, *Every Saturday*, the *Free Press* and the *Critic*. The officers of the association are Messrs. T. J. Wentworth, president; E. S. Judge, vice-president and George S. Steuart, secretary. The primary objects of the association are mutual advancement both of the journals represented and the city at large. The circulation and character of the weekly press of this city is not recognized as it should be, and the step taken by these publishers is one to be commended.

The two weekly sensational papers of Baltimore, the *Revealer* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, have gotten into trouble, the publishers having been recently presented by the grand jury for sending obscene matter through the mails.

Messrs. Edwin and George W. Abell, publishers and proprietors of the *Sun*, were the executors named in the will and testament of the late Walter R. Abell, and they have given bond in the penalty of $1,000,000 and qualified in the orphan's court as executors. The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland furnished the bond. The Messrs. Abell could easily have furnished personal security for the required amount, as friends offered to become surety for them, but they preferred to pay a corporation and thus relieve themselves of obligations. This is characteristic of the publishers of the *Sun* and may be said to date back to its founder, the later A. S. Abell, father of the present owners of the *Sun*.

A weekly paper, illustrated, made its appearance here a few weeks ago. J. V. Boyle, book and job printer, on Baltimore street, did the composition and presswork. *Gossip* was the title of the sheet, which was edited and managed by three newspaper men. It was not destined for a long career, for *Gossip* lived and died in a day. The pictorial side of the paper was got up by the Atlantic Pictorial Publishing Company of New York. This concern sold out a few days ago to the Pictorial Weeklies Company of New York. Another paper of this character, called *Light*, got out in Chicago (all but the cover), made its appearance here a few weeks ago. It survived two or three issues.

There is some complaint in this section against those obliging typefounders who do not restrict themselves to electrotyping an advertisement which you may take to them already set, but will put the matter in type as well. Some of our typos object to this latter practice, upon the ground, I suppose, that it deprives them of considerable fat. By the way, our typefounders appear to be quite busy, a number of them filling orders for their country customers.

At no time during my correspondence, Mr. Editor, have I found news of interest to the craft so scarce as at present writing. It seems to be an off season with regard to business of all kinds.

Messrs. Thomas & Evans, printers and publishers, are getting out the first number of a weekly paper. It is to make its bow to the public on Saturday. The new comer is to be a political sheet of the democratic persuasion, and will be controlled by politicians in a certain interest.

Mr. J. S. Judge, editor and proprietor of the *Trade*, has bought the *Free Press*, a whilom labor paper, and is now running these two weekly journals.

Editor George S. Steuart, of *Baltimore Life*, has taken into partnership Mr. Charles A. Gareis in the publication of that paper. This firm will also run a job office in connection with the weekly, having put new material into the office of *Life* today. Mr. Gareis is a practical printer and leaves cases at the *Sun* to join Mr. Steuart, who has thus secured a first-class young man to coöperate with him in the conduct of the printing and publishing business.

Some months ago Mr. James Young, book and job printer and publisher of the *Telegram*, leased his book and job department together with his presses and material to one J. P. O'Brien, of Philadelphia. O'Brien put his own force of hands in the newly acquired office, and Mr. Young's old employés had to step down and out, including pressman McLeod, who is secretary of the Pressmen's Union. But all this is changed now, for O'Brien failed to come up to time in the way of money matters a few weeks ago, and he then found the doors barred against him. Mr. Young is again running his printing office, and his old hands are all back, including pressman McLeod. FIDELITIES.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, December 27, 1890.

Again the Christmas season has come round and gone by in our southern seas, and we in New Zealand have had a good time, for the strike is past, and the future seems bright with the promise that strikes will be no more, but that arbitration will take its place. Politicians speak of establishing a permanent court of conciliation, with district boards of arbitration. Since I last had the pleasure of giving the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER Christmas greetings many things have happened, and, spite of the great strikes recorded, I think I can safely say that we, as workers, have advanced, and the future appears ripe with promises of fulfillment of cherished reforms, which will still further advance the worker.

Since I last wrote you, the general elections have taken place, and to the astonishment of all and every, have resulted in a great victory for trades unions, for no less than twenty labor candidates have been returned, out of a total of seventy members for our house of representatives, and many of these are genuine workers, including a printer, baker, bootmaker, tailor, ironworker, carpenter, and lamplighter, some of whom I personally know to be sound-on-the-goose unionists. Mr. George Fisher, a printer, was returned top of the poll again for Wellington, while the top man in Christchurch (where the whole labor ticket was returned) was Mr. W. P. Reeves, editor, son of the proprietor of the Lyttelton *Times*, and Dunedin placed Mr. D. Pinkerton, president of the trades' council, top of the poll. Another newspaper man returned was Mr. A. W. Hogg for Masterton; also Major Steward for Waimate, and the leader of the late opposition, Mr. John Ballance, Wanganui *Herald*. Mr. W. Hutchinson, a new member for Dunedin (which city also returns a complete labor ticket) is a proprietor of a printing office in that city.

The knights of labor, in my opinion, prevented the workers obtaining more victories than they did, as the candidates they chose were not acceptable to the majority, which resulted in a split. All the single-tax candidates put forward by the order were bottom of the polls.

Five of the compositors of the New Zealand *Times* were going home after the "cut," a few weeks ago, when they discovered a couple of burglars in a drapery shop. A policeman, for a wonder (!) happened to be on hand, and after a big struggle between one of the comps and the policeman and the burglars, the latter were captured, and at the supreme court one got twelve months and the other five years, and the other day the draper gave each of the comps (brave comps, the papers say) a Christmas gift.

The Wellington *Evening Post* and New Zealand *Times* chapels played a cricket match on Christmas Day, the latter winning by ten runs, the score being 94 to 84 runs. Messrs. Mills (26) and France (17) were best scorers for the *Times*, and Kilner (10) and Lonsdale (16) for the *Post*. A large crowd witnessed the match.

The *Evening Post* of December 22 says: "All that was mortal of the late Mr. Samuel Duncan Parnell, whose name will be forever revered by the wage-earners of the southern hemisphere for its connection with the eight hours movement, was laid to rest in the Sydney-street cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

The funeral, which left the late residence of the deceased in Cambridge terrace soon after 3:30 o'clock, was attended by between twelve and fifteen hundred persons, representing all classes of the community, including the mayor, Messrs. Fisher, Duthie, and Macdonald, M. H. R's, and members of the city council. The coffin, upon which several very beautiful wreaths were laid, was carried all the way to the cemetery by members of the carpenters' union, and as the cortège passed along the thoroughfares of the city, most of the places of business closed their shutters as a mark of respect. The Garrison band, assisted by several members of the city band, played the dead march. At the grave there was no regular burial service, but an eloquent panegyric was delivered by Mr. J. C. Harris. Mr. Parnell was a socialist. The Executive Council of the New Zealand Typographical Association was represented by Messrs. Joslin (treasurer) and Mills (secretary).

TOM L. MILLS.

REMEDY FOR CHIPPING OF ANGLE ROLLERS.

To the Editor: PARSONS, Kan., February 6, 1891.

In your January number, in the article on "Practical Talks on Presswork," the writer speaks of means to prevent the chipping or grinding of angle rollers on a cylinder press. Now, I am not a pressman, but I have practical, everyday knowledge of a Campbell cylinder press, and I think I can, in a few words, give you the cause, and suggest a remedy therefor.

First, if you will go to any press of this make with rack and table distribution, and stand and watch the rollers as they roll on and off the table, you will notice that they jump or rattle. The cause of this jarring motion has been proven on my press, and is because the roller bearings are too low, and so I took a pica reglet and placed under them, raising them so that when the table passed under them they turned evenly and without jarring, and worked without noise or rattle. My press is so made that I can place the rollers on an angle, or straight across; they also have iron riders.

The advantage to be derived by placing the distributers at right angles is, that when the fountain roller lifts the ink onto the table, the ink is straight across; the table and the rollers being the same, the ink is carried to the form rollers evenly across the table.

I have studied every make of press turned out in the past three years, and in my judgment there are serious defects to practical work in nearly every one; notably that of the small rollers over which the bed passes. Their bearings are solid, and cause these rollers to wear flat. These bearings should be made to rise and fall just as the cylinder is adjusted, and then the bed would cause each and every one to roll.

E. S. STEVENS.

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, January 25, 1891.

I presume you have heard that William J. Kelly has assumed editorial charge of the *American Art Printer*. Mr. Munro is at present running a local Brooklyn sheet, weekly, I believe, called *The Exponent*.

Messrs. Tomkins, McIndoe & Co., bookbinders of this city, joined with Mr. Taylor, formerly manager for the Trow Printing & Binding Company, will start in, probably in February, to take their share of the book printing of New York. It is said they will start with fifteen cylinder presses. They assume the style of "The Caxton Press."

The outlook is especially good here if the order books of the press manufacturers may be accepted as a criterion. More presses are being built for New York city printers than ever before, and they are not being bought for fun either.

P. F. Collier, publisher of *Once a Week*, has again removed his printing office, this time to the extreme west side, Thirteenth street and Thirteenth avenue. The building, one of the largest occupied as a printing office in America, was formerly the Delamater Iron Works. It covers twenty city lots. This enables Mr. Collier to have both of his offices (he had two large ones) under one roof, and, no doubt, will increase their efficiency. Mr. Frank Kelly is superintendent of the pressroom, with Messrs. Benjamin Thompson and Henry Evans as his assistants. The success of *Once a Week*, the principal publication of this house, is phenomenal. Started but a couple of years back it has taken the popular taste and has already reached a circulation of almost a quarter of a million copies weekly.

Among the printing houses of New York devoted to the better class of printing, none stands higher than that of C. K. Alley. Founded in 1885 under the style of Fleming, Brewster & Alley, it quickly took a place in the front rank of art printers. For a young house, catering to those requiring only the finest of work, vicissitudes necessarily arise and their case proved no exception. About a year ago, however, both Messrs. Fleming and Brewster retired from the firm, Mr. Alley assuming control, with Mr. George F. Taylor (formerly occupying a responsible position with J. J. Little) as superintendent. Since the change in the firm not a dull day has been experienced, every part of the establishment being kept fully employed, and on such work as proved that reputation tells. Messrs. Cottrell & Sons have orders now to build several new presses for Mr. Alley.

H. J. T.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, MO., February 9, 1891.

The past few months have witnessed the lowest depression in all branches of the printing business ever known in this city. Retrenchment has been the universal cry and practice among proprietors, and as a result the newspapers have greatly reduced their number of regular cases; every member of the various editorial and reportorial staffs whose services could be dispensed with has had to submit to the inevitable; and the union compositors have deemed it wise, under existing circumstances, to give up all phats and pick-ups for the term of three months from January 4, at the end of which time the old rules governing these matters to again be in effect. In consequence of the present state of affairs, quite a number of newspaper men have departed for other fields of labor. The conditions in the job offices have somewhat improved since last month, and while work is not rushing, the supply and demand of job printers are about equal.

There has been much talk of a consolidation of the *Globe* and *Journal*. Rumor has had it that Louis Hammerslough, proprietor of the former named paper, had secured a controlling interest in the incumbrances against its rival, and would soon bring about a foreclosure and thereby a merging of the two publications. This is all speculative, however, and no such action will be taken soon. Mr. Hammerslough's journalistic aspirations, while not fully realized, have been entirely subdued, and he longs to return to the more lucrative investment of his capital, which, although still ample, has been greatly reduced by his two years' experience with the *Globe*. The paper is for sale.

The *Journal* has reduced its subscription price to 15 cents a week.

Mr. James M. Rhodes, one of the old-timers here, has removed with his family to San Antonio, Texas. The gentleman has been one of the most earnest and active members of No. 80 for years. As president of the union, as delegate to the international, as a committeeman, his work was always performed faithfully and well, and he had become one of the wheel-horses of unionism in this city. In his departure, Kansas City loses one of its best men of the craft, while San Antonio gains a most valuable member to her ranks.

Eleven fraternity printers were recently shipped from this, the P. P. F.'s recruiting point to Boston to take the places of union men locked out on the *Post* of that city.

The *Midland Mechanic*, the representative of the labor organizations of this city, is now owned and controlled by a stock company, composed of the different unions. As yet the management of the paper has not been changed. Mr. Frank Hall, president of No. 80, at present in charge of the mechanical department of the

Mechanic, is being favorably considered for the position of general manager. A more worthy or capable man could not be selected.

Mr. G. H. Stone, president of St. Louis Typographical Union, No. 8, and international organizer of the second district, comprising the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indian Territory, was present at the February meeting of No. 80.

Mr. J. H. Platt, of the *Times*, has been appointed deputy district organizer of the international for this city.

No. 80 numbers at present two hundred and thirty-five members.

About April 1 there will be a dissolution of the firm of the Inter-State Publishing Company. Mr. Emor Kimber, the present manager, it is stated will continue in business by selecting an office out of the present plant equal to his share of stock therein, and the balance of the material and machinery will be purchased by various other offices in the city. That such an extensive and complete plant as this should be divided up in this manner is to be deplored.

So far the only contest developed in the coming election in No. 80 is that for delegate to Boston. Two are to be elected. So far the candidates announced are as follows: Frank Hall, J. F. Klunk, E. M. Lovendale, Frank Foos, Jesse Calvert and W. S. Johnston.

Under the able direction of Mr. R. B. Teachenor, its head artist, the Inter-State Company is issuing one of the finest pieces of art work in the printing line ever executed in the West. It consists of a 64-page souvenir of a recent excursion through Texas by the Kansas City Commercial Club. Mr. Teachenor accompanied the tourists, and from material collected with pencil and camera he has compiled the elaborate work which would do credit to any concern in the country. Advance sheets of the publication justify the assertion that as a piece of art printing it has never been approached in this city for beauty of design and correctness of detail. The edition of 4,000 copies will cost $2,000.

THE INLAND PRINTER can at all times be found on sale at Fitzgibbon Bros.' cigar store, No. 14 East Eighth street.

The Inter-State Company has in hand the work of a 1,000-page catalogue for the A. Baldwin Hardware Company, of New Orleans. The contract amounts to $20,000.

The six-day law is being rigidly lived up to on the newspapers here.

There are twenty-seven union offices here at present. As many more are sailing under the non-union banner, but the former class embraces the most important offices of the city. BEN.

FROM CINCINNATI.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 8, 1891.

Business here the past month has been very brisk among the different book and job offices, the secretary of the union receiving repeated calls to supply extra men. Considerable night-work is being done in order to get the work out.

One of the coming offices here is the Webb Printing & Stationery Company, of 124 Walnut street. They do a large line of commercial work, with railroad printing as a specialty, and during the past week added over $1,600 worth of new job type to their already large composing room.

The prettiest calendar received this year is that gotten out by the Russell & Morgan Printing Company, in twelve sheets, and all in fancy colors. It excels all their previous efforts in this line.

A fire in the office of the Elm Street Printing Company last Friday night resulted in a loss of about $1,500 to that concern.

Mr. Henry Shepker, a member of the firm of Keating & Co., who has been ill for some time, died last Saturday, from a complication of diseases. He was about 35 years of age, and quite popular among the printing fraternity.

The firm of McBrair & Co., lithographers, will shortly remove to more commodious quarters in the new Nevada building, a large factory building which more than a year ago burned down, completely gutting the offices of the Henderson-Achert Lithographing Company, Knight & Co., and George P. Houston, printers, and a large number of other lines of business. Knight & Co. have also gone back into the same building again, and have enlarged their plant.

G. J. Braam, a son of Mr. Cornelius Braam, the business manager of the Cincinnati Typefoundry, has formed a partnership with Nick Feckter, late of the firm of Oppenheimer & Feckter, at No. 92 Sycamore street. The new firm are mainly commercial printers.

Billy Bloebaum, who is the full force of the Cincinnati Typefoundry in their composing room, has lately patented a new machine for mitering rules, and will soon put his invention on the market. The above named foundry has quite an extensive composing room, but do no composition for other than their own work, specimen sheets, etc., preferring not to enter into competition with the regular printing firms of the city.

"Pic" Russell, the senior member of the Russell & Morgan Printing Company, in attempting to board a rapidly-moving cable car about ten days ago, was dashed to the ground and very seriously injured. He was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital for treatment.

"Bob" Morgan, of the same firm, when a member of the board of police commissioners four years ago, made arrangements to present the most efficient police officer each year a handsome gold medal, and the fourth Morgan medal will be presented to Sergeant William Copelan on February 21.

Ault & Wiborg, ink makers, have turned their business into the Ault & Wiborg Printing Ink Company, following the example of the Standard Printing Ink Works, which was some time ago made a stock company.

The "political pot" in the union circles is commencing to boil; as usual candidates for delegates to the International Typographical Union being the first to appear. This early in the game but three candidates for that position have announced themselves — William H. Seaman and Chris C. Kenney, of the *Enquirer*, and W. H. Gensley, of the Methodist Book Concern. The race for delegate has been very exciting and costly here for several years past. It is said that the election of one delegate two years ago cost one of our members about $400 in cold cash, and one of our delegates to the Atlanta meeting is said to have spent over $250 to secure his election. It is a pretty state of affairs when candidates for delegate to the International Typographical Union pursue the methods of ward politicians in the purchase of votes. I heard the other day of at least one man soliciting votes for one of the candidates last year, calling up a crowd of printers in a saloon to drink, as he flashed up a ten-dollar bill: "Come on, boys; have something to drink. This is not my money. This is ——'s money. I'm hustling for him." Such methods and such "hustling" is a disgrace to union printers. It is pretty safe to say, from the character of the three men named above, that there will be none of this kind of business this year. At least let us hope so.

The election last year was held under the Australian system, and it virtually done away with the pulling and hauling of members from one candidate to another just before the casting of votes. It gave members an opportunity to go into booths and scratch their tickets in privacy, and to the surprise of all, at least one man whose calling seemed sure before the election was defeated badly. There is some talk of having the union do away with the Australian system at this election, but I do not think the opponents to it will be able to carry their point.

The *Union Bulletin*, which has now been published monthly by the union for over three years, has done more to create union offices than all the efforts put forth by the non-union office committee. The sending out of the *Bulletin* monthly keeps the list of union offices prominently before the public, and job and book printers particularly are beginning to see that the absence of their names from the union list works to their disadvantage frequently, and the union at the present time is considering the putting on of at least three more offices on the list.

The *Law Bulletin*, which lately came into the possession of two members of our union, has not yet been put on the list of union offices. Why this delay? Is this to be another instance of

the old saying that "when a union man works for some one else he wants all that the scale calls for, but when he goes in business for himself he runs a 'rat' office." I can call several cases of the above kind to mind, and not half try.

Typesetting machines are to be introduced in the *Commercial-Gazette* composing room shortly. Five "dummies," or key-boards, are already in, and a number of compositors are practicing so as to be able to manipulate the keys when the machines arrive.

Early in December the Covington *Commonwealth* sued Typographical Union No. 3 for $10,000 damages in the United States court, and a temporary restraining order was granted preventing the union from further boycotting that sheet until the suit for damages was settled. Suit was set for February 2, but was again postponed. Boycotting is rather expensive business — especially to the boycotted.

Robert Clarke & Co. are printing a one thousand page brief, three hundred pages of which were turned out last week. The *Commercial* jobrooms have the city reports, which make about eight hundred pages. Williams' City Directory starts up this month — fifteen hundred pages; and every office on the list is pretty well pushed with work. In fact, there is a greater demand for book and job printers than I have seen in Cincinnati for several years. Still there are plenty of "subs" on the daily papers, but they do not like to work in job offices, as working for a little while outside seems to hurt their chances for work on their return to the dailies. SCRIBE.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., February 3, 1891.

The banquet given by Detroit Typographical Union, No. 18, on January 19, in honor of Franklin's birthday was a most enjoyable affair. The same was given at the Wayne, one of the leading hotels of the city. The supper was excellent, the menu being elaborate and varied. About one hundred and fifty members of the union were present. The invitations and programmes were rare creations of typography, from the firm of Winn & Hammond. After partaking of the supper, President James P. Murtagh, who acted as toastmaster, made a brief speech in which he traced the history of No. 18 from its birth, in 1852, to the present day. Of the seven original charter members, only two are living. In closing, Mr. Murtagh named many of its members who have achieved distinction in the city in the different professions and branches of the national and municipal governments.

"The International Typographical Union" was the first toast announced, and was responded to by John McVicar, the Centennial President of the International Typographical Union. He gave an interesting history of that organization and its work, replete with valuable statistics, and strongly recommended trade papers as being of the greatest value to the craft.

"The Day We Celebrate" was responded to by Robert Y. Ogg, who paid a high eulogy to the character and philanthropic services to humanity of Benjamin Franklin, predicting that his name would live longer in history than that of any other American with the exception of the two illustrious names of Washington and Lincoln. Whatever he accomplished as statesman and patriot, he is still known among men as "Benjamin Franklin the printer."

John Drew, an old-time printer, spoke on "Reminiscences," relating many humorous and pathetic incidents of printing in the earlier history of the city.

Judge C. J. Reilly, of the Wayne circuit court, answered to the toast of the "Honorary Members." The judge in his remarks deplored the lack of education in both professional and mechanical callings that prevail nowadays.

"The Golden Opportunity." This toast was answered by Harry R. Winn, who spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FRIENDS,—I have little to say in reference to the toast; but before I proceed with my remarks, and before the thoughts in my mind pass away, let me state that this is one of the happiest moments of my life, for when I see those with whom I have stood shoulder to shoulder at the case, when I see those for whom I have many and many a time been glad to sub, when I see those who have been my companions on my weary march homeward at early daydawn, and when I see yonder an old foreman under whom I have worked for years, and then when I see on my right hand and on my left my own employés, it makes me feel, from the bottom of my heart, how true the sentiment of the words, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

At some period of every man's life there comes to him what I would term his golden opportunity. I care not if it be but the poor Polack who digs in our sewers, or the statesman that presides over the destinies of his countrymen, I say I care not who it may be, or in what plane of life he may move, there comes to each and every one of us a golden opportunity, whereby we may advance ourselves in the society in which we move, and mark, as it were, a new era of future prosperity. If we but grasp the opportunity when it presents itself, and in the common parlance of the day, take off our coat, and work at it with all the energies, both physical and mental, with which nature has blessed us, I say that if we do all this, there will be no such thing as failure.

The printer, from the peculiarity of his vocation, which brings him in contact with all kinds of trades and professions, naturally acquires a variety of knowledge which does not present itself to the average mechanic. He is naturally aggressive, and always on the lookout for an opportunity, and when he aims at anything rarely misses his mark. In proof of this, look in the senate, you find him there; in the legislature, you find him there — he is in the army, in the navy, at the bar, in the pulpit, on the stage, at the plow, and you will find many of them at the heads of large manufacturing concerns; he is always brilliant, always in the front rank. Benjamin Franklin, the man whose birth we commemorate to-night, was a man who never let an opportunity go by without grasping at it. From a tender age until his death, he never missed an opportunity to make a friend, to do a favor, or to improve his mind. What he did he did well, and his life is a glorious example for all printers to come.

I have little more to say, but to thank you for the honor in calling upon me to respond to this toast; yet, before I take my seat, let me congratulate those who have been instrumental in bringing us together this evening; let me tell them, however, that they too have a golden opportunity before them, and that is to use their influence to make such gatherings as these annual events, aye, and if you can, make them semi-annual — the more the better: for to my mind, and I do not hesitate to give expression to my thoughts, such gatherings as these — bringing as they do employer and employé side by side, basking in the sunshine of happiness, partaking of the bounties of this well-spread table, intermingled with good fellowship — I say, Mr. Chairman, that such gatherings as these will do more to solve the knotty problems that come up between man and master, between labor and capital, than weeks of debate in either typotheæ or union.

"The Newspaper Printer," by Harry D. Lindley, was also one of the best of the evening. Mr. Lindley is a newspaper compositor and well qualified to speak on behalf of his associates. He spoke as follows:

The newspaper printer is the cosmopolitan; the beacon light of civilization; the lighthouse on the rocky shore of the seething sea of humanity; the alumni of the great educational storehouse of the world. 'Tis he who puts in place, one by one, the little leaden dies that make orators, statesmen and nations, build cities, tear to pieces the selfish structures of tyranny, break the chains of slavery and weld more firmly the encircling bands of fraternal love. 'Tis he before whom monarchs tremble and republics bow in homage.

The newspaper printer is a great traveler — not always in vestibule trains, however. Sometimes, in fact quite frequently, he travels in that class of rolling stock known to railroad men as double-deckers, with a little enthusiasm, a short pipe and a plug of tobacco for his diet. At other times he revels in the luxuries of a millionaire, and actually indulges in palace cars, champagne, Havanas, a little gold in his pocket, and even goes so far as to get a square meal. Then again, on the uppers of his shoes, he may be seen wearily measuring the miles from city to city, mother earth for his couch and the blue canopy of heaven for his mantle, happy as a clam at high tide. Yes, he may be found, alas! too often, at the punch bowl, with destruction of body, brain and soul staring him in the face — the prince of paupers, the pride of kings, the magnetic needle on the compass of empires.

The newspaper printer is a great comedian, a fair tragedian, a good emotional or melodramatic character, and his line in grand or comic opera is well up in the cast. As an orator he is emphatic, enthusiastic, sublime, and his greatest oratorical powers are brought into requisition when he takes from the copy-hook a piece of illegible manuscript. He turns it endwise, sidewise, upside down, then lays it down and ponders over it till his brain seems on fire; then, in language more emphatic than poetic, he exclaims that the cockroach that crawled over and ruined that paper must have been crazy or drunk, and in the next breath, to sooth his aching brain, he bawls out in stentorian tones, "Who'll give out a pipe, tobacco and a match: I've got the wind?"

Charitable? I should say they are. They are charitable to a fault. They will give their last dime to a brother in distress, divide their lunch or Apollinaris water. A newspaper printer was never appealed to in vain for a worthy charity — his response always coming with that heaven-born impulse that dispels for the moment the dark clouds of despair.

The newspaper printer has tribulations and trials known only to his craft. Few there are who realize the fact that he stands at the case ten to

fourteen hours daily endeavoring to make English of the mangled language of some aspirant to reportorial fame, and in that endeavor makes use of some word unknown to the vocabulary of the would-be George William Curtis, only to find his proof butchered and the air blue with eloquence from the author, and perhaps the next issue of the paper will contain a paragraph explaining that the "intelligent compositor" made us say the printers' Ben Franklin banquet was a failure, when everybody knows it was a most enjoyable success.

The newspaper printer is full of patience and long suffering, and watchfully waits for the fame and fortune which come not till the merciless earth is thrown over his lifeless clay and his spirit has flown to the farther shore; but when Gabriel blows his trump, when "30" is in on the main line, may we all have the "take" with which we have been struggling these many years well "made even," our galleys all corrected and revised, and our final proofs found to be so clean by the great proofreader above that he will say to us, "Well done, thou good and faithful servants."

The other toasts of the evening were: "The Press," by V. W. Richardson, of the staff of the *Free Press;* "The Devil," Thomas Dixon, foreman of the *Times;* "Something," William Van Buren, United States Marshal; "The Pioneer Sub," James H. Kelly, Assistant City Clerk; "The Childs-Drexel Home for Printers," Charles O. Bryce; "Pi," Charles E. Miller, of the *Times;* "The Stereotyper," George Curtis; "The Ladies," Joseph A. Labadie. The banquet, taken all in all, was a glorious success, and will long be remembered by all who participated.

For a long time rumors had been afloat of newspaper changes. These rumors have proved to be true. The *Tribune* was the paper interested. The same has been sold to Mr. Dee, of the *News*, and other gentlemen. In a late issue the *Tribune* announces that it will improve its typographical appearance. They have contracted for the first output of the Rogers Typograph. At the same time the columns will be widened to standard measurement and the general appearance made as handsome as any paper in the country.

At the regular meeting of Detroit union last Sunday the nominations of delegates and officers for the ensuing year were made. It was agreed to send two delegates to the Boston convention. The following are the nominees: Patrick O'Grady, Philip A. Loersch, William L. Bessler, James P. Murtagh, Robert Jaffray; president—Fred Martin, Frank J. C. Ellis; vice-president—George W. Duncan; recording secretary—Noble Ashley, Harry D. Lindley; financial secretary—Thomas Jeffs, Richard Lindsay, Irving Carrier; treasurer—Aaron M. Bernhardt; sergeant-at-arms—W. M. Blight, Fred Greiner, Bion Hough, W. G. Shaughnessy; executive committee—W. A. Taylor, H. Marr, J. Mason, W. H. Wagner, W. B. Tilton, W. Palmer, A. Robinson.

Capt. J. W. Hall, marine reporter on the *Journal*, died on January 31. Mr. Hall was born at Fort Erie, Ontario, opposite Buffalo, New York, in 1813. He was well known in marine circles. In 1858 he began ship broking and marine reporting at this port, and was thus engaged up to the time of his death, and for a number of years furnished the marine news for the papers at all the principal lake ports.

Among the Detroit printers in attendance at the state convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor, at Grand Rapids, are G. W. Duncan, secretary of the federation; W. A. Taylor, delegate from No. 18, and C. E. Miller, delegate from the Trades Council.

P. A. L.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING PROSPECTS PLEASANT.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, February 7, 1891.

The second month of the new year finds the printing trade and associated interests in an easy condition. The early part of February is regarded in business circles as "between seasons." Demands in numerous lines at the moment represent current consumption only. The prevailing sluggish state of trade throughout the country is therefore not unnatural. Preparations for the spring trade are progressing, and if there is no interference through unwise legislation, the present lull will doubtless be followed by renewed activity and energy in every department of trade.

The New York Typothetæ celebrated the one hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of their patron saint, Benjamin Franklin, on Saturday night, January 17. A number of prominent printers, among whom were the following, were present: William C. Martin, president of the typothetæ; Theodore L. De Vinne, Howard Lockwood, James A. Rogers, J. Thorne Harper, Martin B. Brown, J. W. Pratt, Louis D. Gallison, Edward Taylor, Homer Lee, W. W. Farmer, J. J. Little.

The banqueting room in the Hotel Brunswick was superbly decorated. Just above President Martin's chair hung an antique portrait of Franklin. The banquet was magnificent. At 9 o'clock President Martin called the gathering to order and made a bright and interesting address. In speaking of the late Richard M. Hoe, who, he said, had introduced the first cylinder press, he took pleasure in announcing that a beautiful marble statuette of the renowned printing-press builder had just been presented to the society by Peter S. Hoe.

Rev. Charles A. Meredith followed Mr. Martin. The reverend gentleman made a graceful oration, in which he said that he thought his hearers knew much more about Franklin than he did, yet he ventured to put the great printer-philosopher next to Washington in the constellation of patriotic and famous Americans. "Today," he declared, "there are just as great printers as Franklin, but we are a nation of giants, and none of them towers much above the head of his fellow man." He ended with some sharp remarks upon the avalanche of books which are burying the people alive.

Col. William J. Brown replied to the toast, "New York." Joseph Howard, Jr., made a spirited onslaught upon the pulpit, bench and press, in speaking to the toast, "Ourselves in 1891." "The Press" was Paul Dana's topic. W. H. McElroy talked about "The Editors." Brander Matthews followed on "The Author," and Isaac L. Bailey on "The Printer.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, has adopted a union label and has requested industrial bodies generally to get their printing done in union offices. The Central Labor Union has promised to comply with the request.

At a recent meeting of New York union the question of reducing the death benefit from $150 to $100 was raised and discussed at great length. The men who favored the change said that $150 was a little too much, and the payment of it was a heavy drain on the union's receipts. In December five members died and their deaths cost the union $750. It was resolved to settle the matter by a general vote in March. The committee on scale was ordered to revise the scale of prices and, in doing so, to consider the nine-hour question, typesetting machines and time work. Prices are not to be raised.

It was announced, amid cheers, that New York Typographia, No. 7, which is composed of German compositors, had a charter from the International Union, and would be known as Union No. 274 hereafter. A committee was appointed to fix up the differences between No. 6 and No. 274.

The E. W. Bliss Company, manufacturers of printing presses, Brooklyn, have compromised their difficulties with their four hundred locked-out employés, and work has been resumed. Nearly all the rules objectionable to the men have been revoked, and the company has agreed to continue the present scale of wages for five years.

New York Typographia, No. 7, celebrated on Sunday, February 1, the receipt of a charter from the International Union. It will be known as Union No. 274.

Advices received here from Bogota, United States of Colombia, bring the news of the death of Señor Francisco Torres Amaya. He was one of the best-known citizens of Bogota, and the founder of the newspaper *El Catolicismo*, a weekly religious paper, to which Archbishop Mosquera and Drs. Gutierez, Vugara, Madiado and other prominent writers contributed. He also published other newspapers, among them *El Eco de los Andes*. He edited the favorite prayer book in the republic entitled "Delicias al Pie del Altar" (pleasure at the foot of the altar). Of this prayer book eight editions have been printed in Colombia, and it has been translated into several European languages. Amaya introduced in Bogota the latest improvements in printing and lithography and made a wide reputation as a publisher and writer. The whole

republic of Colombia mourns his loss, and the press in general comment on his death.

The New York *Star*, after a long career of misfortune, during which it is said to have lost $1,500,000, has acquired a new management, a new name and a new form. It appeared February 1 as the *Daily Continent*. The unique feature of the paper is its size, which is about the same as *Harper's Weekly*, an unusual form for a daily newspaper. Under John Kelly and William Dorsheimer, and the strong financial support of C. P. Huntington, which was extended during a part of Mr. Dorsheimer's management, and since, the *Star's* career has been checkered. Perhaps the change of name, form and style will alter its luck and give it the success which it could not achieve under its astral title. Frank A. Munsey is the new proprietor. He also publishes *Munsey's Weekly*.

The sheriff has sold out the stock and fixtures of the firm of Muller & Vogel, manufacturers of printing and lithographing inks at No. 107 Beekman street, under executions aggregating $4,200. The firm claimed a capital of $30,000.

Goodman's *Clothier and Tailor* is a new trade journal, published by the Goodman Printing & Publishing Company, 294 Broadway. PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., February 4, 1891.

Trade continues good. The new democratic broom in the hands of Mayor Matthews has been employed effectively in this city during the past month—at least in its application to street cleaning.

It is "Gen." Charles H. Taylor, of the *Globe*, now, and the appointment by Governor Russell of the genial editor of Boston's great daily to a position on his staff, was an honor most worthily bestowed. "Governor" W. E. Barrett is mentioned as among the possibilities for 1892.

There is as good material for statesmen in the journalistic as in the legal profession, and who shall say that men trained in the newspaper school are not as a rule better qualified to represent the interests of the masses than those bred to the law!

The January meeting of the Suburban Press Association was well attended and interesting. Editor George M. Billings, of the Milford *Gazette*, was to have read a paper on "Heads," but gave instead a chapter on printing office and newspaper economics, which was full of practical suggestions and wise counsel. This association has always taken a lively interest in the establishment of more equitable relations between publishers and advertising agents, and in this direction perhaps more than any other has it proved a benefit to its members. In December, Messrs. Waterman & Son called attention to the seemingly arbitrary position taken by Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, regarding the cancellation of a contract for advertising in their paper, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter. At last month's meeting this committee reported as follows:

"Your committee to whom was referred the grievance of Messrs. Waterman & Son, publishers of the Athol *Chronicle*, members of this association, against Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising agents, present this statement of Waterman & Son pertaining thereto:

First, That they received from Ayer & Son an advertising proposition, calling for extra position, which they declined because the price offered was "too ridiculously low."

Second, In their reply, Ayer & Son, saying nothing about position—which was the point of difference—offered the straight card rate, which was accepted.

Third, In the absence of the business manager of the paper, the advertising matter came from Ayer & Son, accompanied by instructions "to insert at top of column, etc., in accordance with your written acceptance"; and those in charge of the office, under the phraseology of Ayer & Son's letter, thinking it the culmination of a "position" contract, commenced running it in the paper.

Fourth, On his return, some two weeks later, the business manager promptly notified Ayer & Son that the acceptance of their proposition allowed no position, and that unless advanced rates were added for position, the advertisement would be discontinued; to which notification no attention was paid by Ayer & Son, the advertisement was stopped, and bill sent. In their reply, Ayer & Son said, "We deny your right to cancel the contract." They also waived the right of position which they had assumed outside the contract in their previous letter, but did not propose payment of the month's position they had had. In another letter they explicitly denied the right of any publisher to cancel contracts, but insisted on that right for the advertising agent.

Fifth, Waterman & Son say the reason why they did not continue the advertisement after Ayer & Son had waived "position" was because there was a month of "position" rate due them, and because, also, they wished to contest the right of a publisher to cancel a contract equally with an advertising agent.

Sixth, Accepting the statement of Waterman & Son as a basis, your committee present the following for your consideration and disposal:

Resolved, That the course pursued by Messrs. Ayer & Son, advertising agents of Philadelphia, in the matter of the "John Finzer Bro's" advertising contract with Messrs. Waterman & Son, publishers of the Athol *Chronicle*, and especially their method of claiming "position," outside the acceptance of Messrs. Waterman & Son, when their "position" proposition had already been declined definitely, was unbusinesslike and unfair.

Resolved, That the silly doctrine, advanced by Ayer & Son, that the advertising agent represents the jug, and the publisher the handle, in the matter of advertising contracts—that the former can break a contract at their own sweet will and pleasure, but that the latter can have no such privilege—might have passed current in days agone, when publishers scarcely knew each other by sight, but is "played out" in this day of press associations and kindred organizations. Moreover, it is opposed to the plainest principles of equity, honor and decency, as they are supposed to obtain among fairminded men. We protest against any such dogma as inimical to the interests of publishers and lowering to the dignity of journalism, and give our emphatic, unqualified condemnation.

After a prolonged discussion the report was adopted as presented.

The annual ball of Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, at Music Hall, on the evening of January 28, was an unqualified success, for which credit is due to a most zealous committee of arrangements and the determination of members of the union to make the event eclipse the balls given in former years. Among the invited guests present were ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien, treasurer of the Franklin Typographical Society and honorary member of the union, President D. F. Barry, of the common council, Hon. Patrick McGuire, Alderman T. F. Keenan, Senator W. S. McNary, Mr. H. O. Whitcomb, Patrick Donohue, editor of the *Pilot*, master printers Frank Mudge and J. S. Cushing. Nearly two hundred couples joined in the grand march, which was led by President Thomas H. Gilman and wife. The decorations were profuse and tasteful. In a conspicuous position was the Boston *Post* banner, bearing the inscription,

"LOCKED OUT JANUARY 17."

Music was furnished by the full Germania band, Wilhelm Reitzel, conductor. The order of dances was a typographical gem. It was printed at the office of Messrs. A. T. Bliss & Co., under the supervision of Mr. Thomas A. Whalen.

On January 17, the proprietors of the Boston *Post* locked out the force of compositors employed on the paper, comprising fifty-one men and two boys. There had been no differences between employers and employed, and no other reason for the lockout was given than the disinclination of the *Post* management to abide by the rules of the union. "Fraternity" men at once took the places of the union printers, and the latter were obliged to seek employment elsewhere. The *Post* was involved in a similar trouble with its printers in 1879. On July 19, of that year, to quote from a statement made by Mr. Gilman, the present president of union No. 13, "The men quit work at 3:30 A. M., and without any intimation of the change that was to take place. When they returned at 12 o'clock to receive their pay, they found the doors locked, and were informed by the proprietors that their services were no longer required, as the business in the composing room had been let out on contract, and a new set of men employed. A sharp and bitter fight followed against the *Post*, and was continued until 1885 when the management changed and the *Post* once more came into the union."

What the outcome of the present difficulty will be time only can tell. In taking such a decisive step against the typographical organization the *Post's* proprietors doubtless counted well the cost and will not be easily moved from their position. That their experiment will result disastrously is freely predicted by members of No. 13, and the union printers will have the coöperation of

labor organizations representing all trades. Nearly half of the locked out compositors have been given employment in other offices, and those who remain idle receive assistance from the International Typographical Union, which pays $7 weekly to married men, and $5 to unmarried men, while Boston Union, No. 13, has voted to give in addition $3 to those who are married and $2 to the unmarried.

The name of Edward Bellamy is mentioned in connection with a new penny evening paper to be started in this city as an outgrowth of the *Post* trouble. No definite plans have yet taken form, but a committee is actively engaged with the matter. It is said that abundant financial support for such a venture can be obtained. If the plans materialize, it is understood that the paper will be devoted to laboring interests, and that it will be democratic in politics.

The electrotyper's union of this city has presented to master electrotypers an advanced scale of wages to go into effect on February 7. The most important change is in the pay of molders and finishers, which it is proposed to increase to $4 per day. Several conferences have been held between a committee representing the union and the employers, but up to this time no decision has been reached. The adoption of the new scale would be sensibly felt by printers, as it would necessitate an advance in the price of electrotyping.

Boston Job Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 1, gave its first ball at Odd Fellows Hall on Thursday evening, January 8, just too late for a notice in last month's letter. Unsparing effort on the part of the committee of arrangements, a large and select attendance and excellent music were the elements which combined to make the party one of the most enjoyable social events of the season. Mr. Patrick P. Taine and Miss Mary Schwenk led the grand march, and the floor was in charge of the following committee: Floor director, P. P. Taine; assistants, B. G. Quinn, W. P. Kennedy; aids, J. A. Glenn, M. F. Landers, J. J. Whelan, E. F. Eagan, W. Gaynor, R. P. Barnes, F. J. Hayes, J. T. Landers, P. F. Burns, J. W. Archibald, Henry Hickey, J. Furlong; reception committee, F. W. Crowley, chairman, W. F. Lewis, W. H. Skeene, F. Walsh and J. J. Riley. The master printers, ink and roller trade and typefounders were well represented among the invited guests. A handsome souvenir order of dances, printed by Messrs. L. Barta & Co., was much admired.

The Ryder & Dearth Company, of Providence, have recently made extensive additions to their printing plant, and secured the services of Mr. D. F. Cooley, lately with Messrs. Winship, Daniels & Co., of this city, as foreman. Mr. Cooley is a good printer and a practical manager. Success to him in his new field.

Mr. Arthur H. Caldwell has left the salesroom of Messrs. Golding & Co., where he has been employed for a number of years, to engage in the real estate business in this city. G.

THE ORIGIN OF ITALIC.

The form of roman now known as italic was originally called Aldine. The first volume printed in this character had the capitals with their stems upright, like those of the current round hand. These first editions were the works of Virgil, printed by Aldus Pius Manutius in 1512, and it is known that this celebrated printer made use of a manuscript text entirely copied by Francesco Petrarca. Thus, it is said that Manutius, desiring to pay public and reverent homage to the author of the Canzoni, appropriately wished a hanging character cut in imitation of his writing, intrusting the design and the cutting to a skilled artist, one Francesco da Bologna. But the fashion of these editions in cursive italic type lasted only a short time, having been imitated by foreign printers in a careless and illegible manner. The cursive character was at that time known both in Italy and outside of the country under the name of Aldine, but later the title of cursive was given to it from the writing of the Roman chancellery, called cursiveti seu cancellarii, a title which in Italy has superseded every other.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PRINTERIAN HINT.

BY SYDNEY T. BATES.

A poor old printer stands silent and glum,
With type well pois'd 'tween finger and thumb,
And eyes slanting up, expressive of doubt,
If the words he has set are clearly made out,
And a look on his face that tells of his scorn
Of the old-fashioned quill and ink in a horn,
And the scrawls on his copy, meant to be words,
That look like the tracks of snails or of birds.

He strains his poor eyes and rubs up his hair,
And bites his moustache, and searches with care,
But patience and learning and good-natured will
Won't turn into sense these words with a quill.
He peers up and down for the cap-letter *O*,
As a key to the noun which puzzles him so —
He spies out a letter and has it, he hopes,
When, lo! it's an *A*, as the spelling denotes!

He rubs up his glasses and starts off again
To get at the thread of the intricate train,
And a tear trickles down on the end of his nose
As he carefully quarries the words of the prose,
He's doubtful of *f*, and the *f* and the *f*,
"They're made just alike," he whispers to say;
"Writ with blue ink on the end of a quill,
By confounded dude, with his usual skill!"

He reads along further, to get at the gist,
And scans very closely each pot-hook and twist;
But he finds that the *g* is made like the *g*,
And the *r* and the *v* exactly agree;
And as to the caps, why, the *T* is an *I*,
And that *H* is an *A*, there's none will deny;
For *F* he has *T*, and sometimes an *L*,
And which one is meant he can't always tell.

He finds now an *l* that looks like a *t*,
And an *i*, undotted, which answers for *e*:
And the *u* and the *n* are always alike,
And look just as though they were made with a pike.
If he wishes for *h*, it's a very good *k*,
But these never stand very much in his way;
But the *a* and the *o*, when made just the same
Are apt to confound in a tough proper name.

You may see how complete is the printer nonplussed,
But never can feel his thorough disgust,
Nor the dread that awaits the proofreader's skill,
When the poor fellow's copy is writ with a quill.
The characters found on the tombs of Luxore
Still live in the hand of Ben; Perley Poore;
And the prophetic script on Belshazzar's wall
Is fairly outdone by Bob Ingersoll.

The Lowell and Holmes and Whittier quill
Has made the world cry and laugh at its will;
But, like gold in the mine or pearl in the shell,
It taketh much labor to quarry it well.
The words that are said about each little line
You may think are profane or truly divine:
But you never may know nor never can guess
What trouble it is to correct for the press!

O, man of great genius! think not of thyself
When wooing the muse for honor and pelf,
But strive to obtain the printer's good will
By writing quite plain, but *not* with a quill!
Think always of him who works in the night,
By the glare and the flare of the hot gas-light,
Whose days are all told while yet he is young,
And dieth unknown, while thy glory is sung!

THE following is said to be one of the simple methods of producing the peculiar effects known as chaostype. Make a piece of blotting paper damp and lay it on the inner surface of the brown paper packing used with flong, and cast in the stereo apparatus a block of the dimensions required. The hot metal coming in contact with the damp paper will cause it to spurt and fiz in extraordinary directions, with elevations and depressions as are required. If such a plate is mounted type high and printed with ink to contrast with the tone of paper, the result will be exceedingly pleasing and attractive. Care should be taken when pouring in the metal, or it may spurt out of the orifice of the casting box.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XIII.—DANIEL ADDISON DARLING.

MOST English readers, and not a few Americans who read their trade journals, will remember seeing an account of the centenary festival of Messrs. Darling & Son, limited, 1, 2, 3 Great St. Thomas Apostle and 31 Eastcheap, London, E. C. The gathering in question took place at the Criterion restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W., the chief event of the evening being the presentation by the employés of a massive silver punchbowl to



father and son as a memento of the auspicious occasion and commemorative of the cordial relationship so long existing between employers and employed.

The rise and progress of modern printing owe much to men who prefer to "blush unseen," and such a one is Mr. Darling, who was born in Aldgate as far back as May 28, 1813. He therefore deserves to rank as one of the patriarchs of the craft. Mr. Darling came into the business with an instinct of it in his veins so to speak, for his father was a printer and laid the foundation of the present extensive establishment. This gentleman—the late Mr. John Darling—was a Scotsman and emigrated from the "land o' cakes" more than a century ago. Here he threw in his lot with two other enterprising Caxtonians, and under the style and title of Darling, Newman & Co. made good headway in business. In addition to their ordinary calling of stationers and printers they added what was in those days a surprising innovation—a circulating library; and as many of the volumes placed within reach of their customers were printed by the firm, we may be certain that their plant and capacity for large orders were not limited.

This triumvirate was not, however, doomed to be of long duration, for after a short time Mr. John Darling withdrew and went into business for himself as a printer, his late partners still continuing. The results were very different, for while the former gradually forged ahead and built a solid structure, the latter "went by the board," and the "Minerva Press" for a while ceased to exist. By this time Mr. Darling had removed his increasing business to 31 Leadenhall street, where the "Minerva Press," which he resuscitated, found a new home until the pulling down of the premises in Eastcheap necessitated a change, when the building at present occupied at 31 Eastcheap was secured, and here they have remained ever since. The statue of the goddess and patron of handicrafts which adorns the portals of this house, it may here be mentioned, is of solid marble. It was at the age of fifteen that Master Addison Darling entered the house, not as an associate and assistant of his father but as the right hand and fond hope of his widowed mother. Whatever some critics may say as regards the importation of women into business circles, it is manifest that their kindly influence goes a long way toward inculcating high principles and a wholesome moral tone in the sphere in which they move. It was undoubtedly so in the case under notice, and the young learner in the new business soon found the real worth of a good mother as the head of the firm. To this careful training may be attributed the possession of those sterling qualities—the surest foundation of commercial prosperity.

In 1839 Mr. Darling took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Elizabeth Helen Foot, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Foot, of Stoke Newington, N., a lady who has lived to celebrate that happy event which falls to the lot of so few—a golden wedding. The employés of the firm in 1888 presented Mr. and Mrs. Darling with a magnificently mounted illuminated address in kindly congratulation.

Of the three sons born only one has taken an active part in the business, Mr. Charles George Darling, who, as managing director of the company into which the firm was formed in 1888, has proved himself well worthy of wearing the cloak which one day must fall from his honored parent's shoulders.

Concerning the business itself much more remains to be written than can be adequately dealt with in the space at my disposal, but a few interesting details will suffice to prove the old adage that oftentimes small beginnings have important endings.

It was in 1886 that Messrs. Darling & Son first came prominently before the trade and public as one of the fortunate few who were accepted by her majesty's stationery office to do the printing for the several departments of the state. The wisdom of accepting a comparatively small and unknown firm for this purpose created some stir at the time; the new policy, however, has proved the soundness of the judgment which prompted it, for in addition to the commodious premises which were specially built by the firm for this purpose at Great St. Thomas Apostle, affording immense facilities for prompt completion of large orders, the work turned out has had the advantage of being executed by machinery and plant of the most modern type. If proof were needed that Messrs. Darling have established a good reputation in government quarters, I might say that when the contract for printing the census papers for England and Wales was thrown into the open market for public competition Messrs. Darling again proved successful. This job, it is needless to say, is one that is eagerly bid for by all the largest houses in the trade, for in addition to being "a big line"—over 9,000,000 copies are printed—the advertising aspect of the order is not to be overlooked, seeing that every householder in the kingdom is told in bold type who it is that has had the honor of preparing the somewhat stupendous list of questions placed before them. Another feat in the matter of expeditious printing may be cited in the shape of "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," a work of 2,200 printed pages, royal 4to, mostly complicated tabular matter and involving the use of over twenty-two tons of type and more than 2,000,000 runs on the press. This Messrs. Darling finished in the short space of six weeks—a record hard to beat.

Although Mr. Darling has reached the ripe age of three score years and seven he still continues to take a keen and active interest in the business, and few who have the privilege of knowing him can feel astonished at his continued activity and assiduity, seeing that for over half a century he has worked as hard as anyone in his employ. And as he still enjoys the blessings of a strong constitution there are well-founded hopes that he may long be spared to remain at the head of affairs.

CUTS ON CYLINDERS AND PLATENS.

It matters not what line of life or work is yours, if you continue in its groove continuously for a number of years, a lot of surprises await you the moment you move out of it into another.

One-half the world knows not how the other half lives, nor how it works. This was impressed upon us the other day when we saw a pressman, who had always worked on cylinders, and was a good all-round hand at that, trying for the first time in his life to make ready a large cut on a job or platen press. He went at it willingly enough, going through the same process as that to which he was accustomed on a cylinder. To his surprise, he found the result was not the same, and after fussing about for a good while, he began to make forcible remarks, adding protests about the division of labor, and a growling declaration that he "wasn't hired to work on job presses anyhow."

Had he succeeded in getting up that cut with as clean a finish and as nice an impression as on his cylinder, nothing but smiles would have illumined his face. It was not a question of "every man to his own branch of the business," but mere irritation at his failure to do what he had thought was a very simple thing. He was a pressman, and here was a press, only not the kind of press he was used to. It was largely his own fault that at this late day in his life he did not know the slight difference between the making ready of a cut for a cylinder and that for a platen press.

Fortunately for him, some one was near to explain that difference which grows out of the dissimilar action of a cylinder and of a platen press in taking an impression: the one *distributing pressure along a straight line* of a given length, and gradually and continuously changing that pressure with an advancing motion dependent upon the speed of the revolutions of the cylinder; the other devised to produce *equal pressure at every point* of the given surface *at the same moment of time.*

He found that on the platen press the cut showed a sharp line of impression all around the outer edge, and a lack of impression in the center, and required to be helped by underlaying toward the center and a little treatment on the overlay. He was surprised to discover how the strength of the impression *seemed* to be greatest at the apparently weakest point of the platen and bed—the edges; but a very short explanation showed him his error, and he then realized the difference in the working principle of impression on the two kinds of presses; the flat impression that comes down all at once; and the rolling impression that presses along a thin line of surface at a time, but by rolling on repeats itself.—*Ex.*

IMPRESS THIS ON SUBSCRIBERS.

The greatest aid you can give your newspaper is your job printing; if you do not feel able to run an advertisement, surely you can afford to give the newspaper your cards, dodgers, billheads, letterheads and envelopes to print. The newspaper man needs it, and it helps him pay his printer for setting up the thousand and one free notices he gives you and your town; but don't go and give it to the printer or job printing office that can give you no such return—is expending neither money, time nor brains in trying to help you build up your town. The time may come when a newspaper can live simply upon the revenue from advertising and subscription, but no ordinary newspaper in any ordinary city can exist without the auxiliary support derived from job printing. Therefore, if you want a good newspaper—one that can still further help you and your city, give it your job printing.—*Huntsville Independent.*

A CERTAIN quantity of finely ground glue of best quality is soaked in a sufficient quantity of alcohol; there must be enough of the latter to always cover the glue. Let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, and stir from time to time. If the glue does not dissolve entirely, add more alcohol until the desired result is reached. Then pour the liquid glue into a bottle with a wide neck and keep it well corked. The glue may not be as strong as if it had been boiled, but it will remain liquid and retain the full force of its adhesiveness.

A PRINTER'S TALE.

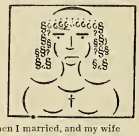
We lift the annexed capital specimens of typographical portraiture, and the verses accompanying them, from a recent issue of the German *Journal für Buchdruckerkunst.* It is seldom that such good effect is obtained by such simple means as have been used in this instance:



When I was a little lad
Lovely curly hair I had;
Rounded cheeks and all the while
Playing 'round my mouth a smile.



When my boyhood's days passed by,
Quite a masher then was I;
Flirting 'round with every "tart,"
'Till I stole away her heart.



Then I married, and my wife
Acts the queen right up to life.
All my reign is o'er, for I
Must obey when she is by.



In a choir I used to sing;
How my splendid voice would ring
Splitting people's ears, ah me!
When I touched that tenor C.



Drinking followed after song,
And the singer oft went wrong;
Then I staggered home to bed
Cursing my poor muddled head.



There she sat, with awful face,
Like a judge, to try my case;
Rating me, as if I were
Worse than any murderer.

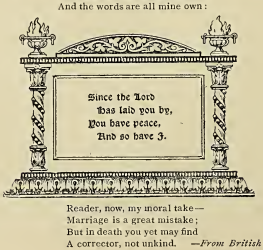


From this picture, you may see
What great grief has done for me;
Would you know the reason why
Tears are rolling from mine eye?



From this space my wife you miss!
She has gone to realms of bliss;
Gone to boss the show, I fear;
But I reign in comfort here.

On her grave I placed this stone,
And the words are all mine own:



Reader, now, my moral take—
Marriage is a great mistake;
But in death you yet may find
A corrector, not unkind. —*From British Printer.*

COLUMBIA OLD STYLE.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

18A, 36a. Long Primer (10 Point). 4.30

THE ART OF PRINTING
Interesting and Entertaining Discourses by
The Village Blacksmith
24 At the Corner Grocery Store 53

12A, 24a. Pica (12 Point). 4.35

THE NORTH POLE
Discovered by two Frenchmen
43 Balloon Voyage 25

8A. 16a. Great Primer (18 Point). 5.00

THE DRYFAST INK COMPANY
Manufacturers of Black and Colored Printing Ink
2607 North Johnson Street
San Francisco

6A, 12a. Double Pica (24 Point). 5.60

COLUMBIA OLD STYLE
The Personification of Grace, Beauty
78 Modern Design 25

4A, 8a. Double Great Primer (36 Point). 7.75

BRUSH & EASEL
Decorators
325 Carmine St. Artville

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA.

CAXTONIAN.

PATENTED.

12 A, 16 a. 10 POINT CAXTONIAN. $3.00

HAVE RISKED OUR LIFE in crossing the Atlantic to select goods that will tickle your fancy, and have suffered the horrors of sea-sickness that you may strut about in Silks and Satins

1234567890

7 A, 10 a. 18 POINT CAXTONIAN. $4.00

SLEEPLESS Nights we endured, and strange bed-fellows made, in efforts to gratify you

4 A, 6 a. 36 POINT CAXTONIAN. $7.40

YOUTHS no longer need go in Rags

18 A, 20 a. 6 POINT CAXTONIAN. $2.50

WE INVITE YOU TO EXAMINE, at our Store, an immense variety of marvels in woven goods, produced by the brain and brawn of our own and other lands. We have ransacked every corner of the earth for such novelties as will enable our townspeople to outshine in personal appearance our rivals across the Creek

SEVEN IN THE MORNING TO MIDNIGHT

LADIES will find unique dress goods

THE CAXTONIAN IS A STANDARD JOBBING FACE OF MODERN TIMES. IT IS VERY BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE IN APPEARANCE, AND IS ALSO A GOOD MONEY EARNER.

THIS SERIES SHOULD BE IN EVERY PRINTING OFFICE, AS OPPORTUNITIES ARE EVER PRESENT IN WHICH IT MAY BE USED TO MAKE THE JOB IN HAND MORE PLEASING.

11 A, 18 a. 8 POINT CAXTONIAN. $2.90

NATIONS MAY RISE AND FALL, Rulers govern and die, but while we clothe the people of this town it shall be done in a sumptuous manner, and no sacrifice will we hesitate to make in the accomplishment of the object we have set before us

MEN'S wear at very low prices now

5 A, 7 a. 24 POINT CAXTONIAN. $5.10

OUR STORE has been refitted for these occasions

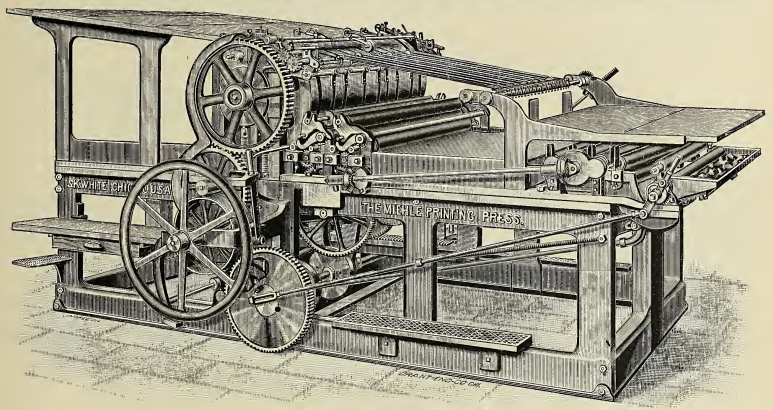
10 A, 14 a. 12 POINT CAXTONIAN. $3.55

WHEN VISITING US don't forget your pocket-books, as our ambition also points towards the accumulation of a reserve fund adequate to emergencies

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., { 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

The MIEHLE .... TWO-REVOLUTION .... BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRESS.



PATENTED. MANUFACTURED IN CHICAGO.

THE MIEHLE PRESS increases the output of flat paper pressrooms to an extent which wide-awake printers cannot ignore. The practical speed, without fear of injuring the machinery, is limited only by the capacity of expert feeders to feed—or more than 50 per cent in excess of any other two-revolution press.

By the new movement, the heavy type-bed is reversed with every degree of graduated acceleration. Springs, cushions, weights, arms, and other devices for overcoming momentum are no longer a necessity,—an air-cushion being used only as an assistance when running at the highest speed. The cumbersome and complicated machinery under the beds of all other presses of this character, is replaced by one simple and powerful new mechanical motion, invented by Robert Miehle, for effecting graduated reversions. The type-bed is out of gear with the other machinery of the press during each reversion, but in gear while printing. The gearings are relieved from the special wear, when reversing, common to all geared presses. Registering features are not destroyed by vibrations, strains and bumps. A heavier type-bed, which cannot spring in the center, is a result permitted by the great power of the Miehle reverse movement.

A number of Miehle presses are in daily operation in first-class offices in Chicago, and printers are invited to inspect and compare them with all others.

The following testimonial speaks for itself:

KITTREDGE & FRIOTT,
COLORED LABELS AND SHOW-CARDS, PRINTERS, DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING,
Nos. 52 TO 58 WEST JACKSON STREET.

MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO. CHICAGO, January 15, 1891.

GENTLEMEN:—We take pleasure in informing you, that the large Two-Revolution Miehle Printing Press purchased from you last July, has given us entire satisfaction from its first trial, and we consider it today the best two-revolution press in the market. It is well made and substantial in design, runs smoothly, and registers perfectly, and will do as good work and double the amount of any stop cylinder. Your continuous angle roller motion is in itself enough to recommend your machine, as a more perfect distribution cannot be obtained in any other way, and it saves fifty per cent in rollers in wear and tear, and keeps the ink table clean at all times. The top riders upon the vibrators, and the easy manipulation of the vibrators themselves for removing the form rollers is worthy of mention, also the ease of getting the finest adjustment of the feed guides, which does away with the usual lost motion and trouble of keeping the guides to stay in position when set. The all around conveniences and your foot-power for stopping the press at any point are commendable, and above all we like the bed motion which is PERFECTION ITSELF, as we run our 33½ x 53 Miehle as high as two thousand per hour without the least fear of injuring the machine, and the same runs smoothly and without any jarring whatever. We recommend the Miehle machine to all who wish to be abreast with the improvements of the times, as the making ready is but one-half the work of any other machine we know of.

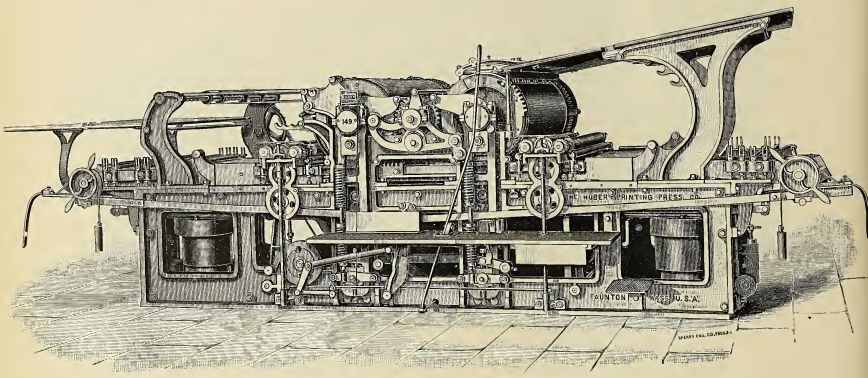
Very respectfully, KITTREDGE & FRIOTT.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS & MFG. CO., 701 Owings Building, CHICAGO.

MAIN OFFICE:

The Huber Two-Color Press.



BED, 36 x 52. FORM, 32 x 48. PAPER, 33 x 50. SPEED, 900 to 1,200 per Hour.

DOUBLE ROLLING EACH FORM ✻ SIX TRACKS ✻ FRONT DELIVERY.

THE above cut represents our Two-Color Press as now built with air springs and double rolling device, thereby charging the forms with fresh ink both ways, also the double rack pinion bed-movement, and all patented improvements fully described in our Book Press Catalogue. The following is a short description of the construction and operation of the Press:

There are two impression cylinders, which engage a separate form each during the forward stroke of the bed, as in an ordinary two-revolution press. A fountain at each end of the press supplies the separate forms with ink in usual manner. Between the impression cylinders is a transfer cylinder which takes the printed sheet from the first impression cylinder and delivers it, in absolutely perfect register, to the second impression cylinder, from which it is delivered directly to the fly, clean side next the fly-sticks.

OPERATION.—The sheet is fed to the grippers of the first cylinder in the usual manner, and after receiving the first impression is taken by the grippers of the transfer cylinder and delivered to the grippers of the second impression cylinder. About this same time another sheet is fed to the first impression cylinder, and at each forward stroke of the bed both sheets are printed with a different color. The sheet with the two printings is then delivered to the fly, the sheet with one printing transferred to the second impression cylinder, and the first cylinder supplied with a clean sheet by the feeder.

It will be seen by the above description that we have in reality *two* presses in *one*; and, while running at a comparatively slow speed, which insures perfect register and "long life" to the press, it is actually doing about twice the work of an ordinary press of the same size. Having a separate impression surface for each form, a job is "made ready" exactly the same as for an ordinary press.

The principal advantages of this style of press over all others are: *First*—Comparatively slow speed, which lengthens the "life" of the press, and at the same time produces twice the usual amount of perfect work. *Second*—As the sheet is fed automatically from the first impression surface to the second, the risk of the feeder making a mistake is reduced fifty per cent. *Third*—As the sheet is fed but once for two colors, the handling of stock is reduced fifty per cent. *Fourth*—In illustrated bookwork, the advantage of using a better quality of ink upon the cuts than upon the type; thereby producing a finer class of work at a less expense.

This press is built on the same solid and substantial plan for which all our presses are justly noted, and has all latest improvements, including six roller bearings to support bed, noiseless and positive fly, safety gripper mechanism, ball-bearing, bed-reversing teeth, and air springs that can be regulated when press is in motion at any speed.

We refer you to the following firms running Two-Color Presses: Crump Label Co., Hinds, Ketchum & Co., McLaughlin Bros., American Bank Note Co., Martin B. Brown, New York; Forbes' Litho. Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.; National Bureau Engraving and Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dickman-Jones Printing Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Twenty-eight presses running in the above offices.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

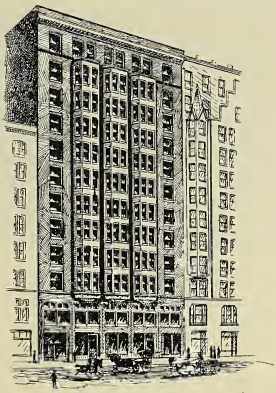
+ + + SOLE AGENTS + + +

59 Ann Street and 17 to 23 Rose Street, NEW YORK.

WESTERN BRANCH:—301 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.—H. W. THORNTON, Manager.

The
Chicago
Branch

MacKellar, Smiths &
Jordan Company



CAXTON BUILDING.

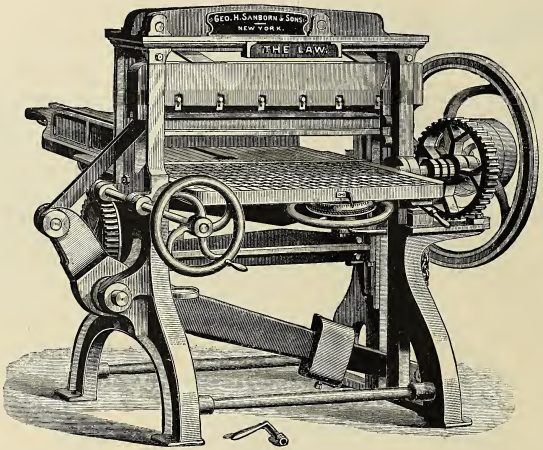
328-330
Dearborn
Street

Largest Type-Foundry
in America

Main Office and Foundry,
Philadelphia, Pa.

SANBORN'S "LAW" CUTTER

FOR HAND AND POWER.



THE CONSTRUCTION IS FAR SUPERIOR TO OTHER CUTTERS OF SIMILAR STYLE.

HAND-CLAMPING, giving positive and even clamp pressure entire width of machine.

Side-Back and Back-Split Gauges, and lines and brass rules on table. Back-Gauge moved by endless wire cable with index in front always showing exact distance of gauge from knife. Screw for moving Back-Gauge furnished instead of cable and index, if preferred.

Regular style of clamp and gauge is used, but purchasers wanting the Intersecting Clamp and Gauge can have same at a small advance in price.

The "Law" is a heavy, powerful and rapid-working cutter.

PRICES ON APPLICATION:

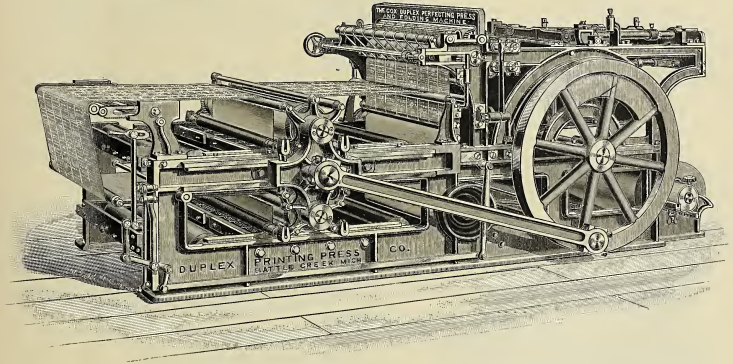
SIZES: 33, 36, 43, 46, 48, 53, 56 and 63 Inches.

GEO. H. SANBORN & SONS,

69 BEEKMAN STREET. NEW YORK.

The COX DUPLEX PERFECTING PRESS AND FOLDING MACHINE.

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (VT.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

The press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the *Herald*, where it is fully demonstrating its capacity to do all that is claimed for it.

Full information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers.

THE DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

PRINTING INKS

ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS

Lithographic, Plate, Albertype and Photogravure.

Blacks that retain their Color.

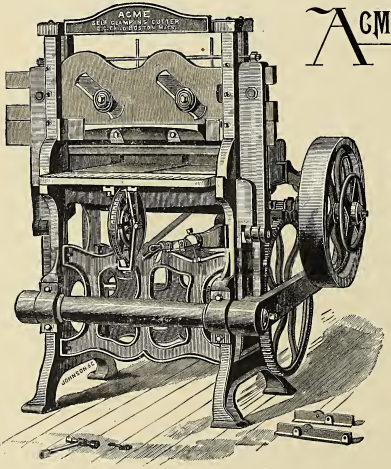
Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.

. . MANUFACTURED BY . . .

Geo. Mather's Sons,

60 John Street, New York.



STEAM AND HAND.

ACME Self-Clamping Paper Cutter.

FOR PRINTERS,
BOOK BINDERS,
BOX MAKERS, Etc.

IT is strong and powerful; runs very easy by hand or power. It is very rapid, saving half the time in trimming books and pamphlets, and does all classes of work. Made 28 and 32 inches in width.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

No. 64 Federal Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

MONTAGUE & FULLER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

345 Dearborn St., CHICAGO. 28 Reade St., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1860. INCORPORATED 1877

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE WEST.

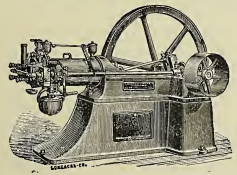
SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

Otto Gas Engine Works,

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Branch Office—151 Monroe Street, Chicago.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



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THE ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the Illinois Press Association convened in the Business Men's Association Rooms, Joliet, on Tuesday evening, February 3, at 8 o'clock, the president, E. B. Fletcher, of Morris, in the chair

After the divine blessing had been invoked on the deliberations of the association by the Rev. T. V. E. Sweet, the delegates and visitors were briefly welcomed to the city by the Hon. Thomas Kelly, mayor. His greetings were responded to by Vice-President Rees, of the Springfield *Register*, in his happiest vein. We regret lack of space prevents us from presenting both these gentlemen's remarks in full.

The following committees were then appointed :

Credentials — George Cyrus, H. Chrifield, Julius Schneider.

Resolutions — B. F. Shaw, J. J. Penny, J. K. Le Baron, M. H. Peters, R. T. Spencer.

An eloquent and able tribute to the memory of William Kennedy, late editor of the Dixon *Sun*, and an ex-president of the association, was read by Mr. J. W. Clinton, of the Polo *Press*.

On motion of L. A. McLean, an invitation was extended to visiting editorial brethren from other states to participate in the proceedings, after which the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock. After the transaction of some routine matters, the day's business session was begun by the presentation of President Fletcher's annual report, which was an exceedingly instructive and interesting document. He referred at length to the great improvement made in recent years in the Illinois country newspapers, which had been mainly accomplished through the association's efforts, and urged the importance of definite action on questions discussed at the meetings, as the association had reached the point when their action would lead to definite results. New members should be brought in, and he expressed the belief that the association could afford to send a representative to the publishers outside their ranks inviting them to come in. He also spoke in affectionate terms of the members who had died during the past year, congratulated the body on its excellent financial standing and concluded with the wish that prosperity might ever follow the association collectively and individually.

After the president's address came the report of the Committee on Plates and Patents, which was presented by its chairman, Mr. L. H. Chapin, of the Brighton *News*, which was one of the ablest and most exhaustive papers presented, for which we hope to find room in the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

"How to Illustrate a Newspaper" was the subject of an interesting paper, read by C. Gentile, of the Chicago *Eye*, which explained the various half-tone, zinc and other methods in vogue to produce good results in newspaper illustrations.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report, which was adopted, after which the convention adjourned till half past one o'clock :

B. J. Slick, Naperville *Home News* ; Vic H. Haven, Greenfield *Argus* ; Morris Emmerson, Mount Vernon *Register* ; Herm G. Weber, *News Democrat* and *Zeitung*, Belleville; N. A. Burnham, *Gazette*, Sheridan ; M. F. Walsh, *Herald*, Harvard ; William Florence, Irving Park *Democrat* ; Samuel W. Kessinger, *Monitor*, Litchfield ; W. J. Roberts, *Register*, Whitehall ; Ed. Spink, *Sangamon Valley Times*, Chandlerville ; Walter M. Givler, *Clarion*, Naperville.

The committee have other applications under consideration and ask further time to report thereon.

On reassembling the following paper on "Journalism," prepared by Mr. E. W. Stevens, president of the National Editorial Association, who was unfortunately prevented by family sickness from being present, was effectively read by Mr. Walter Williams. It will well repay perusal.

THE JOURNALIST.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,— In what will be said today the effort will be to present some of the qualifications of the true journalist. A discussion of the journalist involves a discussion of journalism. Every great journal is the product of some great journalist. The New York *Herald* is Bennett; the New York *Tribune* is Greeley ; the New York *Sun* is Dana ; the New York *World* is Pulitzer ; the Atlanta *Constitution* is Grady ; the Chicago *Tribune* is Medill ; and the Chicago *Herald* is Scott. Much as we may decry personalism in newspaper management, at last upon the person depends the paper.

Studying the qualities of these journalists and the histories of their papers, recognizing their merits and weaknesses, we may arrive at certain tangible conclusions touching the conditions of success in journalism.

I propose, therefore, to consider the journalist with reference to :

1. His equipment.
2. His power.

The primary qualification is common sense. It lies at the foundation of the whole business. If, instead of a school for journalism, as has been proposed, there could be established some metaphysical or phrenological laboratory wherein could be applied an unerring test for the detection of this great commodity of common sense, what a priceless boon would be secured to our profession. It would largely solve the problem. We are afflicted with cranks. A widespread and woeful misconception of its nature leads into journalism thousands who are wholly unfitted for its duties, and hence its history is strewn with wrecks. One man — perchance a college graduate — conceives that journalism consists chiefly in ability to write; another looks upon it as a lever to political preferment; another — the long-haired man or the short-haired woman, as the case may be — regards it as an instrument for a hobby ; another as simply a medium of money making, and another as a refuge from failure somewhere else. The truth is that no profession requires more many-sidedness, more special fitness, a wider range of qualification — in other words, more of that broad common sense which is everywhere the prerequisite of success.

No man can be a journalist who does not possess the journalistic instinct. Some one has said that God Almighty puts his finger upon a man and makes him a journalist. To an extent he does. He leaves, however, the completion of the job to the man himself. The true journalist has an intuitive perception of what the public wants. He knows what is and what is not news. The highest art of editing is in knowing what to put in a paper and what to leave out of it. A capable journalist will discover news where an incapable one never sees it, and will reject as worthless what another will emphasize. He will not view events through the media of his own tastes or prejudices. He realizes that his paper is published for all and he will give prominence to facts in exact proportion to their value. Hence a professional politician is a poor journalist, as is any man afflicted with a hobby. He who conceives that the mission of his paper is to vent personal spites, is no journalist. It is told of the late James Gordon Bennett that men who cowhided him received as fair treatment and were accorded as much credit for their meritorious acts as his personal friends. This may have been carrying journalism to an uncomfortable degree, but Bennett was a great journalist and honored his profession.

A newspaper must have equilibrium. It must exhibit constant equipoise and self-restraint. Its duty is to the public, and the public is not interested in our private feuds or selfish interests, and is quick to detect and resent them. A newspaper loses its influence the moment it becomes the vehicle of personal animosity or ambition. Nor must undue prominence be given to any department of news or editorial. The quality and quantity of each are to be largely determined by locality and circumstances, and here again is demanded the indispensable requisite of common sense.

A vast amount of the interest of the paper depends upon the incisiveness, pithiness and conciseness with which every item is prepared. Of all things it should avoid dreariness. Every paragraph, whether of news or editorial, should be well written, and in the true journalistic vein. The more racy, gossipy, or even conversational a newspaper is made the more interesting to the reader. It should keep out of beaten paths, and freshness and originality should pervade every page and every issue. One of the chief merits of every successful journalist has been that he did things differently from others.

A newspaper must not be simply a narrative. Hence the editorial must not be disregarded. It gives to the paper character and force and individuality. The journalistic instinct finds no truer expression than in its selection of subjects for editorial as well as in their methods of treatment. Editorials should be brief, "catchy," pertinent, suggestive, and upon themes which possess a direct interest to the reader. Numbers of papers, metropolitan and rural, fail dismally in their editorial department, not because they do not contain able and well written editorials, but because they select subjects of no special interest to their readers, and then treat them in a dreary and unentertaining manner. Much depends upon the phraseology of a heading. Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, who is not bad authority, declares that the people do not know a good item unless it is told to them in the heading. The caption should tell what the article is about in such a way as to attract attention. If it is a lengthy news article, either the heading or the first paragraph should indicate the contents of all that is to follow; if an editorial, it should hit the nail on the head in the first sentence, and keep on hitting it to the end.

No man is fitted to write editorials who does not mingle with men. To prepare breezy, practical articles, calculated to engage and influence popular thought, he must draw his inspiration fresh from the people. To sit up in the fifth story of a printing establishment, amid books and cobwebs, away from any contact with the world, and undertake to direct public sentiment upon the vital issues of the day is to insure an impracticable, theoretical and musty view of things that will divest any paper of editorial power. A journalist must be in close and familiar touch with the people among whom his paper circulates. For a lack of this essential sympathy, many of

our city dailies fail to exercise the influence over the masses which they should.

In his constant contact with the world, the country editor possesses a great advantage over his city brother, and hence there is every reason why his editorial work should possess a freshness and a pertinence to the live issues of the time. Driven by a multiplicity of cares, he is constantly tempted to disregard his editorial duties. They constitute, however, a most important department of his profession, and he can not afford to neglect them.

Editorial work is in fact the highest and truest mission of the newspaper. The purpose of journalism is not simply the collation of news and the publishing of advertisements. Its real object is to mold public sentiment, and a blank editorial page makes a newspaper almost as meaningless as a man without a brain.

Common sense also implies business sense. No journalist can be truly successful who has not business ideas. Even though he never enter the counting room he is not fitted to write upon the great economic questions which engage public attention unless he bas some practical knowledge of affairs himself. Mr. Greeley perhaps stands as the only great American journalist who was not also a business man, but he understood its value well enough to associate with himself one who supplied this necessary element of management. Upon the financial prosperity of a newspaper depends all of its prosperity, and likewise its independence and influence. A judicious expenditure of money, correct methods of bookkeeping, by which there can at all times be a knowledge of receipts and expenses, a constant pushing of circulation and advertising, securing good rates for work and getting paid for it—in other words sagacious business management—calls for very high-best qualities and is indispensable to success. No other vocation depends more upon energy, vigilance and judgment. It does not grow by accident. Its possibilities of development are almost illimitable. A successful newspaper manager will be fertile in expedients for securing patronage and will realize that ceaseless resource and originality are the price of prosperity. The phenomenal success of Robert Bonner stands as lasting proof of the value of advertising as a means of increasing circulation, and the result of the plan lately adopted by the Chicago newspapers ought to be convincing evidence that it is far more profitable to deal directly with advertisers than through any mediary or agency whatever.

I believe that the day is near at hand when every press association in this land will have its own agent, as the State of California has today, to not only contract for all the advertising the newspapers cannot secure themselves, but also to purchase all the material of every kind for its members at rates far below that paid today. The system of coöperation is growing among newspapers as never before. The metropolitan papers have already made rapid strides toward it, both in local organization and through the American Publishers' Association, which, by the way, is doing a great work for the newspapers of the country, and the rural press is approaching it with a steadiness that promises early attainment.

But the true journalist realizes that permanent success depends not so much upon soliciting the public for its patronage, as upon furnishing it with a newspaper that it cannot do without. When a paper has so far met demand as to make itself indispensable, it has been planted upon a footing that is impregnable. This it is within the power of any journal to do, and the striking success of such papers as the New York *World*, the Chicago *Herald* and the Boston *Globe* demonstrates that it may be done without years or even months of waiting. The public are not slow to appreciate a good thing when they see it.

The conditions are simple. First find an auspicious field, and then give the public a first-class article. The first condition is that it be attractive typographically and that it be well printed. If there is one criticism which may apply to the journals of this country, daily and weekly, it is the neglect of this most essential feature. The appearance of a paper will do almost as much to attract favor as the matter that is put in it. The eliminating of disfiguring cuts and ancient black type, and the adoption of the most modern letters and styles, combined with good presswork and handsome paper produce an effect that is sure to return more than all it costs. The make-up of a paper with a view to harmony and symmetry adds immeasurably to its attractiveness. Papers might be named not a thousand miles away which constantly neutralize undoubted merits in their editorial and news service by having their matter thrown together in a slovenly way and then printed correspondingly. The mechanical appearance must not be neglected.

But a first-class paper is impossible apart from first-class management. No paper has ever attained success which employed inferior men in its editorial or reportorial departments. It is a false economy which stints in either. While the editorial management should be vigorous and competent, an efficient news service is no less important. Nowhere is enterprise, intelligence, faithfulness or the journalistic instinct more essential than in the reporter. There is as much necessity for good writing and sound judgment at the reporter's table as in the sanctum. The man who can make an intelligent synopsis of a speech, who can describe an event in such manner as to vividly set forth its salient features, or who has a real "nose for news," possesses rare ability and should be well paid.

The newspaper of the future will be in many respects a reaction from the newspaper of today. Where the present journal contains columns it will have paragraphs. It will print the news—not the rubbish. It will be comprehensive as well as concise. It will be the daily world in a nutshell. It will be the antithesis of dreariness, and it will be a paper for the busy man which he can read at breakfast and go to his work informed. The people are fast wearying of wading through acres of stuff to get nuggets of news. The papers today which most nearly approach this ideal are the most widely read, and they employ, as such papers must necessarily employ, the best talent at whatever cost.

The model country paper, in fact, now more nearly meets the popular demand than any other, because it is a condensed reflex of the world's news and thought, and this leads to the thought that the best school for the journalist today is in the country printing office. For a thorough knowledge of business and detail, for an understanding of men and things, a versatility in the profession and for thrift and resource, experience is there acquired and opportunities afforded as nowhere else. Yea, more. It requires a wider range of qualification, more energy and journalistic capacity to successfully conduct a weekly newspaper in a rural town than it does to manage an established daily in a city. Most of the great journalists of our country came from country newspapers, and will acknowledge that they owe their success largely to the experience there acquired.

But the journalist must realize that something more than natural and acquired qualification for the technical duties of his profession is essential. Given the brain—for which he may devoutly thank God—he must know how to use it. A disciplined mind is as essential to the editor as to the lawyer, or the doctor, or college professor. The power to think consecutively and methodically is extremely important, and while it is greatly developed by exercise it is also much aided by study. An evil which, owing to the fragmentary and varied nature of his work, every journalist has to combat, is the loss of concentrativeness. The only remedy is close application to a uniform line of reading. A knowledge of general literature, of history, of the theory of government, and most of all of the structure and principles of the English language is of the high indispensable. Such culture enriches style, gives readiness and force to expression, facilitates editorial thought and affords piquancy and point in paragraphing. The necessity which is constantly upon an editor to write at once and intelligently upon an endless variety of subjects, and to rapidly gather and condense news from numberless sources renders his adequacy to the task possible only when he possesses a liberal culture.

The true journalist appreciates the dignity of his calling, and, whether he conducts a large daily or a small weekly, will not belittle it by reference to his poverty or efforts to impress the public with the idea that his profession is contempible. If this is his only way of being witty he had better remain solemn. No quality is more important in journalism than humor, provided it *is* humor. It certainly is not when it is used to degrade a profession than which there is none more dignified or honorable.

The editor should be in love with his business. Next to his religion and his wife and children, it should absorb his entire thought and effort. Do not let them make you school director, or town councilman, or send you to the legislature. These but interfere with your work, cripple your influence and put you where you may be the target for your enemies. Most of all do not look upon your profession as a stepping stone to something else. Be an editor until you are an angel—which you will be if you are the right kind of editor.

Of course, now and then an editor's merits become so conspicuous that the public will lay violent hands upon him and send him to congress, or make him master in chancery, or put him in the service of the supreme court, or in the state senate, or some other position demanding extraordinary virtues, and he perhaps yields upon the patriotic principle which was the rule of action of the late Senator David Davis, of your state—that a public trust was neither to be sought nor declined by an American citizen; but as far as possible let us rescue our brethren from such fates, and, as speedily as we can, win them back to a profession which they so signally adorn and where their opportunities for usefulness are so much more exalted.

Journalism is a profession—just as much as is law, or medicine, or theology. But in the fact that it is not sufficiently thus regarded, either by the public or its devotees, lies one of the chief obstacles to its power. The public is the editor's client, and his fealty to it should be as loyal and as untrammeled as though he were a lawyer retained to defend it. The editor and the individual are two persons. James Parton, I believe it is, who has said that "the individual is a man speaking to men, but the editor is Providence speaking to men." While this may be placing the average journalist somewhat higher than he deserves, there is an element of truth in it. The editor who is unfaithful to the public is as guilty as the lawyer who is unfaithful to his client. Hence it is bad policy for an editor to sustain confidential relations with too many people, and it is simply fatal for him to be under such obligations financial or otherwise as to embarrass or restrain him when duty requires him to tell the truth. Therefore, we repeat, the extreme importance of him being financially independent and absolutely free from all personal or political complications. While he should seek to be respected and esteemed by all men, he should not let them slap him on the shoulder. The strength which will flow to him out of respect for his integrity and honesty as a journalist will be far more substantial than that which he can possibly gather by simply being a clever fellow. The public admire and will sustain an editor who stands for the right at all times irrespective of personal considerations. To maintain professional individuality and dignity is more difficult in the country than the city editor, but it is possible as well as profitable in both.

Mr. George William Curtis has well said that no man can attain success as a journalist who has not a clean character. However much truth he may tell, however brave, capable and faithful in his work, if he is vulnerable to the criticisms which he applies to others he will be shorn of his power. He is a standing discredit to his own statement! Strive as much as he may to conceal his personality, the public will discover it and will weigh his

utterances by the standard of his character. While it may be possible here and there men have achived temporary success in journalism in spite of their unclean characters, they are the exception to the rule, and it may be claimed without fear of contradiction that no purer or more incorruptible class of workers adorn the history of our country than those who have won distinction in journalism.

The editor stands in the calcium light of constant criticism. His every weakness and foible are perpetually under public inspection, and are the themes for unlimited exaggeration and perversion. His life and labor are an unceasing invitation to the slanderer. In his mission of exposing iniquity he must provoke bitter and relentless hatred, and the only resource of scoundrels when convicted by a newspaper is to turn the shafts of their malice upon the editor. Let his character be invulnerable and they will fall harmless at his feet. He is thrice armed, and thus armed he may be utterly indifferent to assault.

The first great duty of the journalist is to tell the truth — tell it in his editorials, tell it in his news columns, tell it at all times and under all circumstances; not in malice or in bitterness or indiscretion, but in firmness and kindness and as the occasion may require. If a public official is recreant or unfit, tell it. If he is a member of your own party, still tell it, and in a louder tone. If a candidate is a scoundrel, tell it; if of your own party, still tell it. If any public character is a humbug, tell it. If a lecture or an entertainment was a fraud, tell it. Always tell the truth. But be sure that it is the truth. The editor who recklessly and indiscriminately assails men and things from motives of selfishness or malice is both a coward and a criminal. He deserves the execration of every honest man. It is not necessary always to tell all the truth. As to how much, judgment and a correct sense of justice must determine. An indiscreet editor will publish many things true in themselves which, however, should not appear in his columns. But nowhere does the newspaper so fulfill its mission or serve the public as in telling the truth wisely, and without fear or favor.

Do not tell more than the truth. If a lawyer made a fair address before the jury say so, but do not canonize it as the most thrillingly eloquent effort ever heard in the Bungtown court house. If a fair maiden of average face and figure has just returned from college and upon a certain occasion has made her début into that realm of snobdom -commonly called fashionable life, do not her the cruelty of announcing that the beautiful and accomplished Miss So-and-so won all hearts by her brilliant and charming manner. Divest your fellow townsmen of all military and civil titles except such as belong to them; and if an esteemed member of the Farmers' Alliance is suddenly seized with statesmanship do not, in advocating him for congress, endeavor to impress the public that when he shall have taken his seat the country will receive an electric shock every time he arises to address the speaker. The Almighty did not create editors to lie for people, and the public resents snobbery in a newspaper as much as it does in a man. Tell the truth in your news columns. Extravagant puffing is extremely annoying to the public, and the worst sort of cruelty to the victims puffed. A delicate but truthful compliment is far more valuable, and is unobjectionable; and a newspaper may and should seek frequent occasions for kindly reference and temperate and deserved praise. The public loves a paper that tells the truth, and cordially despises one that does not.

The crowning element of a journalist's equipment is his courage — not the courage of the revolver and the Bowie knife, not the courage which fills his columns with villification of his neighbor across the way; but moral courage, which suffers as well as strikes, which attacks wrong as readily in opposition as in obedience to public sentiment — courage which will endure contumely and persecution for the right as cheerfully as it will lead a sympathetic crusade in its behalf. The true ournalist has but one standard by which to be guided, and that is the truth. He recognizes that he is the molder of opinion, that the public is nearly as often wrong as right, and that it is his duty to lead, not follow. He will sacrifice personal interests and friendships and, if necessary, life itself before he will compromise with evil, or be the instrument of corruption or wrong. Thank God that we have men who possess this courage and who are an honor alike to journalism and civilization.

Such, in my view, gentlenen, are the elements which constitute the true journalist. Thus equipped with common sense, the journalistic instinct, knowledge, business sense, a clean character, truthfulness and courage he stands as the highest exponent of intelligence and influence and the greatest of all protectors of public and private virtue, of personal and civil freedom. And he is no imaginative character. He may be found from one end of this country to the other — as often, yea, if not oftener in the control of the humble and modest weekly as at the head of the great city daily. And let me add that the exhibition of these characteristics is even more significant and at greater cost in the manager of the country journal, living as he does in closer contact and in greater dependence upon the public, limited in means and hence more environed by temptation, than they can be in the metropolitan editor who is remote from and independent of these impediments. The journalist who is a dishonor to his profession is the exception and not the rule.

Realizing as we must the grave responsibilities committed to our hands, we should strive to reach that standard of excellence which will secure the highest possible measure of efficiency and influence. The newspaper is today the greatest guide to the world's thought, and it is multiplying its forces and increasing its power with a rapidity that is bewildering. In this march of progress, in this approach to higher ideals, let every journalist, however humble he may be, feel that he is a constituent part. An eminent citizen of our country, a distinguished lawyer and senator of New York, has but recently said that in his judgment the greatest profession, present and prospective, is that of journalism. In versatility, in responsibility, in opportunity, and at no distant day in its rewards it will stand supreme. Let us then strive to elevate, strengthen, purify and adorn it.

In this great State of Illinois, with its 1,500 newspapers, and its nearly 4,000,000 population, justly celebrated for its natural resources, its commercial energy and its patriotic traditions — a state which has given to civilization Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, and to the varied vocations, and conspicuously to journalism, so many bright and shining lights; within whose borders stands the future, if not the present, great city of America — may our profession receive an impetus and a development worthy of such congenial and splendid surroundings. And to do this I know of no better agency than that system of professional coöperation and fraternal sympathy so expressively illustrated in this representative State Press Association which I wish now to thank for the honor they have paid me, and whose patience I will now relieve.

Mr. Stevens' address was followed by an interesting paper by Mrs. J. J. Penny, of Pinckneyville, on "Country Editors' Wives," which we hope to present in full at an early date. It was well received, and concluded with the lines:

Oh, who would change this sweet content,
This simple and trusting life,
For that of a queen of royal birth?
For the happiest woman on all the earth
Is the country editor's wife.

After the reading of a paper by Mr. S. F. Greenleaf, of the Savanna *Journal*, on "How Much it Ought to Cost to Produce an Average Paper of One Thousand Circulation," the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At 9 o'clock the association met in regular session to attend to business, and at 9:30 adjourned to the court house, and while there, a photograph of the group was taken at the request of A. C. Cameron, of THE INLAND PRINTER, for publication in that journal. Returning to the hall at 10 o'clock, the general programme was taken up.

Messrs. Cyrus, Clinton and Anderson were appointed by the chair as a committee to select delegates to the annual meeting of the National Press Association.

Mr. Snively, of the Legislative Committee, made his report, which was adopted, and that gentleman was continued as chairman of the same for the ensuing year.

The secretary reported that it had been decided not to have an excursion immediately after this meeting, but it was suggested that one be had later, and for that purpose correspondence had been had with the various railroads, and it had been ascertained that the Illinois Central would take the association from Chicago to New Orleans on account of advertising, but some of the southern roads would not do as much. The secretary then read the correspondence he had with the various roads and associations of the South. The matter of an excursion was finally left to a committee of five, with full power to arrange for an excursion to Florida and Cuba.

Mr. J. J. Penny extended an invitation to the members of the Press Association to attend the annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Press Association in May.

After a somewhat protracted debate on two or three proposed amendments to the constitution, on the change of membership initiation and dues, and the changing of the date for holding the annual sessions, the convention adjourned till 1 o'clock.

On re-assembling, Mrs. P. F. Warner, of the Havana *Republican*, read an instructive essay on "The Press as a Moral Agent," which was followed by the recommendation of the Committee on Job Printing, consisting of Messrs. Clinton, McLean and Jones, that the members of the association be requested to collect during the coming year all available specimens for distribution and exchange among the delegates to the meeting of 1892. Adopted.

An able, apropos and interesting paper on "Postal Rates for Newspapers" was then read by C. D. Tufts, of the Centralia *Democrat*.

On motion, the secretary was requested to forwarded a copy of the same to the postmaster general.

The association next proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing, year with the following result: President, Thomas

Rees, Springfield; first vice-president, W. W. Lowis, Lena; second vice-president, John Warner, Hoopeston; third vice-president, R. T. Spencer, Illiopolis; secretary, J. M. Page, Jerseyville; treasurer, George M. Tatham, Greenville.

The committee on representatives to the National Editorial Association at St. Paul presented the following names of delegates, which report was concurred in:

At Large—E. B. Fletcher, Morris; E. A. Snively, Springfield.

Alternates—A. C. Cameron, Chicago; Horace Chrifield, Atlanta.

Delegates—J. H. Barton, Carbondale; J. J. Penny, Pinckneyville; Morris Emmerson, Mount Vernon; Thomas H. Stokes, Lincoln; M. W. Matthews, Urbana; W. W. Lowis, Lena; J. C. Bundy, Chicago; A. G. Hawley, Lockport; C. J. Lumpkins, Carlinville; E. D. Conley, Joliet; Charles Bent, Morrison.

Alternates—Charles Baschenstein, Edwardsville; J. B. Parkinson, Savanna; Julius Schneider, Joliet; George W. Cyrus, Camp Point; F. G. Turner, Pittsfield; Perry Hughes, Clinton; E. M. Johnston, Mount Morris; George Burt, Henry; B. F. Shaw, Dixon; R. D. Parker, Gray's Lake.

After this action, the twenty-sixth annual convention adjourned sine die.

COMMENTS.

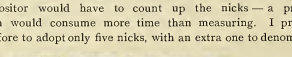
We regret that lack of space compels us to simply refer in the present issue to the many courtesies extended by the citizens of Joliet to the members of the association. The visit to the penitentiary and steel works and entertainments thereat will long be remembered; also, to the club house, which would be a credit to a much larger city; the ride over the belt line, and last but not least, the banquet, are all deserving of special notice, and will, in due season, receive it at our hands. We also hope to be able to present in the March number a page plate of the delegates, as also portraits and sketches of the officers-elect.

A pleasing episode of Thursday afternoon's proceedings was the presentation of a handsome gold hunting-case watch to the retiring president, E. B. Fletcher, by Owen Scott, of Bloomington, on behalf of the excursionists who enjoyed the trip to Mexico under the auspices of the association in 1890. The honor was worthily bestowed, and was duly appreciated both by the recipient and the convention at large.

HOW TO MARK BRASS RULE.

What compositor is there who has not found the present system of stamping brass rules with the number of pica ems each measure to be a most unsatisfactory method?

The system which I now wish to bring to the notice of printers is one which depends upon nicking the rules at the ends so that each rule is known at a glance; and, secondly, the nicks are already used to distinguish case rules, that is to say those rules which are cut to standard lengths (pica ems and ens), from short lengths of odd sizes cut for special purposes. Now it would be not only impracticable but absolutely useless to introduce a large number of nicks, as first of all, they could not be put on for want of space; and secondly, if they could the compositor would have to count up the nicks—a process which would consume more time than measuring. I propose therefore to adopt only five nicks, with an extra one to denominate

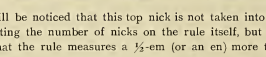


1 em. 2 ems. 3 ems. 4 ems. 5 ems.

the half-em when it occurs. Commencing therefore with pieces 1-em long, we should have the five nicks, each denominating by their number pieces from 1 to 5 ems, but beyond this number we should simply begin over again, 6-ems being represented by one nick, 7-ems by two nicks, and so on. Now, although this may appear rather confusing at first, a moment's consideration will dispel that idea, because a piece of rule marked with say one nick, must always represent a number which ends with a 1 or a 6, that is to say 1 with 5 added = 6; one with two nicks would represent a number ending with either a 2 or a 7, that is 2 with 5 added = 7; three nicks represent either a 3 or an 8, that is 3 with 5 added = 8; similarly four nicks represent either 4 or 4 + 5 = 9; and five nicks a number ending in either 5 or 5 + 5 = 10, that is a cipher.

If now this is thoroughly understood, it will be seen that a piece nicked with say three nicks must be either 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33, 38, 43, 48, etc. (each ending with either a 3 or an 8); similarly a piece marked with five nicks must be either 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, etc. (ending with either a 5 or a 0): which of these numbers it is can be told by the eye.

The half-ems are distinguished by an extra nick run in close to the face, and at a distance from the others, but following the same system, thus:



1½ em. 2½ ems. 3½ ems. 4½ ems.

It will be noticed that this top nick is not taken into account in counting the number of nicks on the rule itself, but denominates that the rule measures a ½-em (or an en) more than the nicks show.

This system would not be more costly than numbering, as it would be easily done with a special machine on the principle of a rule cutter, with movable nicking pieces, so that it might be set for one or more nicks as required, and the whole cut at one operation. The great advantage of the system is that a man can tell the length of a rule at a glance, if lying on the stone.—*British Printer.*

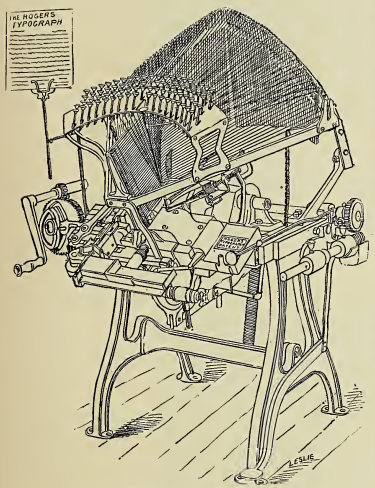
QUICK WORK ON DAILIES.

"It has been a subject of wonder to me," said a retired newspaper compositor, "how the numerous advertisements in a morning newspaper these days are set up so tastily and in so brief a time. While standing in the counting room of the *Republic* a few minutes one evening last week there came fifteen or twenty persons with copy for advertisements to appear in the next day's paper, some to occupy a page, others a half page, and so down to fifty lines double column. The copy was mostly written on large sheets of manila paper, in some instances making quite a bundle for each advertisement. I fancied that the printer, to put in type the manuscript that came while I was waiting, to say nothing of what had already been received or came afterward, would have to run the matter together like a trustee's sale, with a line of big type at the top and bottom to make the required space. I was surprised next morning to see all the new advertisements properly classified, artistically arranged, and the feature of each displayed so as to catch the eye at once. When I was at the business a merchant or business man wanting an advertisement to occupy more than a column in width was required to furnish copy several days in advance of publication."—*St. Louis Republic.*

A. J. JOHNSTON, of Sacramento, California, an honorary member of Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46, has been appointed by Governor Markham, superintendent of state printing. Mr. Johnston has made the following appointments: General foreman, O. B. Turrell; assistant foreman, J. L. Robinette; proofreader, W. F. Preston; assistant proofreader, N. B. Sanborn; foreman of jobroom, A. E. Hornlein; foreman pressroom, John Simpson; assistant, A. J. Galligan; foreman of bindery, D. W. Hicks; assistant, J. O. Funston; electrotyper, L. W. Matthias.

THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH.

Among the many typesetting machines which have recently been brought to the attention of the printing trade, none have attracted more attention than the Rogers Typograph, illustrations of which are herewith presented. This machine has what is well known in all English-speaking countries as the Remington keyboard. The operator touches the key for the required character, the proper matrix is released and slides down an inclined wire guide until it reaches its position opposite the casting box. When the line is filled by touching letter keys and space keys, exactly as in the Remington typewriter, a pressure of the foot justifies and spaces the lines by rotating all the spaces, which are compensating twin disks, until the matrix line is just full. The line is cast by the machine itself, and the frame which carries the matrices is tilted

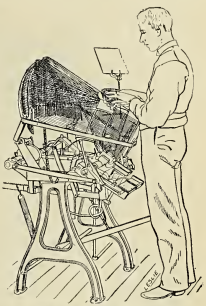


THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH.

back by about the same motion as is used in the Remington typewriter to raise the carriage to inspect the work. The frame is dropped as the Remington carriage is dropped, and another line is set. The matrices are suspended on wires attached to a frame, and are released one at a time by touching the proper keys; but no matrix ever leaves its guide. The operations of justifying, aligning, casting, releasing and depositing the type-line on the galley take about five seconds in the foot-power machine, but if the machine is driven by belt, carrying about one-eighth horse-power, three seconds suffice, during which time the operator is "getting his line" from the copy, so that the working of the machine is practically continuous. The spacing may be by the spacing disks alone, the thinnest portions of which are thinner than a three-to-em space, so that closer justification can be obtained than by any other method; or ordinary three-to-em spaces may be interspersed by the machine if desired.

The melting-pot will hold and keep melted about thirty pounds of metal, requiring about eight cubic feet of gas, costing a cent an hour, or an amount of gasoline costing even less. The operation by foot-power is not fatiguing, and the speed only about ten per cent less than where power is used.

The speed of the machine is limited only by that of the operator, as is proved by the fact that from memorized matter over 7,000 ems of minion an hour have been set, in 16-pica em measure. On the same machine which did this C. W. Thullen has set from copy 4,700 ems of minion an hour; and on the same machine, also, A. V. Phister, of Typographical Union No. 18, of Detroit, set up, after a week's steady practice, 3,000 ems an hour, with less than half a dozen errors per 3,000 ems.

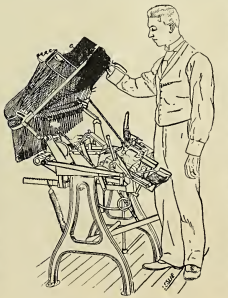


ASSEMBLING THE MATRICES.
(in effect setting the type.)

The length of line and the body of the type bar may be altered in twenty minutes, and the machines converted in that time from minion to nonpareil, or to any other face for which matrices and casting boxes have been provided. The machine, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, takes up only 4 by 4 feet on the floor, and stands about 4 feet 6 inches high over all; its weight being but 450 pounds. Its running makes less noise than that of a Remington or caligraph typewriter.

It is also claimed that the advantages which this machine will work to publishers, to compositors, and to the public at large, are almost incalculable. The publisher, by its use, will be enabled to give his paper a new dress each day, as it is cheaper to have extra sets of matrices than to carry extra fonts of type. It is possible to obtain any unexpected million ems of composition without having to wait for type, and to lock up any quantity without losing interest on expensive type, and with ability to put the whole affair in the melting-pot when desired, thus closing the interest account for the typemetal.

There is no book composition so large that the user of these machines cannot accept it. Publishers of directories may keep the matter standing any length of time at but nominal cost, and alter any one address line in it at any time. Mailing lists, regular or temporary, of any desired length, may be kept standing as long as desired, with but trifling outlay.



RELEASING THE MATRICES.
(in effect distributing the type.)

Thousands of small towns which have not been able to support even a weekly newspaper can now boldly enter upon the support of a daily, without risk to the publisher. This feature alone will cause an increase in the amount of composition done, far in excess of the increased amount over what every compositor can do by hand; thus paying employment will be found for everyone capable of running the machine. Compositors and proofreaders will also find the machine work beneficial to their eyesight, particularly where the type

face is small, and in German offices. The public will profit by the ability to have more local papers, to make the present local press local in fact as well as in name, and by being able to print more "locals"; and by the mere fact of every paper using this machine having a new dress every day, the good accruing to the public eyesight will be no small one.

The machines are put out at a uniform rental of $1 per day for each working day, or $300 per year for weekly papers, for which price the company agrees to keep them in repair. The company has taken unusual care in the matter of patents, and will assume at its own expense all suits that may be brought for any alleged infringement.

THE PHOTO-ENGRAVER'S ASSISTANT.

The "assistant" to be described in this article is not the ordinary, every-day helper whom the artist in photo-engraving employs to aid him in his work, but a new and useful electric invention, recently patented, that promises to very materially lighten the labors of the workman in producing process engravings. THE INLAND PRINTER endeavors to present everything new in printing and engraving, and in mentioning this appliance feels that it is doing a good work in disseminating knowledge for those interested in this branch of the business.



FIG. 1.

Engraving by the various chemical processes has increased to such an extent within the last few years that improved methods and devices for the production of process plates have been found necessary, to enable houses that desire to be in the front rank to keep up with their orders and to produce the most perfect results. One of the most important of these improvements is the device shown in the accompanying illustrations, which has lately been improved and patented by Mr. William A. Blomgren, of the Blomgren & Lindholm Company, 359 Dearborn street, Chicago, for the correct timing of the various sensitive films used in photo process work. Mr. Blomgren, during several years of experimenting in process photography, devised an electrical apparatus (shown in Fig. 1) for exposing or timing negatives in the camera, and for printing the sensitized gelatine and zinc films, thus leaving him free to attend to other duties without fear of neglecting or overexposing the plates. So satisfactory has been the service of this invention, that he has manufactured and placed upon the market several of them. The device, in brief, consists of a powerful double spring eight-day movement having a special form of dial with sixty points traced or cut thereon, around which revolves a hand in unison with the movement of the apparatus. This hand, having completed the circuit, springs back to the starting point, and is ready for the next exposure. The second hand or indicator (shown in cut as pointing to figure 15), and insulated from the other, has a handle by which it can be moved to the desired point at the will of the operator. This indicator is close to the dial, and both hands have platinum points that make a rubbing contact while the large or minute hand passes the indicator. From the indicator a wire passes to the battery, consisting of two Burnley cells, which is connected with the vibrating bell in the dome of the instrument. From the bell a wire connects with the minute hand. When an exposure is to be limited to six or six and a half minutes, the indicator is moved around to the number six or six and a half. The lever at the right, on being pulled down, starts the minute hand, which revolves until it reaches the indicator. The platinum points then close the circuit, causing the bell to ring while rubbing past, and notifying the operator to change the plate.

A further improvement of especial value is a small coil and armature placed on the inner surface of the camera (Fig. 2) back of the lens and connected in the circuit with the bell and instrument. When the circuit is open the shutter or blind is slightly supported by the armature of the coil, and is released and allowed to fall on the closing of the circuit, thereby preventing further exposure, and allowing the operator to continue any special work he may have in hand at the time, and which he may be unable to lay aside at that particular moment. The instruments are accurately made, and present an attractive appearance, besides being so very useful for the work intended. This brief description does not fully explain the advantages of this patent, but enough has been said to show the value of it. Mr. Blomgren will gladly show the apparatus in operation to all callers at his place of business.



FIG. 2.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ACROSTIC.

BY A. H. M.

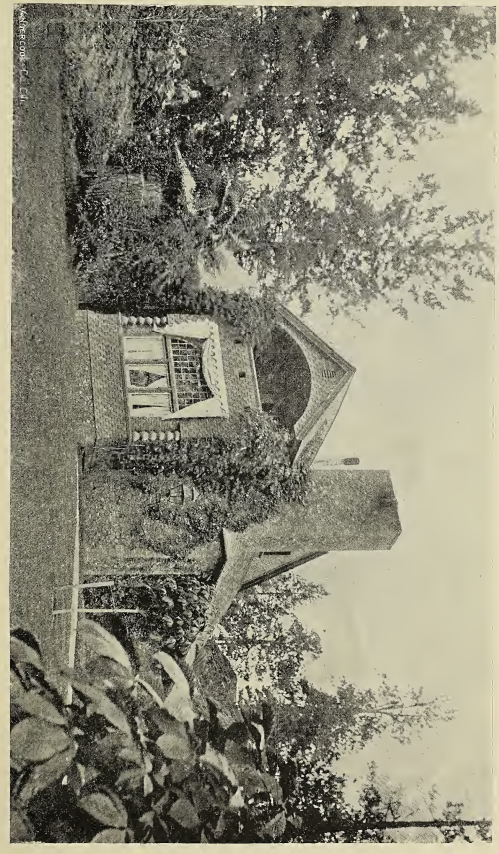
The days of youth are past for him,
His hands their cunning skill have lost;
Each day that passes brings him nearer yet
Poverty's grim gripe—and he must make
Room for the younger—Bitter thought:
Is this the goal his years of toil have won?—
Neglected, old, half-blind and poor.
Time was when high in hope and favor
Eulogiums were his—and he was courted.
Repellant now the looks—his presence shunned
Since all he strove for has but come to naught.
Hope he has yet! His firmament
One planet bright contains, that banishes
Mists from the portal of his aged ease—
Eureka! here at last his rest on earth he sees!

WORLD'S FAIR DEPARTMENTS.

The departments of the World's Fair, as officially announced, are as follows:

A. Agriculture, food products, farming machinery and appliances.
B. Viticulture, horticulture and floriculture.
C. Live stock, domestic and wild animals.
D. Fish, fish products and apparatus of fishing.
E. Mines, mining and metallurgy.
F. Machinery.
G. Transportation exhibits, railways, vessels, vehicles.
H. Manufactures.
J. Electricity and electrical appliances.
K. Fine arts, pictorial, plastic and decorative.
L. Liberal arts, education, engineering, public works, architecture, music and the drama.
M. Ethnology, archæology, progress of labor and invention, isolated and collective exhibits.
N. Forestry and forest products.
O. Publicity and promotion.
P. Foreign affairs.

A LUDICROUS effect is sometimes produced by the intermingling of the matter belonging to different paragraphs. In a Lancashire evening paper this curious obituary notice was inserted not long since: "A large cast-iron wheel, revolving nine hundred times a minute, exploded in the city lately, after a long and painful illness. Deceased was a prominent member of the local temperance association."



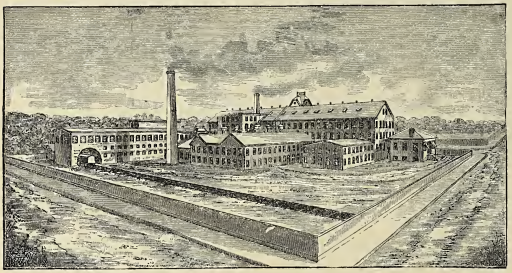
VILLA AT SPOKANE FALLS, WASHINGTON.

Specimen of halftone engraving, from photograph, by VANDERCOOK & Co., engravers, 407-415 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE PAPER MILLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. VIII — VALLEY PAPER COMPANY, HOLYOKE.

Without question, the city of Holyoke, Massachusetts, is the largest paper producing town in the United States if not in the world. A person could stop there two or three weeks, and scarcely be able to visit all the mills and look them over thoroughly. The quantity of paper daily shipped from Holyoke is enormous, and there is hardly a town of any importance anywhere in the country that does not receive and use paper made by some mill there. Holyoke—paper—the names are almost synonymous. We have already mentioned, in previous numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER, some of the paper mills located in Holyoke, and in this issue shall take occasion to say a few words in relation to the Valley Paper Company.



VALLEY PAPER COMPANY'S MILL.

This company was formed in 1866, with a capital stock of $100,000, and conducted on such a successful basis that in 1868 the stock was increased to $125,000. From that time, until 1882, the capacity of the mill was hardly adequate to meet the constantly increasing demands for the reliable papers manufactured, and in the latter year another increase in capital stock was made — this time to $200,000, new buildings and machinery added, and the capacity of the mill doubled. Today the company is well equipped with all the latest labor-saving machinery and modern appliances for producing the best papers, and, with the selection of the choicest stock always in mind, and by using the most perfected methods of manufacture, their products can not fail to be unsurpassed.

The principal product of the mill consists of bond, ledger and linen papers — the following brands being among the most celebrated and best liked by those who have used them: "Commercial Bond," "Valley Linen Ledger," "Our Ledger," "French," "Old English" and "Congress" linens. These brands are especially adapted to the everyday needs of the trade, are of moderate price, acknowledged merit and deservedly popular. The papers named above are not, however, all that are made — a fair proportion of the product being run into fine and superfine flats and ruled writings, all excellent lines. Recently there has been added, also, choice lines of wedding and society stationery, of best stock, and put up in most attractive forms. In all the different brands and makes, it is always the endeavor of the company to produce the best that can be put upon the market for the price.

The present officers of the Valley Paper Company are: J. S. McElwain, president; Henry E. McElwain, treasurer; L. F. Hayward, Jr., assistant treasurer; and A. M. French, superintendent. Callers at the mill at almost any time will find the pleasant and genial treasurer ready to welcome them, whether their mission is to place a large order, or only make a visit to look over the establishment. All orders received have the most prompt attention, and letters of inquiry in regard to brands of paper produced, given immediate reply. The Valley's sample book will be sent to any address.

THE MANUFACTURE OF COLORED PAPER.

In a new process for the manufacture of colored paper the pulp is prepared in the usual way by agitation with water. The coloring matter is then irregularly mixed with the pulp while the pulp is in such relation to the web-forming devices that the diffusion of color may be checked by the immediate withdrawal of the water from the pulp in the process of forming the web before a uniform tint is reached and then pressing and drying the web in the usual way. By this process shaded and clouded color effects are produced in the finished paper.

It is essential that the coloring matter shall be irregularly mixed with the pulp while it is in a fluid or semi-fluid state and before it has been formed into a web. Otherwise unsightly strips and blotches of color are produced, having abrupt and ragged edges, because no sufficient diffusion of the color takes place to soften and shade the edges of the color patches. It is necessary that immediately after the coloring material has been introduced the withdrawal of the water should begin. Otherwise the color will spread through the pulp, so as to produce a uniform tint in the paper when finished.

When the Fourdrinier machine is used, the color, which may consist of an aqueous solution of aniline dye, is applied in a stream or shower to the pulp at or near the point where it enters on the making wire.

When the cylinder machine is used the color should be added to the pulp in the vat at a point near the cylinder and upon or just below the surface of the pulp, so that the current of escaping water will draw the coloring matter toward the cylinder and not be generally diffused throughout the vat.

When two or more streams or showers of coloring matter are used, the colors or tints are shaded and blended together according as the points of application are more or less widely separated, and by varying the relative position of the point of application and the amount and character of the coloring matter an endless variety of artistic effects may be produced. In spite of this variety the product is always characterized by a peculiar softness of shading or clouding of the tints and can be readily distinguished from colored paper made in the ordinary way, or from paper printed in colors or tints.—*United States Paper Maker.*

STILL THEY COME.

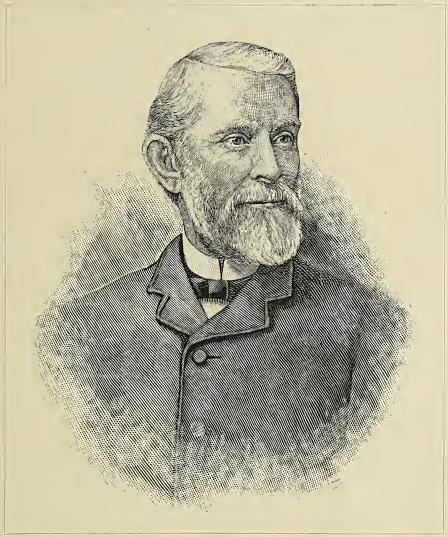
There has of late been a noticeable increase in the number of papers printed on the coöperative plan. Revised statistics place the number of ready-print papers in the United States at 7,042 as against 6,824, the number of papers embraced in the various coöperative lists when this subject was last mentioned in *Printers' Ink*. This is an increase of 218. As these figures show, the coöperative papers constitute a very considerable proportion of the entire number of papers published in the United States. — *Printers' Ink.*

We sincerely regret to learn that Mr. O. L. Smith, of Denver, a gentleman well known to the craft, is confined to his residence with an attack of nervous prostration. His many friends sympathize with him in his affliction, and earnestly trust ere long to hear of his convalescence.

A TYPEFOUNDER GONE HOME.

It is always a sad duty to chronicle the death of an upright citizen whose prominence in commercial life, whose energy and sterling integrity, have united to give him a high position in the esteem of his associates and the general public. Such a man was Mr. A. P. Luse, of Marder, Luse & Co., typefounders, Chicago, whose portrait appears on this page, and who departed this life at Los Angeles, California, on Friday, January 16, while sojourning there for the recovery of his health.

Those whose business relations with the concern began within the last five or six years will not realize the truth of this so well as the earlier patrons of Marder, Luse & Co., for Mr. Luse has not been actively engaged in the affairs of the house since 1883. Up to that period he had led a remarkably busy life, but was then compelled to yield to the imperative demands of failing health.



The deceased was born at Indianapolis, April 3, 1831, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Sentinel*, of that city. He attended Wabash College from 1849 to 1851, but did not graduate there. In 1852, in company with his brother, he purchased the Lafayette *Journal*, and entered into business on his own account. In 1854 he was married to Miss Sarah Wade, of that city. Mrs. Luse died in 1884.

In the fall of 1854 Mr. Luse went to Davenport, Iowa, where for fourteen years he was engaged in the printing and stationery business, and wherein he was eminently successful. He first entered into partnership with the Hon. Hiram Price, under the firm name of A. P. Luse & Co. Soon afterward the style of the concern became Luse & Scott, then Luse, Lane & Co., the partners in the latter firm being Mr. Luse, Mr. Price and E. Y. Lane. Later it was Luse & Griggs, F. H. Griggs being the partner, and this was the name of the house when Mr. Luse withdrew to enter a wider field of usefulness in the great metropolis of the West. It was in 1869 that he purchased an interest in the firm of Schofield, Marder & Co., proprietors of the Chicago Typefoundry, and the style of the house became Marder, Luse & Co. Under this proprietorship the house has made its greatest strides in growth and prosperity, and it is in no small degree due to the enterprise and business sagacity of A. P. Luse that the firm of Marder, Luse & Co. stands today as one of the pillars of the typefoundry interests of the world.

When the firm was incorporated, in 1883, Mr. Luse was obliged, from the precarious condition of his health, to withdraw from active participation in business, and for four years made his residence in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he has won many friends. After that time he traveled extensively in Europe, Florida and California, and made his last visit to the latter state in the hope of bettering his physical condition. The hope, however, proved to be in vain, and his friends were soon called upon to mourn his demise.

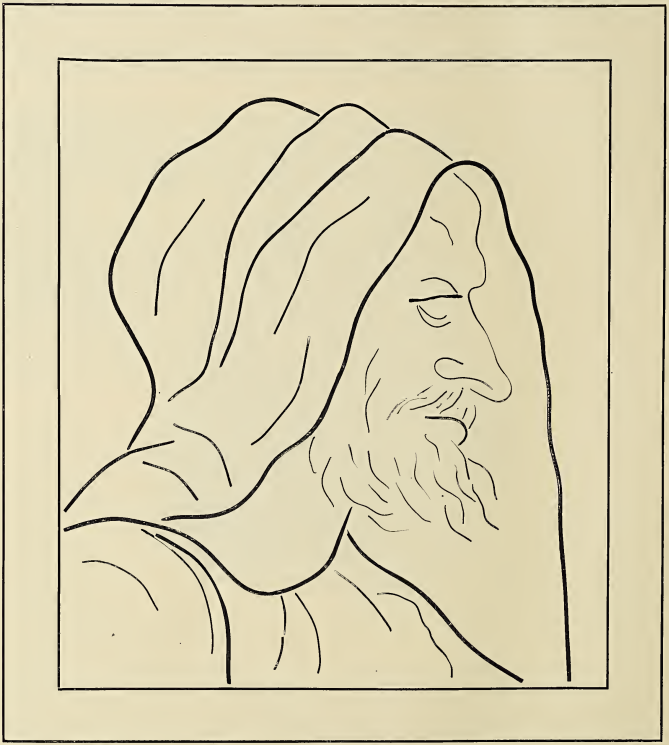
The attendance at his funeral affords some indication of the esteem in which he was held and the wide circle of friends which he had made. His remains were interred at Crawfordsville, Indiana, on January 26. In addition to the local attendance a special car conveyed Chicago mourners to participate in the last sad rites. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. John Marder, J. W. Marder, Walter and Clarence Marder, Miss Amy Marder, Herbert Luse and Miss Alethea Luse, of Chicago, and Mr. Cyrus P. Luse, of Minneapolis.

Mr. John Marder, his partner of many years, was one of the pallbearers, and a clear idea of the mutual faith that existed between the two partners is furnished in the fact that John Marder was made executor of Mr. Luse's estate, without bond.

Mr. Luse was a man of modest and unassuming deportment, irreproachable character, unswerving integrity, iron will and the kindliest of sympathies and impulses. He had acquired a moderate fortune, and those who know of his energy and strict business methods will cheerfully acknowledge that he was fully entitled to it, and add the wish that he might have lived many years in the enjoyment of an independence which he had so honorably earned.

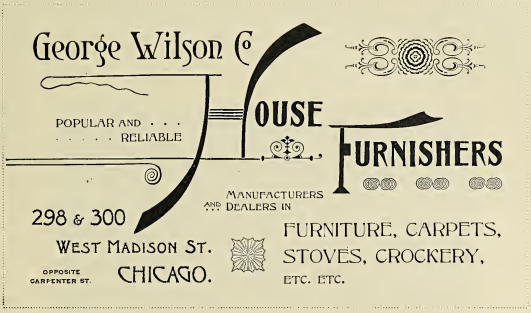
In the death of Mr. Luse the typefoundry business loses one of its stanchest promoters, one who has made his influence widely felt in its growth and prosperity, and who would now have been prominently identified with its development had not disease compelled him to relinquish the harness of business activity while yet it sat upon him with honor and credit, and when he should still have had many years of effective labor before him.

THE Key West (Fla.) *Equator-Democrat* has evolved an ingenious plan for preventing unscrupulous newsboys from reselling copies of papers belonging to subscribers and wrongfully diverted from their intended destination by ways that are dark. At the head of its editorial columns it has a notice in large type requesting the public not to buy from any newsboy an *Equator-Democrat* having the following printed warning: "Subscriber's Paper. Do Not Buy It."



SPECIMEN OF RULEWORK.

Designed and executed by Lewis Rudy, Intelligencer Jobroom, Lancaster, Pa.





SPECIMENS OF JOBWORK.

By C. T. H., Chicago.

DEATH OF MR. STEPHEN McNAMARA.

The death of Mr. Stephen McNamara, which it is our sad duty to chronicle, and which occurred at his residence, No. 1258 Fulton street, Chicago, on Thursday, February 5, after a somewhat brief though painful illness, removes from our midst one of the ablest, best known, most highly respected and deservedly popular pressmen in the United States. Cut down by the remorseless destroyer in the zenith of his manhood, when an assured lease of life seemed before him, and his business prospects were all that could be desired, his demise under such circumstances is one of those inscrutable dispensations of Providence which is beyond all mortal ken.



Mr. McNamara was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, December 25, 1841. At the age of twelve years he removed with his family to Columbus, Ohio, where he entered the pressroom of the Ohio *Statesman*, then controlled by Richard Nevans and Samuel Medairy, where he remained till 1861, in which year he accepted a position in the Cleveland *Herald* pressroom, of which he retained charge till 1863. In this year he came to Chicago and entered the service of Church, Goodman & Cushing, afterward Church, Goodman & Donnelley, with whom he continued till 1868, with the exception of being connected for a short time with the *Republican* pressroom, in all of which positions he commanded the highest respect, both as a man and a workman.

In 1868 he took charge of the job pressroom of Horton & Leonard, afterward the Knight & Leonard Company, in whose employ he remained for twenty-one years, and there earned a reputation as a painstaking, skillful pressman, which ever afterward secured him a front rank in his profession.

In the fall of 1888 he embarked in the roller making business (having as partner for a short period Mr. Albert Auer, now in charge of the government printing office pressroom), and in which he was actively and successfully engaged at the date of his untimely death.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Annie Knowles, by whom he had four sons and a daughter, four of whom survive. His family associations were of the most pleasant character, his relations as a husband, father and friend endearing him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Such is a brief sketch of the career of one who was recognized as one of the best printing press mechanics to be found in the country, and was regarded as authority on all matters pertaining to the particular interests of his craft. As a writer he was forcible, graceful and painstaking, as his series of articles on the history or evolution of the printing press, which appeared in several volumes of THE INLAND PRINTER, and which attracted so much attention at the time of their publication, abundantly testify.

Mr. McNamara was not only a powerful and well informed writer, but a constructor as well. In 1864 he commenced on a model of a printing press on an entirely different principle from those now in operation, which was completed in 1871, from which he anticipated great results. Unfortunately it was destroyed in the great fire in October of that year which laid the business portion of Chicago in ashes, and thus ended his hopes and aspirations as a builder.

There was one trait in his character which we deem worthy of especial mention, and which endeared him to the younger generation of pressmen — the pains he took to instruct those under him, from the feeder up, and to be assured that they thoroughly understood the explanations given. This is so scarce a virtue, at the present day, that where it is exemplified, it is invariably appreciated by those it seeks to benefit.

The writer of this tribute had an acquaintance with the deceased for twenty-five years, and has no hesitation in saying that in the death of Stephen McNamara the craft has lost one of its bright and shining lights, the family a devoted husband and father, and society a useful and honored citizen, and this is no idle, meaningless tribute. Peace to his ashes.

The funeral, which took place from the late residence of the deceased, on Sunday, February 8, was attended by a large concourse of friends, including the members of the Pressmen's Association, Catholic Foresters and United Workmen. The floral tributes were both extensive and beautiful, and included a floral roller from THE INLAND PRINTER; an easel bearing a star, anchor and a broken wrench, from his old associates of the Knight & Leonard Company, and a large wheel with four broken cogs, each one representing the loss of a charter member of the Pressmen's Association. The remains were interred in Calvary cemetery.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: Charles Eneu Johnson, of Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., Philadelphia; Samuel J. Potter, Topeka, Kansas; O. J. Maigne, firm of D. J. Reilly & Co., New York; L. L. Talbott and Thomas Watters, Des Moines, of the Watters-Talbott Printing Company; Edgar H. Cottrell, C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York; A. C. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio; Henry Gibson, of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, Omaha, Nebraska; A. F. Wagner, Freeport, Illinois; A. L. Rose and W. L. Clark, *Ingham County Democrat*, Mason, Michigan.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. R. A., Batavia, New York: Will try and answer all your questions in next issue.

C. E. G., Moline, Kansas: There is no such press as you refer to manufactured to our knowledge.

A. W. McDonald, Alexandria, Ontario: Please tell me the best remedy to clean woolens and tweeds from printers' ink.

Answer.— Benzine.

E. C. D., Chicago: We do not think, after a careful examination of the merits of the same, that it will pay you to patent your scheme for placing a measure on a galley for catalogue or other work.

S. C. W., Stromsberg, Nebraska: In closing a letter or statement with the words, "Yours truly," is it ever correct to keep "truly" up?

Answer.— In written correspondence, there is no absolute rule; in printed matter we should say keep "truly" down.

S. W. G., Galesburg, Illinois: Will you please tell me what is the custom, within the range of your observation, on the following proposition: "Where a measure contains just twenty-six ems in a line, how many lines should be counted to make one thousand ems?"

Answer.— Thirty-nine lines, containing twenty-six ems in each line, make one thousand and fourteen ems. In a single thousand the compositor would not be allowed the extra fourteen ems, but such an allowance would apply, of course, to a number of thousand ems.

A Montreal (Canada) correspondent asks: "What is your opinion of a paper firm which uses rubber-stamped envelope corners like annexed sample, as agents for a prominent New England paper manufacturing company?"

Answer.—Silence is golden, as our opinion, if expressed, would be more emphatic than polite.

T. K., Saint Paul, Minnesota: Will you please inform me through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER who was the inventor of the first tapeless delivery cylinder, and what year it was put on the market.

Answer.— Marinoni, a Frenchman, was the inventor; the patent was bought by R. Hoe & Co., of New York, about the year 1868 or 1869.

P. D., Meadville, Pennsylvania: Of what substance is the enamel on coated paper composed, and how applied to paper, as same in body. Also what weight and quality of paper is best adapted for overlay on half-tone cuts.

Answer.— The enamel is made from a mixture of the finest French clay (which is sifted to a consistency of flour) and glue. The paper is run through a vat, containing these ingredients, and from thence is carried to a dripping machine. It is then placed beneath a series of brushes, the first of which is a coarse one, which removes all excrescences. The series increase in fineness as the paper is passed over the drum, the last one used being a camel's-hair brush. 2. From French folio up to seventy-pound paper, according as circumstances warrant.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

William R. Knox, printer on Locust street, quietly took unto himself a wife just after the holidays. A good beginning for the new year. We wish him happiness and success.

Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., dealer in typefounders' and stereotypers' supplies, has added a full line of machinery and supplies needed by photo-engravers to his line of goods.

Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company has moved into the new addition to their already commodious building.

The new building erected over the place at Third and Locust streets, where a number of printing offices were burned about a year ago, is almost ready for occupancy, and we understand will become the abode of printing and binding establishments, with the F. O. Sawyer Paper Company on the lower floors.

Politics are beginning to get heated up, and ye journalist is kept busy chronicling the various candidates and their doings and prospects.

Two of our leading dailies are devoting a goodly amount of their space to the airing of personalities and hard words, which their respective editors see fit to hurl at each other to the disgust of the readers of the papers in question. Shame!

Mr. C. A. Gitchell, manager of the *Star-Sayings*, since making peace with Typographical Union No. 8, has begun laying his plans to reach the house of delegates at the next election, for which office he made a race in November, but was defeated through the efforts of the typographical union, which, at that time, Mr. Gitchell was opposing.

The strike is still "on" at the Central Typefoundry, and we understand the foundry has difficulty in filling orders for their type, and especially for sorts.

During the afternoon of February 2, Eugene Meyer, a young cylinder-press feeder at Bemis Bros. Bag Company, became entangled in the belting to his press and was lifted from the floor and thrown head foremost into his press as the bed was returning to the cylinder, and before the machinery could be stopped his head and the upper part of his body were mashed and mangled beyond all semblance to a human being. Death was of course instantaneous.

The stockholders of the Westliche Post Publishing Company recently held a meeting and election, which resulted in the old officers holding over for another year. This company has made many extensive improvements during the last year, and has placed itself well in the lead as the leading German paper of this section.

Pierce Bros., who suspended about two years ago, have again engaged in the printing business, and are located at No. 9 North Eighth street.

The trial of R. D. Lancaster against Florence White, editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, for criminal libel took place during the last week of January, when witnesses were examined, and arguments presented by counsel. The judge deferred his decision until February 12.

THE PRINCESS.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

AN organization to be known as the West Texas Press Association is proposed, and the progressive town of Abilene is pressing its claims for the honor of the first meeting.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the winter meeting of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association at Westmoreland Hall, Tenth and St. Peters streets, St. Paul, Wednesday evening, February 11.

THE annual meeting of the Maine Press Association was held in Augusta, January 22 and 23. Literary exercises were held in the senate chamber and included an essay by Ray Thompson, of the Richmond *Bee*, and a poem by Elliott C. Mitchell, of Portland. A reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Vickery was enjoyed in the evening.

AT the recent twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Press Association, the following named officers were elected:

President, A. E. Clarke, of Manchester; vice-presidents, E. N. Pearson, of Concord; L. M. Gould, of Lake Village; J. W. Bourlet, of Concord; recording secretary, P. B. Cogswell, of Concord; corresponding secretary, S. C. Gould, of Manchester; treasurer, T. W. Lane, of Manchester. Executive Committee — G. A. Blanchard, of Concord; W. C. Clark, of Manchester; J. M. Hill, of Concord. Auditors, E. F. Eastman and Frank G. Edgerly, of Concord. S. C. Gould and E. N. Pearson were appointed delegates to the convention of the National Editorial Association.

THE Lynn (Conn.) Press Association on January 17 dined at Young's Hotel, Boston, to celebrate the one hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of Franklin's birth. For many years it has been their custom to celebrate in some such way. After partaking of a sumptuous spread, the president, Charles H. Hastings, called upon the Rev. L. L. Briggs, a guest of the association, who gave a very interesting address with some remarks on the life of Franklin. He reminded the association that it was assembled, not only in the city of Franklin's birth, but in the very locality. The committee on permanent organization reported by-laws which were accepted, after which the following officers were elected: President, John L. Parker; vice president, John Macfarlane; secretary, G. B. M. Houston; treasurer, Fred H. Nichols. Executive Committee — President and secretary *ex-officio*, Horace N. Hastings, Bertram B. Newhall, Chester E. Morse, Charles E. Mann, Luther C. Parker. Membership Committee — Charles H. Hastings, J. Edward Law, Charles R. Cass. It is proposed to open quarters where members can find the papers and magazines of the day, and where the association can hold their meetings and discuss various topics of interest to all printers.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Illustrated Christian Weekly Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital of $100,000, to do a general printing and publishing business.

THE Hamilton Manufacturing Company, wood type makers, will soon move from 259 Dearborn street to 303 Dearborn street, in the Shniedewend & Lee Company Building.

THE W. J. Jefferson Printing & Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital stock of $100,000, by W. J. Jefferson, W. H. Hennessy and B. H. Jefferson.

WE acknowledge receipt of a neat advertising novelty sent us by W. B. Conkey, the book manufacturer, 341–351 Dearborn street, in the shape of a little clock suitable for use upon the office desk.

THE lithogravure specimens turned out by A. Zeese & Co., 341–351 Dearborn street, as illustrated in the firm's letter and bill heads and monthly statements, rank among the most beautiful samples of work it has ever been our lot to examine, and must be seen to be appreciated.

THE W. B. Conkey Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated; capital stock, $300,000; for electrotyping, lithographing, engraving, printing, binding, book manufacturing and publishing; incorporators, Walter B. Conkey, Bradford A. Lawrence, Thomas Knapp and Prosper D. Fenn.

IT pleases us to announce that the business heretofore conducted by Mr. Stephen McNamara, whose demise is noticed elsewhere, will be continued by his son, Stephen McNamara, who has been associated with his father in the roller business for some years past. The location remains unchanged.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR & Co., wholesale paper dealers, have moved their warehouse to 207 and 209 Monroe street, on the opposite side of the street from their old location, in the next block west, where, with greatly increased storage room and facilities, they will be enabled to materially increase the size of their stock.

E. A. BLAKE, representing C. Potter, Jr. & Co., New York, manufacturers of cylinder, lithographic and web presses, has opened a handsome and spacious office at 362 Dearborn street, where he will at all times be pleased to see old and new customers. Mr. Blake's well known energy, push and experience will, no doubt, redound to the interest of the firm with which he has associated himself.

ABOUT April 1, Messrs. T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, manufacturers of paper cutters and bookbinders and paper-box makers' machinery, whose New York offices and salesrooms are at 25 Centre street, will open up a branch house in Chicago. They have secured quarters in the Donohue & Henneberry Building on Dearborn street, and will carry a full and complete line of all the machinery made or handled by them, and placed the branch in charge of Mr. A. D. Sheridan, a gentleman well known to the trade throughout the country.

MR. F. J. HURLBUT, a gentleman well and favorably known to the trade, has connected himself with the National Printing Ink and Dry Color Company, and will represent its interests in Chicago. The factory, which is situated at the corner of Diller street and Austin avenue, is one of the best equipped in the country, and is supervised by practical men who have grown up in the ink business. The company will manufacture all grades of black and colored inks and dry colors. We congratulate Mr. Hurlbut and the company on his appointment, as we are well satisfied it will prove mutually beneficial. He brings to the discharge of his duties energy, experience, and the benefit of a large acquaintance with the employing printers of this city.

MORTIMER C. MISENER, one of Chicago's oldest and best known printers, died on Thursday night, February 5, at Root and Halsted streets, in the Town of Lake. At 11:30 o'clock he was found unconscious on the walk near the Ross Hotel. He was placed in the patrol wagon and died almost immediately after. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of his death. Mr. Misener was born at Watkin's Glen, Schuyler county, New York, January 1, 1820, and came to Chicago in 1843, when he commenced to learn the printing business in the office of Earle & Fergus. He subsequently worked in the *Democrat* and *Journal* newsrooms, and for years occupied a prominent position in the typographical union of this city, on more than one occasion filling the position of president. During the war he was one of the correspondents of the Chicago *Times* and made quite a record as a writer, and some time after was news editor. For the past eight or ten years, however, he had worked as a compositor on the Stock Yards *Daily Sun*, where he was employed at the time of his death. His remains were buried from 715 Chestnut street, Englewood, on Sunday, February 8, the pallbearers being A. H. Brown, Joseph C. Snow, A. McCutchion, J. B. Hutchinson, E. S. Davis and L. C. Boudreau, members of Chicago and Lake typographical unions.

THE Typothetæ of Chicago gave a banquet at the Wellington Hotel, corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, on Saturday evening, January 17, which was attended by a large number of employing printers, publishers, stationers and invited guests. President Blakely occupied the chair, and P. F. Pettibone acted as toastmaster. The toasts were "Benjamin Franklin, Statesman, Philosopher, Patriot," responded to by Franklin H. Head. "The Ideal Citizen of Chicago," by Ferd W. Peck. "From the Soap House to the State House, or, the Evolution of Man," by the Rev. Dr. Canfield, who made the most telling and eloquent speech of the evening. "Types and Morals," by Gen. A. C. McClurg. "The Press," by Melville E. Stone, and Major Moses P. Handy, and "The United Typothetæ of America," by A. M. Pugh, president of the national association. Among those present were the following: Messrs. George E. Cole, J. W. Butler, G. P. Englehard, J. W. C. Hull, C. H. Blakely, George H. Taylor, Charles J. Whipple, E. A. Blake, Dwight Jackson, J. C. Haynes, C. M. Smith, M. F. Bingham, R. B. Martin, A. C. Cameron, James White, M. E. Stone, F. H. Head, R. W. Murphy, Ferd W. Peck, Amos Pettibone, C. M. Davis, Charles B. Russ, J. W. Donohue, C. D. Rogers, Franz Gindele, W. B. Conkey, A. R. Barnes, H. E. Thayer, T. F. Rice, C. F. Blakely, H. W. Thornton, C. E. Battell, F. A. Barnard, A. C. McClurg,

William C. Swain, James T. Hair, William Johnston, C. E. Strong, Charles M. Moore, Frank Barhydt, James Joyce, R. R. Donnelley, Thomas Knapp, F. H. Head, D. A. Arnold, T. Ruborits, E. W. Coppage, C. E. Leonard, H. A. Rodgers, H. T. Hodge, W. T. Gunthorp, Moses P. Handy, A. H. Pugh, A. A. McCormick.

THE Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago gave its fourth annual banquet in honor of its patron saint at Kinsley's banquet hall, Saturday evening, January 17. The attendance exceeded expectations, and the occasion and reunion was a thoroughly enjoyable one. The half hour before the banquet was spent pleasantly in the reception rooms, the members and their ladies being received by the officers of the association and the committee of arrangements. A shake of the hand that night was no idle formality, because it carried many back in memory to an acquaintance formed thirty and in some cases thirty-five years ago. The supper was served at 9:30, every seat at the table being filled. Grace was said by the Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., a divine who occupies, and deservedly so, a warm place in the hearts of the printers of Chicago. An interesting programme followed the repast, the first feature of which was an address of welcome by A. L. Fyfe, president of the association. G. W. Morris then read a short poem composed for the occasion, after which a solo, "The Song That Reached My Heart," was sung by Miss P. B. Luff, and heartily applauded. Col. E. A. Calkins, of the *Evening Journal*, responded in an able and eloquent manner to the toast "Benjamin Franklin." He was listened to with rapt attention, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks. Mayor Cregier responded in a befitting manner to the "City of Chicago," Misses P. B. Luff and May C. McDonald, sang a duett entitled, "Kind Words," and Mr. M. J. Carroll spoke to the toast, "The Old-Time Printers," in his happiest vein. Charles M. Moore told one of his inimitable stories, and Mr. J. C. K. Forest, who certainly needs no introduction to our Chicago readers, responded to the toast of "The Press," in an effort worthy of the speaker and his subject. Then Miss McDonald sang "Winter Lullaby," and Charles B. Ross—who does not know him—closed the programme by responding to the toast of "The Ladies," in a manner which reflected credit on his well earned reputation as a post-prandial orator, especially when "The Ladies, God bless them," is his theme. The officers of the association are: A. L. Fyfe, president; G. W. McDonald, vice president; A. C. Cameron, secretary and treasurer. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of A. C. Cameron, J. S. Thompson and J. C. Snow. Among those present were Messrs. and Mesdames J. C. Snow, John B. Jeffery, Nels Johnson, S. M. Kearns, Ed James, J. L. Lee, C. N. Bond, D. T. Brock, John Anderson, O. H. Perry, E. S. Davis, G. W. Morris, F. M. Powell, A. L. Fyfe, C. B. Langley, J. S. Thompson, James Bond, G. W. McDonald, B. G. Herring. Mesdames John Buckie, E. Jones, H. C. Jenks, E. Irwin, A. Chaffer. Misses M. Buckie, Barbara Buckie, B. Buckie, McDonald, Snow, Langley. Messrs. John Gordon, A. H. Brown, Frank Anderson, M. L. Crawford, Henry R. Boss, Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, H. S. Streat, M. J. Carroll, S. E. Finta, J. F. Buckie, E. A. Calkins, J. K. C. Forest, J. A. Williamson, G. L. Frisbee, J. J. R. Daley, R. B. Spencer.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Iron Belt* is a new monthly journal at Roanoke, Virginia.

E. W. WILLIARD has assumed the management of the Joliet (Ill.) *Daily Press*.

ISHPEMING, Michigan, has a new paper called the *Daily Press*. Horace J. Stevens is its editor.

A NEW daily paper, to be started in New York City, is to be called the *Wall Street Farmer*.

E. R. MORSE has taken editorial charge of the Moline (Ill.) *Daily Journal*. Mr. Morse has been for nine years editor of the Bloomington (Ill.) *Daily Leader*, and is considered an able man.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS is to become a co-editor with George William Curtis of *Harper's Weekly*.

THE Jersey City (N. J.) *Argus* has been sold at auction to William and Horace Farrier for $41,000.

THE first copy of Edward Bellamy's *New Nation* will appear February 14. It is to be published in Boston.

THE Woburn (Mass.) City Press Company has commenced the publication of a daily paper called the *City Press*.

THE only colored democratic newspaper in the South is the *Southern Appeal*, of Atlanta. Its editor is C. E. Yarboro.

A STOCK company, with $10,000 capital, has been organized at Valdosta, Georgia, for the purpose of publishing a daily paper.

THE *Champaign County Republican* is to be published by the Champaign County Printing Company, of Champaign and Urbana.

MONDAY, February 10, witnessed the appearance in Evansville, Indiana, of a new daily paper called the *Standard*. It is published by a stock company.

PENNSYLVANIA papers no longer issued are: The Derry *Clipper*, Allentown *Press*, Allentown *Republican*, Butler *Daily Herald*, Shamokin *Journal*, Altoona *Globe*, and Alleghany *Daily News*.

THE straight-out democrats of South Carolina are to have a daily eight-page organ at Columbia. It will begin publication about the middle of February, under the editorial guidance of N. G. Gonzales.

THE *Trowel and Mortar* is a new monthly magazine devoted to the interests of bricklayers, plasterers, stonemen, fireproofers and manufacturers of builders' supplies. It is published in New York, from No. 834 Broadway.

IT is stated that the London Sunday edition of the New York *Herald* will not appear again. It once rejoiced in a circulation of 50,000, which gradually sank under bad management and through frequent changes in the staff, until it lately only printed a few thousands, the majority of which were given to the newsboys.

A COMPANY has been incorporated in New Castle, Indiana, for the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be conducted in the interests of the farmers' alliance. It will also enter the local field. The corporation is mostly composed of farmers, and the *People's Press*, the name of the paper, will be the organ of the alliance throughout the county, and represent some thirty lodges therein.

DANGEROUS INK.

There has recently been placed upon the market in Europe an ink which seems to be identical with a preparation advertised about twenty years ago as "disappearing ink," the sale of which was finally prohibited by the government on account of the dangerous use it was put to by unscrupulous parties. The ink is a watery solution of iodide of amylum. It produces beautiful blue-black writing, which begins to fade after a few days, and disappears entirely after the lapse of a week. It can be easily imagined how dangerous this ink can be when used by swindlers for notes, acceptances, etc., but, on the other hand, many a politician in the United States might have paid liberally for a bottle, had he known of its existence.—*Lithographic Art Journal*.

ONCE upon a time a certain man got mad with the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold his corn at 4 cents below the market price. Then his property was sold for taxes because he didn't read the sheriff's sales. He was arrested and fined $8 for hunting on Sunday, simply because he did not know it was Sunday, and he paid $3 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised for two weeks, and the public cautioned not to negotiate them. He then paid a big Irishman, with a foot like a forge hammer, to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid four years' subscription in advance, and had the editor sign an agreement to knock him down and rob him if he ever ordered his paper stopped again.—*Yamhill County Herald*.

AS THEY ARE.

ALWAYS SEND BILL OF LADING

—10—

(– OFFICE OF –)

L B FISHER AND SON

— Dealers In —

DRY GOODS notions, fancy groceries HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANTDISE.

SHIP TO BOWERSVILLE GA. AQUAVIA, Ga.

Notehead—reduced one-third.

OFFICE OF

E. W. DAVIS

Pension - Claim - Agent.

Hebada, O. 18

Notehead—reduced one-third.

—THE—

Egan Express

FRANK FOSTER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Job Work of All Kinds Promptly and Neatly Executed.

BLANKS of all Kinds Kept Constantly ON HAND.

Egan, South Dakota 1889.

Notehead—reduced one-third.

A. D. MILLER, PROP. Established 1880.

STEAM AND DYEING CLOTHES CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT

Laces, Kids and Feathers Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired.

Dyeing and Cleaning Ostrich Plumes a Specialty.

Fancy colors in order. Work done on short notice.

228 W. 6th St. And 21 W. 6th Street. Kansas City, Mo

Business Card—reduced one-third.

WILLIAM C. RHODES,

MANUFACTURER ALL KINDS OF

LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAPS,

PURE BONE DUST, &C.

DEALER IN RAGS, PAPER, IRON, ETC.

B Avenue Morellville, Johnstown, Pa. 18

Notehead—reduced one-third.

GREEN TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

The DEMOCRAT voters of Green Tp. Shelby Co., O., are requested to meet at the Township House, in Plattsville, O., on Saturday, Jan., 3rd., 1891, between the hours of 1 & 6 P M., then *and* there to cast their ballots for the person they wish to be CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

This convention is called for the express purpose of putting but ONE candidate from Green Township before the people of the county.

Either of the nine named candidates solemnly pledges his earnest support and cooperation in behalf of the person having the majority of votes cast.

We urge ALL to come out and vote for their choice.

E. V. MOORE.
W. E. PARTINGTON.

Dodger—reduced one-third.

Office of

REUBEN. C. MANSFIELD.

General dealer in Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints Oils & dys stuffs
manufacturer of Thomsons Family Medicines
Proprietor of Cat Creek Mills & Carding Machine

also dealer in Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Hats Caps, Boots & Shoes, Dry goods, Notions, &c &c. Wholesale Prices on Flour Meal & Feed

CAT CREEK KY. 18

Letterhead—reduced one-third.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

OFFICE OF

L. B. FISHER & SON,

. . DEALERS IN . .

Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Groceries, Hardware

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

(Ship to BOWERSVILLE, GA.)

ALWAYS SEND BILL OF LADING.

Aquevia, Ga., ... 18

OFFICE OF

E. W. DAVIS,

PENSION CLAIM AGENT.



Nevada, Ohio, ... 18

JOB WORK
OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

BLANKS
OF ALL KINDS KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

The Egan Express.

FRANK FOSTER, Editor and Proprietor.

Egan, S. Dak., ... 189.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

STEAM DYEING

. . AND . .

Clothes Cleaning Establishment,

A. D. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Pressed.

PANTS MADE TO ORDER. WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

228 West Fifth Street and 21 West Sixth Street,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WILLIAM C. RHODES,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAPS,

PURE BONE DUST, ETC.

DEALER IN

RAGS, PAPER, IRON, ETC.

L'AVENUE MORRELLVILLE.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., 18

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. . . OFFICE OF . . .

REUBEN C. MANSFIELD,

GENERAL DEALER IN

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Tinware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions, etc.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.

MANUFACTURER OF
THOMSON'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

PROPRIETOR OF
CAT CREEK MILLS AND CARDING MACHINE.

Cat Creek, Ky., ... 18

LAID OVER.

Review of specimens received; also several valued contributions and communications, too late for insertion in February issue.

TRADE NEWS.

N. Pembroke, printer, Salt Lake City, Utah, has sold out.

Ackerman & Co., printers, Salt Lake City, Utah, have dissolved partnership.

The Chronicle Publishing Company, of Spokane Falls, has incorporated for $150,000.

A. J. Johnson & Co., job printers, Sacramento, California, have dissolved partnership.

Ford Brothers, printers, Sioux City, Iowa, have been succeeded by Tabor & Ford.

D. B. Moseley's Sons, printers and publishers, Hartford, Connecticut, have dissolved partnership.

Willard Brothers, printers and publishers, Booneville, New York, have been succeeded by Gary A. Willard.

McDonald & Botsford, printers, Portland, Oregon, have dissolved partnership. Mr. McDonald continues the business.

The Baker-Randolph Lithograph & Engraving Company has been incorporated at Indianapolis, Indiana, with a capital stock of $125,000.

Mr. William J. Kelly, who started the *American Model Printer* twelve years ago, has assumed the control of the *American Art Printer*.

McClure & Rose, printers, and the Round Table Company, publishers, Nashville, Tennessee, have been succeeded by the University Press.

The Denver *Times* has been sold to Mr. H. W. Hawley, representing a Minneapolis company. The consideration is reported to have been $175,000.

The *Star*, Valparaiso, Indiana, has recently added a new engine to its office. This was rendered necessary by its largely increased circulation.

James Imrie has been admitted to the firm of Imrie & Graham, printers and publishers, Toronto, Ontario, and the style of the firm remains unchanged.

The Woodstock Sentinel Company has been incorporated at Woodstock, Illinois, to conduct a general printing and publishing business; capital stock, $6,000.

Mr. E. E. Jameson has been appointed the New England selling agent for the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at 191 Fort Hill square, Boston.

The Allison Coupon Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, owing to the death of Mr. Allison, will be made into a stock company. Business is running as usual with it under the charge of an administrator.

Messrs. McClure & Rose, Nashville, Tennessee, whose office was recently visited by a fire, which destroyed a large amount of material, have replenished from the foundry of Messrs. Bärnhart Bros. & Spindler.

The Globe Publishing Company, Tacoma, Washington, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of $100,000. The incorporators were C. H. Boynton, Ralph Metcalf, Louis D. Campbell and Miles C. Moore.

The Chance-Matthews Printing Company, of Indianapolis, has recently had to enlarge its quarters, owing to its increased business. It has also had to increase its facilities, and among other things has purchased a new Standard Babcock pony press.

Messrs. Chandler & Price, makers of the Chandler & Price old style Gordon press, Cleveland, Ohio, have plans and specifications ready for a four-story addition to their factory, and will begin work on it about March 1. When completed, this addition will add seventy-five per cent to the capacity of their works. The demand for their presses and printing machinery is constantly on the increase.

Mr. Bullen, with Alexander Cowan & Sons, limited Melbourne, Australia, agents for The Inland Printer, will, soon return to America, and take charge of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company's new branch to be started in New York City.

The business heretofore conducted by L. A. Ault and F. B. Wiborg, Cincinnati, manufacturers of printing inks and makers of fine dry colors, was, January 15, transferred to the Ault & Wiborg Company, who assumed all the liabilities of the old firm.

The Cleveland Gordon Press Company, 71 Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio, reports that it is making several very valuable improvements in its press, and will shortly put upon the market the perfected machines, for which the orders thus far have been ahead of their ability to manufacture.

The Recorder Company, of New York, has been incorporated to carry on the business of printing, publishing and selling books, pamphlets and newspapers, and a general printing and advertising business. Capital, $50,000. Trustees: Joseph P. Knapp, John R. Patterson, William H. Cammeyer, Jr. (Brooklyn).

Gillett & Weston, printers, Olean, New York, are the successors to Henry Gillett, of the same town, the partnership taking effect February 5, 1891. The firm are now prepared to turn out promptly and in an artistic manner all orders committed to their trust, as their facilities for doing so have been materially increased.

The Franklin Machine Works, Philadelphia, H. P. Feister, have been removed from 515 Minor street to 506–508 North street (west of Fifth below Arch street), where they are prepared to supply everything needed in printing, bookbinding and kindred machinery, expeditiously, economically, and to the entire satisfaction of their patrons.

The entire business of the Wm. H. Page Wood Type Company, Norwich, Connecticut, together with all its machinery, patterns, designs, patents and good will, has been sold to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, who will operate the business at Norwich until it has completed a factory now in process of construction at Two Rivers. After its completion the entire manufacture of wood type will be carried on at Two Rivers, and the Norwich branch discontinued. Before removing, however, it intends to open a salesroom in New York city, where a full stock of its goods will be given to the trade. In the meantime all orders addressed to Two Rivers, Wisconsin, 259 Dearborn street, Chicago, or Norwich, Connecticut, will receive prompt and careful attention. Mr. W. C. Luse, the Chicago representative, is always glad to see callers. Drop in at 259 when in the World's Fair city.

Mr. Walter Scott, of printing press fame, has recently been granted patents for his well-known and unique sheet-cutting and feeding mechanism, which cuts sheets of different lengths by a simple adjustment with one set of cutting cylinders, and which has been in use for four years, giving entire satisfaction. These patents were applied for June, 1886, and have been contested by several interference suits in the patent office. All the decisions have been in Mr. Scott's favor. The machine is very simple and easily managed. There are only three adjustments necessary in changing from one size to another. First, the length to be cut; second, the speed of the cutter to that length; third, the register of gripper margin to the impression cylinder. Each adjustment is made to an indicated scale pointing to a common number for each size to be cut. Changes from one size to another can be made in one minute. About fifty different lengths, ranging from eighteen inches to forty-four inches, can be cut. Previous to this invention experts concluded that it was impossible for a rotary cutter to be adjusted and arranged so as to cut from a roll of paper sheets of various lengths. The invention is especially applicable to fast jobbing or book presses, either flat bed or rotary perfecting, and virtually gives Mr. Scott a monopoly of this invention.—*Plainfield News*.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

It is proposed to build a paper mill at Lexington, Virginia.

A straw wrapping mill is soon to be built at Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

The Judd Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, has been incorporated with a capital of $24,000.

The Crescent Paper Company has been incorporated at Fort Wayne, Indiana, with a capital of $100,000.

The Potomac Paper Company, Cumberland, Maryland, has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $130,000.

The pulp mill at Beaver Falls uses over 2,000 cords of spruce wood annually, turning out six and a half tons of pulp daily.

F. H. Davis & Co., 101 Milk street, Boston, Massachusetts, have purchased the Bridge Paper Mills, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

The Lake Erie Fiber Company has been organized at Cleveland, Ohio, to manufacture paper pulps from shavings; capital stock is $100,000.

The American Envelope Company has been incorporated at Jersey City, New Jersey, to manufacture paper, envelopes, etc.; capital stock $250,000.

On January 30, the Hudson River Pulp & Paper Company shipped from their mill at Corinth, New York, 277,200 pounds—ten carloads—of paper to Australia.

Onono, Maine, is rejoicing over the establishment of a fine paper mill by the Webster Paper Company. It is to be run night and day, with two full sets of machinery.

The Standard Envelope Company, of Philadelphia, was recently incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. The concern is said to have $50,000 capital.

Fisher Bros., wholesale paper dealers at Fort Wayne, have purchased a site upon which early in the spring they will erect a fine building for their increasing business.

The Indiana Paper Company, of South Bend, has purchased the extensive pulp mills of the M. W. Stokes Pulp Company, of Mishawaka, which it will run to the full capacity.

The L. L. Brown Paper Company, at Adams, Massachusetts, is getting out a big special order for the war department at Washington, D. C. This indicates proper appreciation.

R. J. Weatherhead, formerly superintendent of the mills of the Kaukauna Paper Company, has been engaged in a similar capacity by the Westmoreland Paper Company, of West Newton, Pennsylvania.

The erection of a pulp mill at Huntsville, Alabama, has been begun by the American Fiber Association of New York. The plant is to cost $80,000, and will use hulls from the cotton-seed oil mills of that city.

The Whiteman Pulp & Paper Company, of North Dansville, Livingston county, New York, has been incorporated to manufacture and sell pulp and paper. Its capital stock is fixed at $100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $10 each.

The annual meeting of the Fort Edward Paper Company was held on January 13. A dividend of ten per cent upon the capital stock was declared. The plant was then sold to the Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, which took immediate possession.

The Anderson Paper Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is stated to be $100,000, and N. S. Byram, E. G. Cornelius, F. M. Callard, A. N. Reynolds and J. C. Blake are named as the directors.

Joseph Parker & Sons, New Haven, Connecticut, propose in order to wind up the estate of Joseph Parker, late senior member of the firm, to dispose of their mill to a corporation. Its value has been fixed at $450,000. It claims to have made $40,000 per annum for the past ten years.

The Halifax (N. S.) Wood Fiber Company, doing business in Sheet Harbor, Nova Scotia, and which has been shipping about sixty tons of wood pulp a week to Boston and Portland, has suspended operations, as it is unable, on account of the tariff, to compete with American manufacturers.

The principal paper mills in Canada were represented at a recent meeting held in Montreal, at which the trade situation was carefully discussed, and it was decided that in consideration of the advanced price of chemicals and paper stock, the price of paper should also be advanced, and steps were taken to reach that result.

The Bardeen Paper Company, Otsego, Michigan, will build a large new book mill on the flour and saw mill powers, on opposite side of Kalamazoo river from their present mill. Specifications for machinery have not been sent out yet, but they will let their machinery and building contracts within two weeks, as soon as the extension to railroad track and bridge are completed, so as to unload onto the site of the new plant. They will later turn their chair factory buildings, now leased to the Otsego Chair Company, into a lower grade mill for using refuse from their two book mills.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

The *Union Printer*, New York, has again changed hands. G. V. Tuohey is now the publisher.

Organizer Williams, of the fourth district, has appointed Julius Pichol deputy organizer for Pennsylvania.

The annual ball of Buffalo Typographical Union, No. 9, will be held February 23, and a pleasant time is expected.

C. W. Rhodes, formerly telegraph editor of the Denver *Republican*, has been appointed foreman of its composing room.

John Sexton, of Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, has been appointed to a place on the Federation legislative committee.

We acknowledge invitation to attend the annual ball given by the St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, on Saturday evening, February 28. Thanks.

On Saturday, January 17, fifteen union compositors were discharged from the office of the Boston *Post*, and their places filled by members of the Protective Printers' Fraternity.

The *Pacific Printer*, published by Palmer & Rey, 405–407 Sansome street, has recently been enlarged and remodeled. It is ably conducted, and is an especially valuable publication to the printers of the Pacific slope.

Capt. F. N. Marion, the foreman of the *Evening Express*, of Los Angeles, California, was elected to the assembly at the last election by the handsome majority of thirteen hundred and fifty-two votes. Captain Marion served through the late war with distinction in the 14th Ohio, and has been a resident of California for about four years.

Franklin's birthday was celebrated in Toronto, at the Rossin House, by the Employing Printers' Association. Members and guests to the number of seventy-five sat down to the bountiful repast prepared. W. A. Shepard presided, and the vice-chair was held by C. Blackett Robinson. President Prescott, of No. 91, was given the seat of honor to the right of the chair, and John I. Davidson, president of the board of trade, the left.

We regret to learn that Mr. A. O. Russell, Cincinnati, of the Russell-Morgan Printing Company, recently met with a serious accident while boarding a cable car in front of the postoffice in that city. He was violently thrown to the ground, and was dragged for some distance in front of the car, but was fortunately rescued before being run over, although his escape from instant death was a miraculous one. Although receiving some severe cuts and bruises, it will gratify our readers to know that no serious consequences are anticipated.

Typographical Union No. 72, of Lansing, Michigan, had a very nice, interesting time at its annual election of officers, January 31. A good number were present, and all came prepared to spend the evening, as there was considerable business on hand. There were several quite spirited discussions, and things were moving along rather slow, but at last they came to time and elected the following officers: President, C. K. Essler; vice-

president. Casper Schelling; treasurer, S. M. Mitchell; financial secretary, O. A. Calkins; corresponding and recording secretary, George A. Menard; sergeant-at-arms, C. R. Sykes; assistant, Charles Huffman. Board of Directors—Charles Band, Frank Rose, T. J. Cook, William Cooper, John T. Crane. The following committees were appointed by the president: Executive—L. W. Goucher, Fay Strickland, S. M. Mitchell, Frank Doolittle, V. W. Shields; Membership—John Crane, George Atkins, William Cooper. Delegates to Central Labor Union—S. N. Chilton, F. F. Pierce, Fay Strickland, A. Stewart, L. W. Goucher.

At the regular meeting of Atlanta Typographical Union, No. 48, held Tuesday night, January 13, 1891, Mr. George W. Morgan introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Notice of the passage of the "Simonds Copyright Bill" in the house of representatives has come to the knowledge of this union through publication in the *Typographical Journal*, the official organ of the International Typographical Union, and

WHEREAS, The union printers of the United States believe that, should the bill above referred to become a law, it would be for the best interest of honest labor, and materially assist the cause of literature in the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Atlanta Typographical Union, No. 48, in meeting assembled, call upon, and urge the senators from the State of Georgia in the United States senate at Washington, D. C., to support the above named "Simonds Copyright Bill" in the United States senate. Be it further

Resolved, That we urge upon our senators the need of securing the passage of the above named bill in the United States senate without amendment. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the senators from Georgia, the Hon. Joseph H. Brown and Hon. Alfred H. Colquitt; also to the president of the senate. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE INLAND PRINTER, the *Typographical Journal* and the *Union Printer*, for publication. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy be furnished the daily papers of Atlanta for publication.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $17. O. D. Capron, for 21 years connected with the *Beacon*, and George L. Curtice, former superintendent Mail Publishing Company, Fort Worth, Texas, have purchased a new outfit from Shniedewend & Lee, Chicago, and are catering to the trade at 142 South Howard street.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $20; job printers, per week, $20—nine hours. The legislature convened on the 13th of January, and since then the town has been full of tourists; but all seem to be getting all the work wanted. Hutchings' office runs two forces on legislative bills.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Owing to all of the newspapers "sliding" one or more men each day it makes subbing very bad just now.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. The *Iowa Tribune* (German) now has a new dress of bourgeois and nonpareil, the first since 1876, for daily and weekly use. Subs are plentiful.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. The grip has made subbing plentiful during the past month; "it's an ill wind," etc. At last regular meeting of No. 43 the old officers were reëlected for the ensuing year.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects; good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business has been good here in book and job offices for the past month. Job printers are in demand.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Trade good but an abundance of printers—some idle. The Christian Publishing House intends to close up and let its work out on contract. Owing to mismanagement it has lost money.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, none too good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20 for 53 hours. The pressmen's strike was lost; they were out about a week.

Detroit, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Machines will probably be in use in *Tribune* soon.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, no change; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Quite a large number of "subs" in town at present—usually the case in winter.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. We have four seven-day papers and no hungry subs. It is a little quiet in job offices at present, but business will be good in another month.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The legislative work is quiet as they are still fighting for the governor, but other work holds on good.

Houston, Texas.—Composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Work dull.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. Work in all branches of the trade is excellent, and is expected to continue so until the legislature adjourns, at least.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13 or 30 cents; job printers, per week, $13. The new constitutions have been issued and reflect credit on the printers, Hunt & Bridgeman.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, not so brisk; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. *Times-Union* (P. P. F.'s stronghold) commenced last week issuing a new evening paper, the *Telegram*, trying to run three other papers out.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, $17. Outlook no better since last report. Work extremely dull in job offices. Heavy phalanxes running on morning and evening papers.

Kearney, Neb.—State of trade, dull; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $12; job printers, per week, $13 to $16. No place now for the traveling printer, as the best morning journal succumbed to the inevitable. The plant is intact and will start up with a fourth of July hurrah.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The *Constitution-Democrat* was sold February 1, to C. A. Warwick, representing a stock company. R. S. Ranson retires.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; book and job printers, per week, $12. Trade is very dull here, but enough work to keep what are here busy. The *Chronicle* office and Burroughs' job office have come into the union.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. The Dominion elections having been brought on sooner than expected has given an impetus to the trade, and all the officers, particularly the newspapers, are busy. However, the campaign will be a short one, the elections being held on the 6th of March next. In this city the contest gives promise of being a sharp one.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, anything but encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. The *Tribune* was sold by the sheriff on the 10th inst., and is now a thing of the past. The town still remains closed to the reception of cards.

Macon, Ga.—State of trade, dull except jobbing; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $13 to $20. Little bookwork doing. More travelers on the road than can be taken care of, and have been for a month or more.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Riverside expects to get in the Omaha directory in a week or two, which will take up the surplus men now in town.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Plenty of printers in town, and some of the papers are running a phalanx every day.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16. There are more "subs" than work.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business has not improved much since my last report. There is nothing new to communicate. The *Morning News* has resorted to the weekly scale of $22, and abolished piecework.

New Orleans, La.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Warm prints to keep clear of New Orleans

till further advice. About thirty more subs than are needed. Suppose they will remain till after Mardi Gras.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18, $21. Work has been good here the past few weeks, and subs have fared well, but business slacked up a little now, and there are plenty of men to do the work.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Reports from thirty-nine offices show: Ten, brisk; four, good; seven, medium; ten, fair; four, dull; four, as usual. Total number of members on roll at last report, 1,162. A committee has been appointed to revise scale, to report at next meeting in March. March meeting nomination of officers. Candidates for delegates to International Typographical Union are already announcing themselves.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging. The membership of Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58 is increasing rapidly, it reaching now 130.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Rumors of a new morning paper have kept a good many extra men in town, and has crowded the capacity of the town a little.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Would advise printers to keep away from this city, as there are plenty here at present to fill the demand.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, none too good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $12. Rumor says another office is to be opened in the city this spring, but whether a newspaper will be published is not yet determined.

San Antonio, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The printers here are burdened with an assessment of five per cent of their earnings at present to defray expenses incurred by consumptive prints from northern unions.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Morning Sun* has again changed hands, but with not much hopes of any benefit for the typographical union. The membership of the union is gradually increasing in members and strength.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers per week, $18 to $21. On February 2 a strike occurred in Crocker's job office, which threw thirty-four jobbers out of work. Hence printers should keep away.

Seattle, Wash.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers per week, $21. The suspension of the *Morning Journal*, the *Leader*, the *Budget* and a couple of other weekly publications, and the consolidation of three job offices and influx of prints from the lower country have brought about a complete change from good to bad.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Our union is still increasing in numbers. The bill work is a little slow, owing to the deadlock in the senatorial contest. Jobwork pretty fair.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Job offices are having a good run of work. Newspaper work is also fair, giving work to quite a number of extras. *On dit*, that a first-class morning daily will appear in the spring.

St. Catharines, Ont.—State of trade, mild; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 28 cents; job printers per week, $9. There are no union offices here at present, Union No. 223 having been suspended by the International Typographical Union through the strike in the *Journal* office last March, and all the union printers are leaving town. This city will long be remembered as the tourists' last "resting" place in Canada, and that its name is erased from the roll of unionism by all traveling printers.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, $10; job printers, per week, $10. There are plenty of hands in the city to meet present demand. At last meeting of union, January 20, the following officers were elected for ensuing term: President, Cornelius Hennessy; vice-president, R. W. McKenney; recording and corresponding secretary, J. J. Ryan; financial secretary, F. D. Carpenter; treasurer, Robert Kennedy; sergeant-at-arms, S. Fitzpatrick; trustees, George H. Maxwell, William J. Errington and W. J. Clark.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, job printing good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. There is nobody idle who wishes to work among job printers, and business generally is good for the season.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, awful dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 to 43 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Thorne typesetting machines scale, 22 cents minion, 19 cents brevier.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28⅓ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work is very brisk on account of the legislature, which will last a month longer.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, cloudy; composition on morning papers, 30 cents, with optional scale for ads. of 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. E. A. Macdonald, the defeated candidate for mayor, is endeavoring to unseat E. F. Clarke, on the ground of being interested in the city printing contract. If the evidence published by the *Telegram* is true, E. A.'s chances are good. As the evidence taken is private, we must wait until it is given in court.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. The matters on the *Herald* were brought to a crisis February 1, when union men who had been working there were ordered out. Seven others who were not members of the union came with them, making twelve in all. The union had submitted propositions which were unfavorably received by the management. Hence the above action. The struggle promises to be a protracted one, and no one can foretell the result.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwook, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.00. The *News* has received its new perfecting press, and will have it in operation in a few days. The *Intelligencer* will be the next paper to put in a perfecting press. As soon as they get their press in they will make their paper eight pages. The *Register* will also be an eight-page sheet in a short time. The *Graphic* and the *Quest*, both weeklies, will put in new presses. Martin's Ferry, our neighboring city, is to have an evening daily. Candidates for delegate to International Typographical Union are hustling. Three in the field.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, only fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. There has been very little change in trade here during January. As is usual, work of all kinds has dropped off since the first of the year, especially advertising, which is unusually light.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. The firm of Blanchard & Co. have secured the contract for printing the city reports for the year just ended, and it meets the approval of No. 165 very well. Your correspondent is more than glad.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHERE SHALL I BUY?

Be sure you are right in ordering. Then when you
Use an article of merchandise it will be
Found to give the required result.
First, the quality must be up to the mark;
A poor ink can never show good work,
Let the workman do his best.
Order of firms who guarantee good value.

Paper has also much to do in giving the
Requisite finish to a good job;
In some cases the ink dries into,
Not on to the paper. But in some cases
The reverse is true; so that
It is a good plan to give the
Name or quality of paper to be used in
Giving the order for ink.

Intelligent and careful printers are
Now giving more attention to these details, for
Knowledge is born of experience.

Who has not seen a catalogue or
Other nice piece of printing
Ruined by not having suitable ink.
Knowing the wants of the customer the manufacturer is
Sure to give the best value for the work to be done.

THE Elite Rule Bender, manufactured by The Elite Manufacturing Company, Marshall, Michigan, is a practical tool for bending brass rule, and should be in every printing office. It is simple in operation and will be sent, if desired, on thirty days' trial. Price, $3.00. See advertisement on page 477.

MESSRS. GOLDING & CO., of Boston, Massachusetts, the well known manufacturers of printing presses, tools and material, have established a branch salesroom in Philadelphia, at 710 Sansom street. At this branch, which was opened for business on February 15, will be carried a full line of printers' supplies, with the exception of type, which will be sold only at the main office, in Boston — and the stock will include a complete assortment of the popular Owl brand black and colored printing inks and art tones. This will enable printers in the Middle and Southern states to obtain machinery and material advertised by Messrs. Golding & Co. more quickly than has been possible heretofore, and with a considerable saving in the cost of transportation. Resident printers and visitors to Philadelphia are invited to call at the salesroom, which will be in charge of an experienced salesman, and examine the stock.

THE NEW DICTIONARY.—The answer of the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to the attempt of pirates to steal their thunder by issuing cheap phototype reproductions of the antiquated edition of 1847, is the publication of a new and completely re-edited and enlarged edition of the authentic Unabridged, which, as a distinguishing title, bears the name of INTERNATIONAL.

The publishers have expended in the last ten years over $300,000 in the preparation of this new book before issuing the first copy, and the improvements of the various editions since that of 1847 have cost over three-fourths of a million of dollars for editing, illustrating, typesetting and electrotyping alone.

The new dictionary is the best book of its kind in the English language. It unlocks mysteries, resolves doubts, and decides disputes. The possession of it and the habit of consulting it will tend to promote knowledge, literary taste and social refinement. For every family, the members of which have mastered the art of reading, the purchase of WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY will prove a profitable investment, and the more they advance in knowledge and cultivation the more they will appreciate its aid and worth.

E. B. STIMPSON & SON, NEW YORK.

This enterprising firm, whose place of business is at 31 Spruce street, New York, show upon page 426 of this number two cuts of their well-known makes of round-hole perforating machines. The style of machine made by Messrs. Stimpson & Son is recognized everywhere as the correct one for the most perfect work in perforating, and the finish and workmanship on the machines are such, and the material used in the manufacture so excellent, that no one ever buying this make would change to any other style of machine, and no one about to buy, and using his best judgment, would even think of selecting other styles. This firm also makes eyeleting and punching machinery of the most approved patterns and the most reliable quality. Their "O. K" self-feed foot power eyeleting machine is meeting with much favor by printers and binders, and the No. 4 punch machine, to go with it, is also a handy adjunct for the uses intended. They can supply eyelets of all kinds and sizes. Write for circulars of any of above if about to order any machinery in their line. Prices will be right and goods the best.

"PERFECTION" WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

The J. L. Morrison Company, of 21 and 23 Centre street, New York, are the manufacturers of a number of styles of wire stitching machines, which, as so aptly named, are "Perfection." The machines are noted for speed, economy and applicability, and are simple, effective and low priced. On page 427 is shown a cut of "Perfection H," which will stitch from one-sixteenth of an inch up to one and three-quarters inches, either flat or table, using either round or flat wire. The machine is arranged for either foot or steam power, and is so simple that a boy or girl can readily understand and run it. The company make every conceivable style of wire stitcher needed by the trade—can furnish them to make one, two, three or four stitches at one operation—the larger machines cutting the staples and turning out the work with as much ease and neatness as the single stitchers. The complete catalogue gotten out by this company shows cuts of all their various machines, with prices and full information, and they will gladly send a copy on request. Besides regular machines for printers and bookbinders the company makes all styles of paper-box machines for square, round or odd shaped boxes, and can furnish wire of all kinds and in any quantities. Send to them for prices and terms.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," Second Edition, revised, 200 pages, cloth. Price $1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," price 50 cents each; also the "PRINTER'S ORDER BOOK," price $3.00, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2.00. Order of H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, New York, Farmer, Little & Co., and all typefounders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

COMPOSITORS—Send 10 cents for patented copy holder. Agents wanted. GEO. W. BANTA, 792 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

FOREMAN, now in charge of job office employing sixteen hands, desires to make a change to a more healthful climate. References exchanged; present employer as reference. Address "BETTER HEALTH," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A rare chance. An old and well established job office, with good reputation for fine work. Best location; good business. W. W. CHEW, 712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two complete electrotype foundries, one in Dallas, Texas, one in Omaha, Neb.; each cost $3,600, and each only one year in use. Address GEO. A. JOSLYN, Omaha, Neb.

JOB PRINTERS—One of the best job printing offices in large manufacturing city of over 100,000 inhabitants. Established business, modern material and appliances; good reasons for selling; will pay to investigate. A rare opportunity for live, practical printer. Address "LARNED," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A republican newspaper and job office within 100 miles of Chicago. Will pay cash. State what you have. Address "F. E. T.," care INLAND PRINTER.

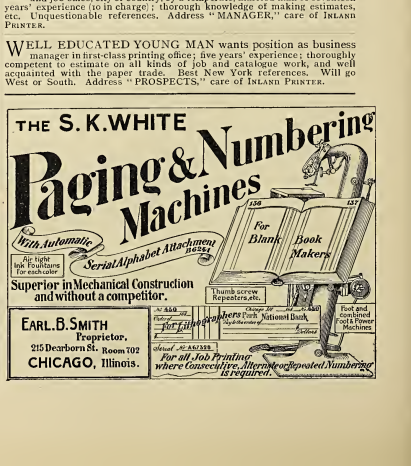
WANTED—Cylinder pressman to take charge of pressroom in large book and job office; must be able to produce the best work from cuts, plates and type. Address "L. W.," Boston, care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

WANTED—Foreman of experience to take entire charge of large book and job printing office; must thoroughly understand all departments. Address "A. D.," Boston, care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, $2; six months, $1; single copies, 20 cents; Also, send 10 cents for 16-page circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving complete schemes of imposition.

WANTED—Position as business manager or foreman of news and job office, city or country, by a temperate, married man of seventeen years' experience (10 in charge); thorough knowledge of making estimates, etc. Unquestionable references. Address "MANAGER," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MAN wants position as business manager in first-class printing office; five years' experience; thoroughly competent to estimate on all kinds of job and catalogue work, and well acquainted with the paper trade. Best New York references. Will go West or South. Address "PROSPECTS," care of INLAND PRINTER.





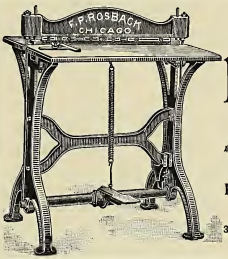
THE HIGHEST GRADE OF CUTS.

FOR BOOK, CATALOGUE, CIRCULAR AND NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS EXECUTED BY THE GELATINE RELIEF, ZINC-ETCHING AND HALF-TONE PROCESSES FROM ALL SUBJECTS.

WE are fully established and are desirous of building up a trade on the merits of our work, therefore will give you satisfaction. Send photograph or sketch for estimates. Correspondence invited.

BLOMGREN & LINDHOLM CO.
COR. HARRISON AND DEARBORN STS.
CHICAGO.





THE ROSBACK IMPROVED PERFORATOR

Has many points of superiority over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive Circular and Price List.

F. P. ROSBACK,
MANUFACTURER,
Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ELITE RULE BENDER.

A practical tool for bending brass rule. The mode of operation is simple, and with the ELITE you can easily learn the art of Rule Bending. Price, $3.00. We send it on thirty days' trial. If you are ambitious, write to

THE ELITE MANUFACTURING CO.
MARSHALL, MICH.



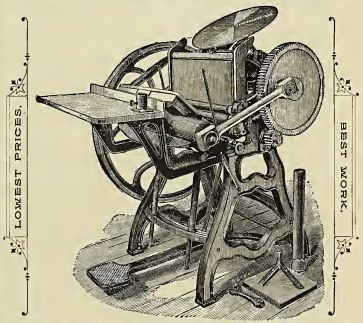
The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer. Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887, for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world that gives persons complete control over printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock in any weather and climate. It refines inks of any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

Beware of Infringements! Order Inkoleum and accept no worthless Piratical imitation, said to be just as good. Price, only 50 cents. For sale by every typefoundry in the world. Read circulars printed in five languages. put up only by

ELECTRINE MANUFACTURING CO.
GEO. M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee. St. Paul, U. S. A.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS



Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs.,			$60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off,			$150
"	8x12 "	"	600 "	85	"	8x12 " Finished, "	120
"	9x13 "	"	725 "	100	"	9x13 " " "	140
"	10x15 "	"	1,000 "	135	"	10x15 " " "	190
"	8x12 "	Plain, Throw-off,	100	"	11x17 " " "		240
"	9x13 "	"	115				

Steam Fixtures, $12. Ink Fountain, $12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.
A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER,
Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.

THE

"LIBERTY" GALLEY

The Best and Strongest Galley made.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, SOLID, ALL BRASS.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

PRICES AND SIZES.

NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.

Single,	3¾ x 23¾ inches, inside measurement,	$2 00
Single,	3¾ x 15¾ " "	1 75
Single,	3¾ x 11¾ " "	1 50
Medium,	2 x 23¾ " "	2 25
Double,	6¼ x 23¾ " "	3 50

JOB GALLEYS.

Octavo	6 x 10 inches, inside measurement,	$2 00
Quarto	8¾ x 13 " "	2 50
Foolscap	9 x 14 " "	2 75
Medium	10 x 16 " "	3 00
Royal	12 x 18 " "	3 50
Super Royal,	14 x 21 " "	4 00
Imperial	15 x 22 " "	4 50
Republican	18 x 25 " "	5 00

C. S. GOUCHER, *Foreman of "Record" Composing Rooms, Philadelphia, writes:*

"Your All-Brass Galley is by far the strongest galley made, better in fact than Hoe's Cast Brass Galley (costing eight dollars), as it has a stronger head."

APPLY TO

THE LIBERTY MACHINE WORKS,

Sole Manufacturers of the LIBERTY Job Presses.

54 FRANKFORT ST. NEW YORK CITY.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photo-engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp for copy.

J. W. OSTRANDER,

— MANUFACTURER OF —

Electrotype and Stereotype

MACHINERY

WESTERN AGENT FOR

DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,

THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

77 and 79 Jackson Street,

CHICAGO.

LIST OF MACHINERY AND MATERIALS.

SECOND-HAND.

7-Col. Hoe Washington Hand Press	$160.00
8-Col. Washington Hand Press	175.00
10 x 15 Universal, with treadle	160.00
9 x 13 Leader Jobber, with throw-off, almost new	150.00
7 x 11 Old Style Gordon	75.00
7 x 11 Old Style Gordon, with steam fixtures	95.00
9 x 13 Peerless Press, with steam fixtures	160.00
8 x 12 Peerless Job Press	150.00
10 x 15 Star Rotary	125.00
7 x 11 Liberty Jobber	95.00
2 Horsepower Union Engine and 4 Horsepower Boiler	150.00
15 x 24 Standing Press, with lever and spider, extra strong	45.00
One 32 x 48 Campbell Complete Printing Press, two roller rack and screw and table distribution, new style strings, heavy iron base, and full set of steam fixtures. List price, $1,800.00. This press is practically as good as new, is very light running, and is just the machine for printing a first-class 6-column quarto paper and doing fine book and color work	900.00
30-inch Economic Cutter	90.00
32-inch Acme Paper Cutter, with self-clamp. Steam fixtures, or can be run by hand	225.00
30-inch Rival Cutter, used one month	150.00

COUNTRY NEWSPAPER OUTFIT FOR SALE.

6-column Quarto Campbell Cylinder Press, Quarto Medium Gordon; Paper Cutter, Type and Material sufficient to print a 6-column quarto paper, with a good Job Office. All type on the point system, put in new within three years; in a thriving town in the State of Michigan.

For prices, terms and particulars, address,

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,

337 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.



SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.



HEBER WELLS,

(Successor to VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO.)

MANUFACTURER OF

WOOD TYPE

Cabinets, Cases, Drying Racks and Sundries.

8 SPRUCE ST., NEAR NASSAU, NEW YORK.


BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.
ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875
INCORPORATED MARCH 1890
1871
O. H. BLOMGREN - PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG - TREAS
JOS. H. BARNETT - SEC'Y.
PHOTO AND WOOD ENGRAVING.
ELECTROTYPING
STEREOTYPING.
175 MONROE ST · CHICAGO ·

DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU

That in order to reach the cream of the trade when advertising your goods, your advertisement should be placed with the journal that reaches that class? For *over seven years* THE INLAND PRINTER has been the *leader of Trade Journals* devoted to printing, and all lines of business in any way connected with it. *Today* it can do you more good than ever before. Why not patronize it?

AS STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY

The wind blows, so the following expressions, culled at random from hundreds of flattering testimonial letters, indicate the general appreciation felt for THE INLAND PRINTER:

READ THE VERDICT!



THE UNIVERSAL OPINION IS

THAT FOR HIGH TYPOGRAPHICAL EXCELLENCE, PERFECT PRESSWORK, GENERAL INFORMATION, BEAUTIFUL CHARACTER OF ITS ENGRAVINGS AND EFFECTIVENESS AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE INLAND PRINTER *Stands at the Head!*

TYPE FOUNDERS, PRESS MANUFACTURERS, PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS, INK AND COLOR FACTORIES } And Manufacturers of all Machinery, Tools and Materials used by people connected in any way with printing, can use its pages to advantage.

A. L. Butler, Manager Crescent Steel Co., Chicago.

It is certainly a marvel of typography, and as such is highly appreciated by us.

Van Allens & Boughton, New York.

It certainly makes a beautiful book, and we can simply say that we are satisfied with the work it does for us in our business.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., Chicago.

We cannot add anything to our previous testimonials, "that for an advertising medium it cannot be beat."

John Royle & Sons, Paterson, N. J.

As a source of information we regard THE INLAND PRINTER a very excellent one, and we have reason to know that it is a valuable medium for advertising.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE INLAND PRINTER is certainly a very handsome trade publication, and we think that it reflects great credit upon you and upon the trade represented.

F. A. Ringler & Co., New York.

We assure you that we agree with your many friends as to its merits as a medium for advertising. It is, without doubt, typographically superior to any other trade paper which we have had occasion to examine.

Johnson Peerless Works, New York.

THE INLAND PRINTER is an old-time friend of ours. We always look upon it as the right thing in the right place—a valuable journal of general information for the printer, and a most excellent advertising medium for the trade.

Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Pa.

We have always had the highest opinion of THE INLAND PRINTER, and in so far as returns from advertising are concerned, can say that it has served us better than any medium we have patronized.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Our opinion of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium and as a book of general information for the trade is simply a corroboration of what seems to be your own, judging by that blast from your trumpet: that it is superior to anything published in the country in the line of a trade publication.

James Conners' Sons, New York.

Editorially and typographically THE INLAND PRINTER is one of the best conducted and neatest trade papers published in the United States. The matter contained therein is full of interest to the craft, taking, as it does, all branches in its fold. One good feature in it is that its advertising pages are displayed to the best advantage, and exhibit taste in conception and care in execution.

J. M. Ives & Co., Chicago.

We admire THE INLAND PRINTER very much, and as an advertising medium and book of information it can not be excelled.

C. Potter, Jr., & Co., New York.

We express to you our appreciation of THE INLAND PRINTER'S superior merits.

Moss Engraving Company, New York.

THE INLAND PRINTER is one of the most effective mediums for reaching the people who patronize us that we know of.

Chicago Paper Company, Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER is, without doubt, the most valuable of all trade papers that we receive, and we consider for our business it is the best advertising medium we could possibly get.

F. P. Elliott & Co., Chicago.

We know of no publication in the printer's line that excels THE INLAND PRINTER, and our experience has been that it has no superior as an advertising medium for the paper trade.

Calumet Paper Company, Chicago.

As to the value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium we have more confidence in it than in any other publication in which we place an "ad." This is shown by the fact that we have had an "ad" in it ever since our organization.

Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

As a work of reference THE INLAND PRINTER is excellent—a veritable encyclopedia of the typographic art. As an advertising medium we consider that it heads the list of the trade journals of the country

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, Ohio.

Its equal as an advertising medium we do not believe exists today. It is certainly a superior work of art. As soon as we are able to supply the demand for our goods we shall avail ourselves of the advantages which THE INLAND PRINTER can surely give us.

Phelps, Dalton & Co., Boston, Mass.

Turning the pages of the bound volume of THE INLAND PRINTER is like reviewing the progress of a whole year of printerdom. It is only when massed together between cover-boards that one realizes the value of the monthly work done by Mr. Cameron. It is a permanent reference book for the thoughtful printer.

E. W. Stephens, President National Editorial Association of the United States.

In addition to being a most beautiful specimen of work, THE INLAND PRINTER is an invaluable compendium of information for every member of the profession. It is certainly an honor as well as an inestimable benefit to the printing fraternity.

Sigmund Ullman, New York.

You decidedly deserve the success you have had with your publication.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago.

We have a pleasant sensation of artistic afflatus in looking over the bound Volume VII of THE INLAND PRINTER.

J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn.

We appreciate THE INLAND PRINTER as a trade journal, alive to its own interest and that of its patrons.

Whitlock Machine Company, Birmingham, Conn.

The bound volume of THE INLAND PRINTER, we are free to say, is a very handsome book.

Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J.

We believe THE INLAND PRINTER has no superior — editorially, typographically or as an advertising medium for printers' supplies.

The Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE INLAND PRINTER stands at the very front in the ranks of printers' journals coming to our office, and there is none other that we value more highly or greet more heartily each month.

John H. Vivian, Western Manager Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, Chicago.

We do not hesitate to state that we hold THE INLAND PRINTER in high esteem, and consider it at the head of the list as an advertising medium.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wis.

It is not necessary for you to "blow your own horn" in regard to THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium. There is no question about its being the best advertising medium of all the trade papers in our line.

Cincinnati Typefoundry, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE INLAND PRINTER stands at the head of the list of publications of its kind — both in mechanical execution and as to contents. It is full of useful information and ought to be read and studied by all who are interested in the typographic art.

J. W. Butler Paper Company, Chicago.

We prize THE INLAND PRINTER very highly as a work of mechanical skill and art, and of general valuable information in our own and kindred lines of business. As an advertising medium we consider it the best of any we patronize.

Montague & Fuller, New York.

It is always a surprise to us to see what a beautiful book THE INLAND PRINTER makes, bound up. The numerous advertisements that THE INLAND PRINTER has indicate the value your advertisers put upon the paper, which is the only testimony the paper needs we think.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE INLAND PRINTER is eagerly looked for each month, and all hands take their turn in perusing its contents. As an advertising medium it cannot be excelled, as we can testify by the numerous references to our advertisement from parties who mention your journal.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Another substantial book has been on our desk for some days, waiting for a little time to examine it before placing it in the library with the six volumes preceding it, namely, Vol. VII of THE INLAND PRINTER. A model it is in its make-up and its presswork, and, if we were not specially interested, and our modesty didn't forbid, we should say its type also, as well as its paper and ink. The reading matter has a wide scope, embracing articles relating to the arts and the sciences, and the "kindred trades," by competent writers. The "advts." are fully up to the top rung of the ladder. They seem to challenge a reading, for they doubtless are as well entitled to it as are the editorials, correspondence, etc. We wish you continued success.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, New York.

We value THE INLAND PRINTER very highly for its many excellent features.

Illinois Typefounding Company, Chicago.

The bound volume of THE INLAND PRINTER is a beauty in every respect, and its equal cannot be found in the land.

A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

We are pleased to state that our advertisements in THE INLAND PRINTER have been profitable and very satisfactory.

The W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

We are delighted with the handsome appearance and convenience for reference of bound volume seven of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The Cleveland Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

We look upon THE INLAND PRINTER as one of the best advertising mediums in the country. It has given us very satisfactory results after a trial of its merits.

The Child Acme Cutter and Press Co., Boston, Mass.

We are always pleased to receive your handsome monthly, and hope you will continue to give many thousands the pleasure and profit to be obtained by its perusal.

Geo. H. Benedict & Co., Chicago.

Any other testimonial than the fact that we have been "in it" for the past five years, and expect to continue as long as we are in business, is, we think, unnecessary. We consider it superior to that of any other publication of its kind that we have ever seen.

Electro-Tint Engraving Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

We have always found THE INLAND PRINTER a very valuable advertising medium, and shall continue to patronize it in that respect. We wish you a prosperous continuance of your already well-earned success.

Babcock Printing Press Company, New London, Conn.

THE INLAND PRINTER is a journal of vast and varied information concerning printing and kindred arts, as well as a splendid specimen of typography. What we think of it as an advertising medium is best expressed by the fact that we use it constantly.

Heber Wells, New York.

The bound Volume VII of THE INLAND PRINTER is a fine piece of workmanship and a thing of beauty. In the issue of such a work by your house can be plainly seen a spirit of enterprise and thoroughness which is in perfect harmony with the journal you publish, and which cannot fail to keep you to the front.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass.

As an originator and reflector of advanced thought upon all matters pertaining to the printing trade, and as an index, through its advertising pages, to the newest and best appliances for the use of those in any way connected with the business, THE INLAND PRINTER has no peer. We intend to carry in stock every desirable new article that is put on the market, but occasionally an inquiry comes about something that has escaped our notice. Where do we first seek it? In THE INLAND PRINTER, to be sure — and seldom in vain.

The Liberty Machine Works, New York.

Looking over a single number of THE INLAND PRINTER seems an immense source of information, but a volume is a perfect mine of wealth in knowledge of the state of the art preservative of our day. Comparing Volume VII with its predecessors, side by side on the shelves, the steady growth in size shows best the rapid strides made, and the contents have kept pace with the size, and the great success thus shown is fully deserved, as the never-tiring energy of Mr. Shepard is so most ably seconded by the excellent editorial management of Mr. Cameron, assisted by a picked staff fitted to deal fully with all the questions of the day as well as with the history of Gutenberg's art. We consider THE INLAND PRINTER the *leading* advertising medium in our line, since we had our "ad" once in it we stayed with you and will continue so.

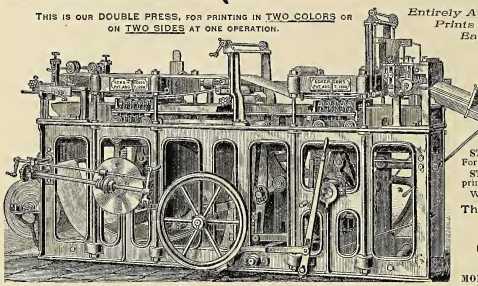
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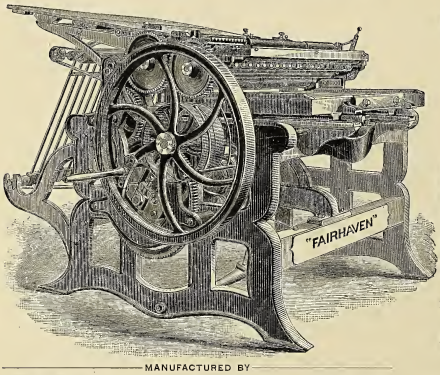
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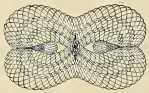
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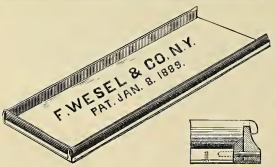




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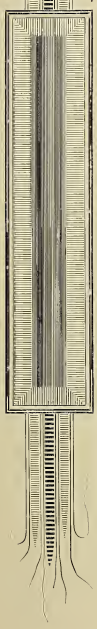


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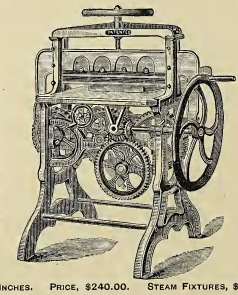
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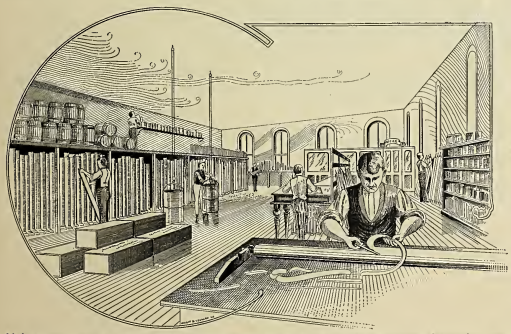
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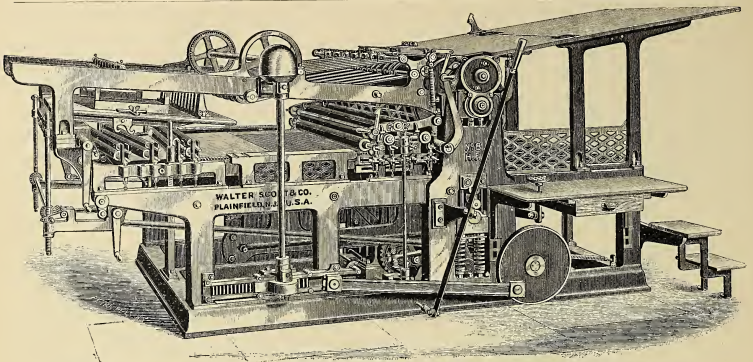
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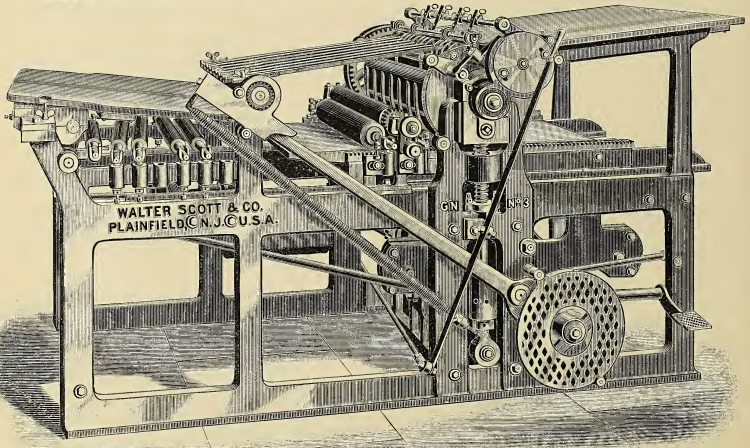
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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 6. CHICAGO, MARCH, 1891. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPENSATION OF PRINTERS.

A SUBJECT OF MUCH IMPORTANCE—WHAT EMINENT AUTHORITIES SAY—A SOLUTION.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

WHEN a great many men still following the printing business first began the "art" as journeymen, they received salaries considered, even at that time, enormous. Why they should then and now receive more compensation than any other class of employés is plain to any reasoning mind; first, because perfection was required in preparation as regarded mind, honor and education; second, because the calling was an extremely unhealthy one, in that it was sedentary and subjected the printer to undue and unusual exposure, resulting in a short average life. Notwithstanding these serious and dangerous obstacles there was material ever offering itself, until the employing printer at last became master of the situation, ending in the crushing of the standard and the downfall of the liberal remuneration in the printing business of those days. Like cankering pork on an overstocked market, printers for a time brought the best price they could, knocking themselves down to the highest bidder. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that this particular market was glutted, the product was increasing still.

Now, when the business had been changed so as to be a following something worthy of consideration, though not comparing with what it was formerly or what it should be, some (to us now) evil genius has cast among us a dire competitor in the typesetting machine. What this will bring forth is now mere conjecture, but the alarm has been sounded and printers today throughout the world are to arms and awaiting the fray. The conjectures of the members of this vast army act as a lesson in making up the maneuvers to be dictated by the one grand head, and the more the conjectures are discussed and the forces drilled before the final onslaught, the more certain are we of success.

Ages ago it was said that the world owes to every man a living, and this is true, all contradictions and misinterpretations to the contrary notwithstanding. The world owes a man a living just as it gives him air to breathe, water to drink and trees to shelter him from the heated sun and drenching rain, but he must do his part in taking advantage of that air so lavishly bestowed upon us all, saving the water which is so vast in its extent, and felling and severing the trees with which to erect structures to inhabit. But these different things are to be done by those particularly fitted to perform each kind of duty.

In Blackstone's "The Rights of Things," we find the following:

> As the world by degrees grew more populous it daily became more difficult to find out new spots to inhabit without encroaching upon former occupants, and by constantly occupying the same individual spot the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous produce destroyed without any provision for future supply or concession. It therefore became necessary to pursue some regular method of providing a constant subsistence, and this necessity produced, or at least promoted and encouraged, the art of agriculture. And the art of agriculture, by a regular connection and consequence, introduced and established the idea of a more permanent property in the soil than had hitherto been received and adopted. It was clear that the earth would not produce her fruits in sufficient quantities without the assistance of tillage, but who would be at the pains of tilling it if another might watch an opportunity to seize upon and enjoy the product of his industry, art and labor? Had not, therefore, a separate property in lands, as well as movables, been vested in some individuals the world must have continued a forest and men have been mere animals of prey, which, according to some philosophers, is the genuine state of nature. Whereas, now (so graciously has Providence interwoven our duty and our happiness together), the result of this very necessity has been the ennobling of the human species by giving it opportunities of improving its rational faculties, as well as of exerting its natural. Necessity begot property, and in order to insure that property recourse was had to civil society, which brought along with it a long train of inseparable concomitants—states, governments, laws, punishments and the public exercise of religious duties. Thus connected together it was found that a part only of society was sufficient to provide, by their manual labor, for the necessary subsistence of all, and leisure was given to others to cultivate the human mind, to invent useful arts and to lay the foundations of science.

In this we find much food for reflection—some so palpable that we see no need to direct attention to it, the other points being reserved to be used subsequently.

Say says that "taxation is the transfer of a portion of the national products from the hands of individuals to those of the government for the purpose of meeting the public consumption or expenditure."

In labor matters this means: The poor men of the world give a tax to the community or government of rich men for the privilege of working for them for the pittance with which they eke out an existence, and give a portion of that pittance to municipal, parochial, state and national governments in taxes besides. In other words, a man, say, is worth $3 per day according to our method of computing wages. On this man's work his employer clears twenty-five per cent net on all work he executes. Say he is a printer and sets and distributes 7,000 ems a day. He has earned for himself, at 40 cents per 1,000 ems, $2.80, while the employer charges 50 cents per 1,000 ems for composition and wear and tear of material. This amounts to $3.50, leaving 70 cents, or nearly thirty per cent, a day on each man's labor for wear and tear of material — type material, I mean — and profits. The same thing is done in the case of the pressman, making a profit here, and he does not neglect to make a margin on his paper, either. Who will scrutinize these figures and say the workingman does not pay a tax to the community of wealthy people for the privilege of working for them?

Further, Say gives, among others, as the least bad taxes, the following: 1. Such as press impartially on all classes. 2. Such as are least injurious to reproduction. 3. Such as are rather favorable than otherwise to the national morality; that is to say, to the prevalence of habits useful and beneficial to society.

I have shown that workingmen are forced to pay a tax partially in being permitted to work. Say's second point is violated, since this undoubtedly works an injury to reproduction, for a man cannot be expected to work more and better when that work benefits another, but not himself. Finally, the third measure is not carried out, for the grand majority of this civilized world has not the time or the means to form and execute "habits useful and beneficial to society."

Man is above the brute creation in that he possesses a fine taste, is moral and humane, and when he does possess those characteristics he is considered civilized. Now, the man or set of men who sit supinely by and see the suffering of their fellow men, due, mainly, to their machinations or their disinterestedness — can they be truly called moral, humane, civilized people?

Now we reach the main point of this article. We find two of the greatest authorities, each on a different subject, agreeing with us in the rights of things and in the method of necessary taxation. While twice right maketh not thrice right, history will not belie itself, and I take these two powerful authorities to prove my position. We find that everything was created to serve a common purpose and for the common good. As one brother is ashamed to see another one go ragged and hungry, to retain the good opinion of him held by others he will assist him in so far as he can — thus it is with the vast brotherhood of civilized man. Pauperism bespeaks an unsuccessful government, and civilization is the mother of pride or self-respect, and this latter will not permit man to allow an undertaking of his to be unsuccessful.

With these premises it is evidently clear to the thinking mind that in this difficulty the sympathy of the civilized world is with the printers. Everybody knows that from the nature of his calling the printer is unfitted for any other position, but those who are so unfortunate as to be the defeated ones in this particularly trying hour are in no worse position than those one or two in different places who are unable to secure employment under the present system, except that the number is greater and consequently attracts more attention, and will have to make the best of an unfortunate circumstance. Improved machinery is demanded by the requirements of the times and will be received, encouraged and supported to the last degree, so there is no use contesting with the inevitable. As in all inventions, this will have its beneficial as well as its injurious effects, opening up avenues of calling in places where it closes them in others. But while these things are regulating themselves, those affected must be provided for in some way. In this great and inevitable struggle we must appeal to the employing printer, the United States government and the true-hearted people of the civilized world to come to our aid. We must seek from the government a pension for those who are thrown out of employment, for she has given a patent to this incubus to cast upon a pitiless world the veterans of many a hard night's service in the cause of education and humanity. We must demand from the employer a tax on this national production and a revenue of the fruits of this terrible viper which has obstructed the "prevalence of habits useful and beneficial to society." Finally, we must ask of the civilized people of this world that since the requirements of the printing business are met by improved machinery; that since those individuals heretofore consuming the products of other human hands are displaced and there is no demand for their services in other avenues; that since they possess not that which is necessary to procure the products of others, consequently there is the lack of that much consumption, necessitating the cessation of employment in so far as that consumption may affect the producers; that since printers have worked studiously and earnestly in the cause of civilization, many of them becoming disabled and invalids; that since machinery produces at so much less cost than man, it not requiring in such quantities food, clothing and fuel, and consequently is less welcome on account of consuming so little; that since these men have no avenue of employment the fundamental principles of society demand that they be provided for — on account of these things we ask that those who are selected to be retained shall receive a larger salary than now per day, work less hours each day and less days each week, and that the remainder, or those displaced, be allowed a

pension of a reasonable amount for a reasonable number of years, and on this line, friends, let us fight it to the death, for right, reason and justice are with us.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. XII.—BY A PRESSMAN.

FROM the interest being manifested by correspondents to THE INLAND PRINTER it is very evident that in calling attention to the faulty placing of angle rollers on table distribution presses I have "hit the blot." This being admitted, it will necessarily follow that pressmakers who desire to keep in the front rank will endeavor in the future to construct their presses so as to overcome the objectionable features at present prevailing. This they will do, not because I or any other individual say it ought to be done, but that experience demonstrates its necessity, and the spirit of competition will compel it.

***

What a multiplicity of new makes of presses are being put upon the market today! Among these are several bed and platen presses; one — especially a revival of the old Adams press principle, adapted for printing from a web — is the Eckerson press. From the statements made by the manufacturers, it seems to be calculated to work quite a revolution in some branches of presswork — color work, for instance, for which it would seem to be especially suited. I have lately seen a couple of those presses so connected that four colors could be printed on the sheet at one operation, or, after printing two colors on one side, the sheet could be reversed and two other colors printed on the opposite side. I understood, also, that there was practically no limit to the number of presses that might be connected in this manner, and for each press so connected, two colors could be added to the job. A wonderful effect of invention, truly, and apparently a successful one; at least, of a large number of practical pressmen to whom the process was explained, almost every one was convinced of its practicability. As soon as I can learn more of its workings, the readers of these articles will learn of them also.

***

Two months ago I wrote about the evils of bribe-giving as between inkmakers and foremen of press-rooms. In looking over what I then wrote, I think it is questionable if press manufacturers have not to pay more largely still for the favor of those who can either praise or condemn the presses they make. I have in mind at this moment a certain firm in New York who are understood to pay several hundred dollars to the foreman of one city pressroom whenever a new press is put in. If they do it in one instance, it is plausible to suppose that they will in another. Of course, the proprietors of those offices are assured that the presses are the very best to be had. In the particular office to which I refer, the pressmen are among the worst treated and poorest-paid of any in the city. While they profess to want first-class pressmen, and have work that demands that kind of men, they pay only the minimum scale. The difference between what the pressmen ought to get and what they do get finds its way, through the pressmaker, into the pockets of the foreman.

***

There is a saying that "one-half the world does not know how the other half lives." This was forcibly brought to my mind lately on reading an article in the *British Printer* on making ready by the hard-packing process. What between printing "half-a-dozen pulls on tissue paper" and "dusting the cylinder with powdered chalk to prevent the next impression from pulling off the overlays," I confess that I was in a quandary to know what the writer meant. If our editor would permit, I would like to print the article entire — it is so much at variance with what we in America consider the best method of make-ready.

In the initial number of the *Printing World* is given a French method of making ready, which is, to say the least, as antiquated as that of their British neighbors. This article not being concluded in that number, I will reserve for further consideration.

***

I was at one time employed on the *Canadian Illustrated News* (since defunct), published in Montreal, and found prevailing there a system of hard packing that came nearer to agreeing with the name of the process than any I have ever seen. To begin, the underlaying was similar to the method now in vogue; the packing on the cylinder consisted of *three* thicknesses of press board covered with a muslin draw sheet. A wet sheet was affixed to this by pasting it on, applying a very thin paste with a brush to the whole surface of the sheet. An impression would be taken with three or four sheets at the most, just sufficient to show a faint impression on the face, but none on the back of the sheet. This would show quite a number of white spots all over the form. An impression would be taken on the cylinder, and on each of the light spots on the first sheet a piece of thin manila would be pasted, also with a brush, on the corresponding place on the cylinder. In fact, the brush and paste pot were used throughout. After all white or very light spots were thus treated, one or two sheets of the manila would be pasted on each page, the second one slightly overlapping the first. This would be covered with another pasted sheet over all. This treatment would be continued until the impression was fairly brought up all over. After this make-ready was dry it was as hard as the cardboard packing itself and would give a splendid result in good hands. Every letter would be brought up fully and without any impression showing on the back of the sheet. I understood, at the time, that the process was a German one brought over by an engraver named Bock, who had been imported by the firm to assist in developing a photo-electro process they were introducing, known as the Leggotype.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HINTS ON LOCKING UP

Quoins

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

SINCE the publication of my booklet on brass rule bending I have received many inquiries as to the locking up of such work, and take this opportunity for answering them.

Now, brother printers, do not for one moment suppose that I am about to explain any "royal road" to follow in locking up rule forms; or that you are about to obtain a recipe for some magical preparation that you can throw at a piece of brass rule and, presto! it will become like a squared block of metal furniture. No such formula can be given. Ingenuity and patience will invariably be required. As rule designs are usually very different from each other, it is impossible to give explicit directions. A few hints, however, may save time and patience for the rest of you.

In the first place, remember that the difficulty of making a design does *not* constitute its beauty. Endeavor to get up such designs as can be locked up with comparative ease. A good idea is to have some one place in the design where all of the rules pass each other and at which place they can be securely clamped together. An excellent example of this is to be found in the second of the accompanying illustrations, the position of the furniture being indicated. This plan is especially convenient, as it enables you to obtain a press proof of your design and correct any inequalities in the bending before the rules are permanently set in position with plaster. By using full high bearers, forms which are not too fragile and from which too many impressions are not needed can be run without other locking up than this. The bearers are indispensable, however, as without them the rollers are apt to slide over the delicate rules instead of rolling, and thus draw some of the curves out of place, and also making the printing smutty because of improper inking. Forms containing but a few rules can usually be satisfactorily fastened by wedging alone.

All brass rule ornaments consisting of straight lines with the ends waved or curled usually work admirably with simply the straight portion locked and the form left open around the flourishes. Any rule which has simply the end curved a little can be locked up with as

little trouble as a common lead in the following manner: Instead of bending the entire rule, cut a slit with the shears about one-eighth of an inch below and parallel with the face and then bend the narrow upper portion only. This will lap over a lead or quad. A great variety of pleasing effects can be produced by this simple means. When bent in this way it is well to use six-to-pica rule and *not* to take the temper out of it.

Complicated designs and delicate forms must be finished by being set with plaster of paris. The rule should be locked up as perfectly as possible and laid on the stone so that it stands square on its feet, and then the plaster poured in around it. It is also a good idea while pouring the plaster to keep a level piece of wood on the face of the form and to weight it down. This holds the rule square on its feet, and also prevents any of the plaster from getting under the rule or throwing it out of position.

In designs like the first one, circular quads can be used advantageously in the preliminary locking up of the rules. Square furniture is apt to straighten out that portion of the curve against which it rests. The stars in the small curves at the end of each line can readily be secured by wrapping them in strips of paper cut the width of a lead until they are just large enough around to fit snugly in their places. The word "Twists" was very easily cast in plaster, as, with the exception of the dot to the "i" and the cross to the "t," it was bent entirely from one piece of rule.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CURSE AND DELIGHTS OF READING.

A STUDY IN BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

A DELIGHTFUL CURSE — THE POWER OF READING — A BOOKWORM DESCRIBED: HABITS AND DELIGHTS — AN APOLOGY — CHARACTERISTICS — A BOOK THIEF — THE HUNGER FOR BOOKS — STARVATION — A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE — BOOKS AS A BLESSING — VARIOUS MANNERS IN READING — CUT OR UNCUT EDGES — ANNA L. DAWES IN THE "CRITIC" — FINIS.

"DAS ist der Fluch der bösen" — "Such is the curse of the evil" — is a time-honored German proverb. It may not be quite an appropriate adaptation for the purpose, yet there are cases in which the most divine habit of human existence — the pleasure of reading — turns into a curse, a curse no less weighty to the soul of the afflicted, suffering under its heavy load, than the curse of drink pressing upon the conscience of the unfortunate, regulating, or, better, "unhinging" his habits and system, a curse to himself and his surroundings.

For an ardent lover of books it is hard to say such harsh things of his best friends. Therefore I grasp the occasion to continue: That it is the indescribable power of reading over the mind which enslaves body and soul of the victim, if victim we may call him, who has fallen a prey to the godly habit of being an "habitual bookworm." The lion who has tasted human blood cannot abstain from it, but the most ferocious beast would rather be seen to go without a meal of Indian "cooly" than he who has taken to reading could exist without books. Deplorable victim of this heavenly pleasure: thou art dead to the world, to the pulsating world of rushing life, dead to the charms of woman's ever-inspiring beauty. Thy constitution seems disturbed, thy stomach to have lost its natural functions; thine eyes are blind; you need not eat or drink. What is the classic beauty of Venus Aphrodite to thee compared to a chapter of Chaucer? to a snug volume of an Elzevir?

I dare say there is no place in heaven or on earth equal to a life-threatening seat upon the top of a rickety, old, worm-eaten ladder in the region of the eighth or ninth shelf in an antiquary's depository! What a delight to roam about this region! There are dangers of breaking your neck every second, but what do you care! Lightly you sit down on the edge of your improvised throne, the top of the ladder, your heart beating with delight, right among the beloved treasures of your soul; you draw your legs up, resting your heels one or two steps lower, to form a handy table with your lap, to reach the selected volume and indulge the better in the perusal of its contents. But this is not enough. You must have feeling with your friends in various manners. Your back turned to the shelves rests against the precious works of typo's art; it acts like an electric charm, this touch of the bindings rejuvenating you in every fiber; you are insatiable. There is a neatly bound "Sesame" between your knees and a leafy volume of "Curiosal," bound in pigskin, somewhat split along the edge where back and cover meet, under your right armpit, tightly hugged, as if you intend to press its contents this way to the knowledge of your heart. You are a bookworm!

A bookworm! Alas! this specimen of mankind is understood only by his own species. Ridiculed by the one, awed by the other — a unicum in itself — but happy, happy among his old or modern pasteboard covered friends, happy among the dust-beaten, worm-eaten shelves, happy as the bird in the air under the blue sky of God's heaven.

The printer who alone makes the bookworm possible ought to know more about him. This may count as an apology of this essay in this place.

The real bookworm — to continue to use the vulgarism — as I have described him above in his favorite haunt, is harmless to a great extent: this extent ends where his passion begins. The bookworm can forgive the commission of almost any crime, he can understand and explain the unnatural motives of parricide, but he will forgive no man the spoiling of a book. The son who assassinates his mother appears to him more natural than the brute who cuts and tears or maltreats a volume. The granger who robs his volumes of the leaves is his most hated, deadly despised enemy. You

may ask the bookworm for his last cent, he will give it to you, but, alas! do not ask him the loan of one of his pet volumes. He will be sick, cranky, miserable until the hole on his shelves is again filled by his lost friend.

In the matter of time he is absolutely without any sense of calculation. I have seen bookworms enter Leggett's depository in Chambers street, New York City, in the morning and leave it when the place was closed in the evening, and all that time without dinner, without a bit to eat, a drop to drink. There is a power vested in books which even physical necessities cannot overcome, I am sure. Any librarian can duplicate this experience many times.

The moral sense of the bookworm appears to be at times very much deranged. I have read among police reports about a young man who has carried away from a bookstand under his coat small volumes. There was actually no value in these books. He was treated as a common thief, sent up for stealing, although he pleaded in heart-rending phrases of his love for books. I pitied the poor fellow, understanding quite well the power the perusal of a book may exercise over a man. This was the case of the starving who steals a loaf of bread. Justice seems to be somewhat in the wrong in such cases. Conditions count for something and ought to be held up against the letter of the law. The bookworm without the means to buy his beloved treasure, in front of a bookstall, is no more or less than the starving man before a baker's counter filled with steaming loaves. Who would not admit these conditions — and forgive? "Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner" — "to understand is to forgive" — is the beautiful saying of Mme. de Staël. The fact is that comparatively few can understand the "hunger for books," while many can judge the physical pangs of an empty stomach. I may assure the reader from personal experience that the desire to obtain a book can become as craving as the necessity for bread.

A story — a true one — from my own circle. Some time ago I visited a bookstore uptown in New York City and there found a volume on the shelves which attracted my attention. It was an English book. The seller had two copies of it, and asked a good price, as they, apparently, were not to be obtained in the United States. I was not in the condition to purchase the book, still I wandered two or three times a week, like a pilgrim to Mecca, fully an hour out of my way, to see whether the book was yet to be had. One fine day I found it gone. I had expected this calamity, still a pain in the heart, as if stung by an electric shock, made itself felt even before I had time to glance over the other shelves to make sure that it was not misplaced. It was gone, gone! I learned on inquiry that it had been sold to a Boston party and that no other copy could be obtained in New York. My throat appeared to reduce in size — I felt like crying. I had taken note of the publishers at my first visit (a precaution which I always take when looking at a book which I cannot purchase at the time) and wrote at once to London for it, giving at the same time an order to Messrs. Scribner's Sons to get the book for me. Many weeks thereafter I received notice from both sources that the book was out of print, but that I might be able to obtain a copy second-hand. I have given orders to that effect, and feel assured that I will not rest until the volume graces my shelves.

The soothing property of books is a well-known fact. We have often read of prisoners who were enabled to retain their mental powers in long solitary confinement by the aid of reading. After serious emotions, from misfortunes, nothing acts so much as a soothing balm as a book. There is no better friend in trouble than a book. It talks to you, continually trying to call your thoughts away from the sad event which has befallen you, and an hour's attentive listening to its words will help a great deal to make you realize your position and save you from despair.

I remember with warmest thankfulness the service my books rendered me when the dearest object on earth was taken from me — my ever beloved mother. I admit today that without my books I would not have been capable to find that consolation which kept me from joining her in unknown regions. In many a dark and wearisome hour I have found them the same valued friends. Thanks to them, lifeless as they are, and the men who produce them, authors and printers, the greatest blessing for an intelligent being.

The delights offered to readers in the method of reading and treating books and magazines — for these also belong to the joy of the bookworm — are various and differ in importance according to the tastes of the individual.

The matter is generally divided in so many subdivisions by the real book lover, each subdivision offering a special delight. There is the charm of the title page, the dedication, the preface, the index, the re-reading of the index as captions over the chapters, the footnotes, the appendix, the references, the key, and last, the book itself. Each of these divisions has its own peculiar flavor for the bookman, and preferences are made according to the various tastes as men have their preferences between blondes and brunettes, blue or dark eyes, in ordinary life. Above all, though, and considered as a general delight, for I have not yet found a constant, systematic reader who has differed in this respect, is the cutting of the leaves of books and magazines. Would it be that bookmakers take more notice of this important fact and manufacture more books with uncut edges. As a rule, the uncut edge is considered a specially aristocratic work of a high-class (high-priced) book. The editions intended for the best class are frequently published with uncut edges. But most publications are sent on the market smoothly shaven and razed down, apparently a time-saving scheme for the reader, but in reality a cruelty toward the real bookworm, who thus is deprived of his main delight, the cutting of the leaves. Why

not do as it is done with many magazines — publish two editions, cut and uncut. If the publishers of the *Century, Scribner's*, etc., acknowledge the importance of uncut edges and thus honor the taste of a large class of their readers, why is it that book publishers do not wander in the same path? The method of the future is doubtless the uncut edge, and an admirable method it is. A correspondent of Miss Jeanette Gilder's exquisite literary weekly, the *Critic* (New York City), describes the delight of cutting the leaves in a charming manner. I cannot withhold from the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER an excerpt from this neatly put description at the close of my essay. Anna L. Dawes says "On Cutting the Leaves of a Magazine":

Why does no pen proclaim the joys of cutting the leaves of a magazine? The eager interest; the glimpses of hidden wealth — a phrase, a title that seizes the eye and toles along the brain; the dipping here and there into treasures already ours, and yet to be explored; the sudden haste to look upon some other hoard, before the first is half discovered — surely the charm, the fascination, the excitement thereof deserve their own chronicler. It is very easy to bring great witness. All the world remembers the calm, considering soul, who was yet in such a hurry that he must needs sacrifice the book itself! That buttered knife tells a tale of a desire to see what comes next which began even with books themselves methinks. It may be — who can tell? — that the simple artifice of shut and forbidden leaves adds value to their contents. Those half-finished sentences, those promised pictures, that lost dénouement — what may not be behind the closed door when once it is wrenched open? Was it true, then, that the ancients stitched across the papyrus here and there, lest it roll too swiftly off the ready blocks? What became of that ancient sage who suddenly found his little cylinder broken in two, and the half of it vanished? No such dire calamity befalleth us, as we sit by the fire and look at the familiar covers we have looked on twelve times these many years. What strange tales of strange countries wait inside those fastened sheets lying with shut mouths till they shall be entreated to reveal their secret! Or those unopened pages under that weird face — they hold state secrets, it may be. The firelight leaps up. Let us draw the curtain and listen awhile to the talk of these old friends.

It is unnecessary to continue. Every real lover of book and magazine knows the indescribable delight experienced in cutting the leaves of his printed pets.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

BY O. S. JENKS.

TO China, the birthplace of so many of the useful arts and inventions, we must look for the origin of the "art preservative." Early in the tenth century, five hundred years before Gutenberg contrived the movable metal types which have rendered his name imperishable, an imperial edition of the sacred books was published in that far oriental country. But on the same principle that the glory of America's discovery rests with Columbus and not with Lief Ericson, must the honor of the invention of the most powerful factor in civilization be ascribed to Gutenberg and his contemporaries.

No advancement commercially or politically of the civilized nations of Western Europe resulted from the discovery of America by the Norsemen, and had these early explorers exerted themselves to permanently colonize the western hemisphere, their semi-barbarous character affords no indication that civilization would have been promoted by their conquests. So, had the knowledge of printing remained the sole property of the inhabitants of the Flowery Kingdom and neighboring countries, the progress of civilization would have been retarded centuries, as it was not until a comparatively recent date that western energy and perseverance succeeded in penetrating their exclusiveness and in acquainting us with their peculiar customs and modes of living. The history of printing properly begins with the employment of movable metal types by Europeans.

Few inventions are the spontaneous conceptions of individual minds. An invention is generally the climax to a series of efforts of different individuals at different times, and the inventor is he who embodies the conclusions of himself and others in something that shall be serviceable to man.

The desirability of a method of rapidly multiplying copies of law records and the works of eminent writers was probably practically manifested with the first written law and literature.

Block printing was practiced in China, Japan and Corea centuries before the time of Coster and Gutenberg, and was occasionally employed by early European sovereigns for impressions of seals and coats of arms. Books printed by this process were quite common in China in the tenth century, and it is said that the Chinese printed from movable types of clay as early as the middle of the eleventh century; the Coreans are credited with the invention of copper types in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Yet, until the middle of the fourteenth century the laborious process of multiplying copies of manuscripts by hand-writing was universal in Europe.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." The first books printed were impressions on paper or parchment from blocks of wood on which the letters or designs to be reproduced had to be cut in reverse. If an error that required correction was made in carving the block, it was generally necessary to substitute a new block and do the carving over again, and the desirability of obviating the extreme difficulty of correction led doubtless to the invention and employment of movable wooden types by Laurent Coster, of Haarlem.

But a great deal of labor was involved in the cutting of these letters, and as it was impossible to make any two exactly alike (being engraved one at a time), they made a very irregular and uneven impression.

A process of producing types which should be uniform, durable, not easily broken, and produced with less expense and labor, was the object of the researches of the early printers.

For a long time Coster endeavored to perfect his invention by the discovery of such a process, and, according to Hadrian Junius, actually invented metal types. The same authority states that a workman in

Coster's employ discovered the secret of their manufacture and fled to Mayence. This workman's name is said to have been John. If we assume the correctness of the above account, which, however, is a matter of controversy, the John spoken of may have been John Fust or John Gaensefleisch (who afterward assumed the name of Gutenberg), who is said to have communicated the secret to his nephew, later the partner of Schöffer. There are good reasons, however, for believing that neither Gutenburg nor Fust were ever in Coster's employ. As M. Bouchot says, in his excellent work — "The Printed Book" — "But it is not at all apparent that Gutenberg, a gentleman of Mayence exiled from his country, was ever in the service of the Dutch inventor. As to Fust, we believe his only intervention in the association of printers of Mayence was as a money lender, from which may be comprehended the unlikelihood of his having been with Coster, the more so as we find Gutenberg retired to Strasburg where he pursued his researches. There he was, as it were, out of his sphere, a ruined noble whose great knowledge was bent entirely on invention. Doubtless, like many others, he may have had in his hands one of the printed works of Laurent Coster, and conceived the idea of appropriating the infant process." *(To be continued.)*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INATTENTION AND SENSELESS ARGUMENT.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

ONE of the unexplained mysteries in connection with the art of typesetting is "Why is it that some printers, above the average in intelligence, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the business, will invariably receive from the proofreader their proofs adorned with innumerable "outs" and "doublets," while others, inferior in every respect as far as the business is concerned, will set galley after galley with scarcely an omission or repetition occurring. For a lack of something more conclusive, I am forced to the belief that a partial solution of the mystery lies in the consideration of two things, namely, inattention and senseless argument. A printer cannot work to any advantage who is endeavoring to set type in New York and whose mind at the same time is wandering in Chicago, or vice versa. Neither can a printer set type accurately whose brain is forever hampered by some scheme which of itself would require the full capacity of his thinking apparatus. Inattention to business, in whatever calling one may be engaged, is apt to work disastrously in one way or another to the work being performed. A printer may have his copy before him, apparently plain and intelligible, yet, owing to inattention, he is unable to catch the sense of it, and he works away, not knowing for the time being whether he is setting local, telegraph or editorial. He is certain of only one thing, which is, that he is setting type. So, in my estimation, one of the principal reasons for "outs" and "doublets" is mind wandering or inattention. Another thing which I believe to be responsible for bad proofs is senseless argument. I do not wish to be understood as believing that all arguments advanced in printing offices are shallow and meaningless, for I believe the majority of members of the craft are capable of entering in discussion upon any subject calling for an expression of good, practical suggestions, but I have reference to those arguments which have their origin in smoke, progress in smoke, and terminate in the same substance. Much time is squandered in such arguments and good workmanship is often prevented thereby. Such discussions not only work disadvantageously to those engaged in them, but also to the ones who are forced to listen. Some loquacious individual, for the sake of argument, will make an assertion in regard to something he knows little or nothing about, and in a short space of time a dozen or more will be discussing the subject with avidity, some of them totally ignorant of the matter under discussion, and when the argument ceases no knowledge will have been gained, but the chances are good that sentences have been overlooked or doubled in the copy of some of those engaged in the controversy. In this connection I will relate a little personal experience which has been the means of convincing me of the utter uselessness of endeavoring to set type accurately and at the same time manifest a desire to hold up your end in a heated argument. A discussion arose over something nonsensical — some trivial matter, not worth the waste of a dozen words, but the argument was intensified by some of the assertions made, and the debators (myself included) became a trifle warm. I was setting a piece of miscellany, and one of the sentences read: "There are other house painters who are satisfied to stand on a ladder or scaffold at $2.50 per day." It was only necessary to set that sentence once, but Shades of Ink! when the proof was returned I discovered I had set it just four times, and if the argument had been prolonged it is possible I would have continued setting house painters for an indefinite period; and, what was more aggravating, it eluded the vigilance of the proofreader, and was run through the entire edition of the paper. It nearly cost me my situation, and to this day the sight of a house painter will awaken in my mind recollections of that spicy composing room debate which was the means of impressing upon me the necessity of avoiding useless discussions while setting type. One of the other comps who was engaged in the same argument was setting the word hotel when he was "drawn in," and when his proof was returned to him he discovered that he had four hotels in one line, just three more than was required. Thus I might continue enumerating facts to prove that it is impossible to set clean proofs and at the same time remain an active member of a composing room prating society, but it is not necessary. No matter how intelligent we may be or how thoroughly we may understand our business, if we are given to inattention and senseless argument we will continue to receive "decorations" from the proofreader.

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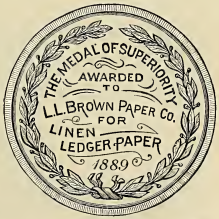
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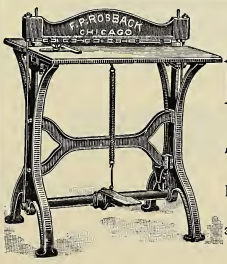
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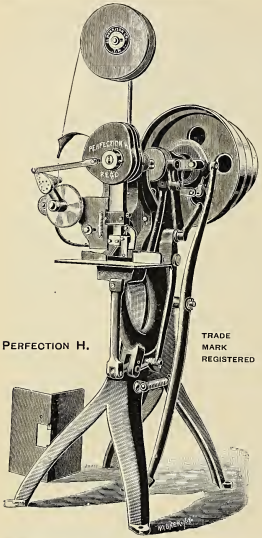
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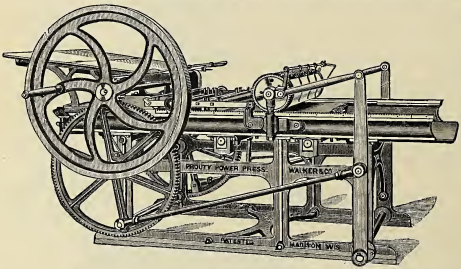
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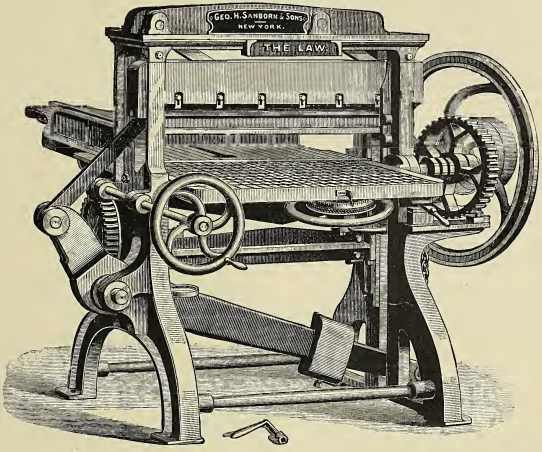
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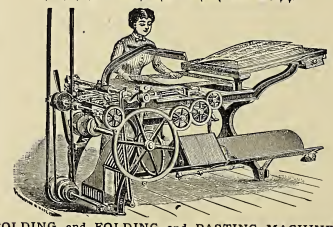
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING,

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

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H. O. SHEPARD, *Prest.;* C. F. WHITMARSH, *Sec.;* D. L. EVANS, *Treas.*

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WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

HAVING in a previous number condemned the unbusiness-like and senseless competition which has too long prevailed among the typefounders of the country, and its injurious effects upon the printing trade at large, we propose in the present issue to suggest what, in our judgment, seems a practical remedy for the same. Experience is the best though frequently the most expensive teacher, and experience has proven that *promises* of reform in this connection have been like pie crust—made but to be broken. In view of this fact some importance has been attached to the rumor prevailing for some months past that a new combination was to be formed among the founders, although no one seems to know exactly on what lines. It appears certain, however, that the larger establishments will not entertain the idea of any more *agreements* which experience has demonstrated have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. Under these circumstances it seems to us the most rational and feasible means out of the dilemma is the consolidation of most, if not all, the typefounders into one large corporation. This, we have reason to believe, is and has been the desire of several leading founders, who are anxious to quit a warfare which not only injures themselves, but is cruel and heartless to their competitors, and at the same time fraught with larger harm and loss to their patrons. It is impossible to learn definitely why this consolidation has not been projected ere this, but Dame Rumor says that at the last annual meeting of the typefounders all heretofore existing difficulties were overcome, with the exception that a small minority interest obstinately refused to join with the others unless it had its own way, to the injury of all the rest. We believe, however, that cool consideration, and the realization of the harm being done to so many thousands of the fraternity, will soon eliminate this opposition.

We have little fear that a consolidation of the typefoundries will create a monopoly in the sense of imposing burdensome prices. In fact we do not believe that prices would be much if any higher than most established printers now pay; but it would most effectually put a stop to the unrighteous discrimination which at present writing allows a new customer to buy his outfit at less than cost, and enables and encourages him to enter upon a career of price slashing which, if even temporarily successful, can only result in injury and undermining of those now in the business, and utterly demoralizing any fair schedule of rates. Who is benefited thereby? The founder is not, for he not only sacrifices his profits, but knows he is taking the surest course to destroy the financial responsibility of his customers; the established printer is certainly not benefited, for it is only the latest comer who gets the benefits of those high discounts, and the encouragement thus afforded to such to start in business is surely no benefit to those already in; and lastly, the public are not benefited, for though the prices of printing are spasmodically slaughtered, it can only be temporarily,

as it is a well understood fact that no commodity will long continue to be sold at a figure which will not fully cover all the expenses of production, and keeping up the plant, and also interest on the capital invested. And whatever benefit the public would realize while prices were low or irregular would be more than offset by a depreciation in the value of the stock of printed matter on hand, and the disarrangement of long established and satisfactory connections.

We are aware the bugbear of monopoly has been raised as an objection to the proposed scheme. While we do not claim to be an authority on political economy, we think the plain truth is too frequently lost sight of. From our standpoint no monopoly, *per se*, can exist under present circumstances, unless (1) protected by secret processes; (2) protected by patents; (3) protected by a tariff, or (4) protected by exclusive and comprehensive ownership. An instance of this last named species of monopolies is that of the Standard Oil Company, which is understood to own or control directly or indirectly all the oil wells in this country, whose products are of commercial value in the trade centers. This sort of monopoly is doubtless against public policy, and should be prohibited, if possible. But why should a large typefoundry be any more a monopoly than the large stores in our great commercial centers. Is it not true that because of their size they have economized in their expenses, and shared this saving with the public by virtue of lower prices? And why should not printers share in like manner in the many economies a consolidation of the typefoundries would bring about? No, we cannot see how such a combination as referred to would be a monopoly; lead, antimony, tin and copper are free to all who can pay market prices, and there are now no patents to protect any necessary process in the manufacture of type.

But, for the sake of argument, let us suppose that consolidation should, through greed or shortsightedness on the part of the founders, result in an unwarranted advance in prices. For a short time, no doubt, printers would be compelled to submit, but the comparatively small amount of type they must needs buy at such prices would practically cut no figure in comparison to the increase in the market value of their plants — their restoration to normal value — and it would not be long before new typefoundries sprung up, because the natural laws of trade, of supply and demand, would inevitably soon bring prices down to a fair basis. Indeed, we are satisfied the founders are well aware of the fact that in every large city in the United States there are numbers of progressive, enterprising printers who could and would establish typefoundries in abundance if any of the evils of monopoly should show themselves; and such establishments would be certain to be self-supporting, because of the assured patronage of the trade at large. Again, in case of necessity, the printers and press would undoubtedly raise their united voices, either through self-interest, or principle, or both, and demand the repeal of all duties on foreign manufactured type; and it would take only a few years to introduce type from new or foreign foundries in sufficient quantity to bring any monopolist foundry or combination of foundries to their senses.

Our deliberate conclusion, therefore, is that the interests of the printing fraternity will be best subserved, as well as those of the public at large, by the stoppage of the type war through the consolidation of the foundries. This seems to be the best, quickest and cheapest way back to honest prices, and we believe that this conclusion is indorsed by every intelligent printer in the land who has given the subject an hour's serious consideration.

A ONE-SIDED ARGUMENT.

UNDER the caption of "Compensation of Printers" will be found in the present issue a communication from an esteemed correspondent, which, while containing much that is true, also contains statements which we cannot allow to go unchallenged, among them the following:

> The poor men of the world give a tax to the community or government of rich men for the privilege of working for them for the pittance with which they eke out an existence, and give a portion of that pittance to municipal, parochial, state and national governments in taxes besides. In other words, a man, say, is worth $3 per day according to our method of computing wages. On this man's work his employer clears twenty-five per cent net on all work he executes. Say he is a printer and sets and distributes 7,000 ems a day. He has earned for himself, at 40 cents per 1,000 ems, $2.80, while the employer charges 50 cents per 1,000 ems for composition and wear and tear of material. This amounts to $3.50, leaving 70 cents, or nearly thirty per cent, a day on each man's labor for wear and tear of material — type material, I mean — and profits. The same thing is done in the case of the pressman, making a profit here, and he does not neglect to make a margin on his paper, either. Who will scrutinize these figures and say the workingman does not pay a tax to the community of wealthy people for the privilege of working for them?

Is this a fair or correct estimate of the situation? Is the wear and tear of material and machinery the *only* item the employer has to take into consideration when making his estimates? What provision is allowed for rent, insurance, interest on capital invested, bad debts, taxes, superintendent's and foreman's expenses, spoiled jobs, proofreading, light, fuel, necessary repairs, bookkeeping, collecting, clerk's, apprentice's, janitor's and stockkeeper's hire and the hundred and one incidental expenses which are forever presenting themselves, and must be met, independent of the constant anxiety, vexation and liability which cannot be measured by dollars and cents, which enter into the daily practical experience of an employing printer.

Again, with the excessive, unhealthy competition existing, to how many "wealthy people" in the printing business can our correspondent refer? Let him make an intelligent, impartial investigation, and then give the result of his labor. The truth of the matter is, there is no branch of business which as a rule gives such meager returns for the amount of capital invested or which requires a larger outlay to secure them than that

of printing. Let us for illustration select two callings, that of the employing bricklayer and carpenter — and comparisons are odious. The former provides the scaffolding and the material used in the erection of the structure, and there his expenses, outside of wages paid, cease, the journeyman furnishing even his own trowel; the carpenter supplies the lumber and nails, sometimes the workshop, the journeymen providing the required tools — a no unimportant item — and there *his* outlay ceases. With the employing printer the case is entirely different; a permanent office must be provided; type, material, machinery, paper and ink and even the composing stick and galley of the workmen furnished — incurring an outlay to what the so-called building trades are strangers.

We might pursue this subject further, but we have said enough to prove the untenable position of our correspondent and show at least there are two sides to the question.

THE ENGRAVER'S AND PRINTER'S ART IN AMERICA.

IN American art there has been greater advances in the past ten years than there has been in the art of any other country. A prominent gentleman who has traveled extensively and visited the leading art centers of the world said, "I have been greatly surprised to note this wonderful advancement because American art is little known in Europe — little known as it should be. Of course Mr. Millet, Mr. Reinhart, Mr. Abby and others are known and appreciated there, but the great number of excellent painters, particularly in landscape, are comparatively little known. Your artists contribute to the Salon far more liberally than to the Royal Academy exhibitions, and those that my countrymen know best they know 'by way of Paris.' I wish American art might be shown in London, so that our people could obtain such an idea of it as one gathers in a few weeks here. It would be a revelation to many to know what is being performed in America. It is certain that the United States will be one of the leading nations in art, as in so many other matters. The painters who are growing up in this country in these days are ambitious and are ambitious in the right direction. They are students, and students of the artistic in life and in nature. They are not mere imitators of what they see. There are many young men here for whom great futures may be predicted, and the time is close at hand, I believe, when they will be adequately appreciated by their own countrymen, as I think many who merit the highest kind of success are not at present."

This wonderful progress is not confined to painting. Printing, engraving, photography, bookbinding and the other allied arts show a degree of advancement that is at once great and creditable. Particularly in all branches of printing and engraving has vast and pleasing progression been made. The splendid productions of the printer's and engraver's art today in America surpass European work, and numerous instances could be cited where unprejudiced foreign critics have largely favored American typographical and engraved work in their *critiques*.

The printers and engravers of this country certainly have within their grasp every opportunity that, if embraced, is destined to lead on to victory in the battle for supremacy in the art world. In almost every instance where American typographical and engraved specimens have been displayed at European expositions, the designs have not only won enthusiastic admiration and commendation but have carried off first-class prizes, as well as receiving honorable mention besides.

All this is inspiring to the ambitious, progressive American artist, and creates an eagerness and determination to "conquer other worlds." With the appliances, machinery and material at hand to aid him in producing chaste, meritorious, graceful and correct examples of work, the printer and engraver of the present time should be able to reach a point of prominence in his profession. The American artist can be a winner. Let him exert himself and capture the prize that awaits talent, industry and ambition.

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE General Assembly of Illinois is considering a bill providing for uniform text books in the public schools of the state, to be furnished, according to one plan, at actual cost, and, by another bill, each child is to be provided with necessary books free of cost. The logic of a system of free public schools, sustained by the state, with provision in the law for compulsory attendance, would seem to demand that the state also furnish the text books, as this is a burden which many families are unable to bear. But if the state should decide to require uniformity in the books throughout the state, it would be more economical for taxpayers if a clause be inserted that all the work be done in our own state. Why pay royalty to eastern school-book monopolists when we have as scholarly educators in our own borders as can be found abroad, and as capable printers and binders? A competent commission should be appointed to attend to this important matter, and the copyright of every book published should rest in the state; and even if it be thought best to charge the pupil a sum sufficient to cover actual cost the price would be trifling and within the means of all.

WE direct special attention to the request published in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER from the committee appointed by the International Printing Pressmen's Union to arrange for and take charge of the proposed exhibit of fine presswork at the Columbian Fair at Chicago in 1893, and hope the appeal will secure a prompt and generous response. Ample time is afforded to make the display worthy of the craft and the occasion. All inquiries in connection therewith will be promptly answered by Mr. Benjamin Thompson, 810 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, New

York, who has charge of the district composing New York, New Jersey, the New England states and Canada; Mr. Gayou, 1527 South Eleventh street, St. Louis, Missouri, who has charge of the district west of the Mississippi river, including Illinois, and Mr. Alton B. Carty, 614 G street, N. E., Washington, D. C., in charge of the states of the country not embraced in the above mentioned sections.

DURING the past two months we have had the pleasure of attending the annual and semi-annual sessions of the Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri Press Associations, renewing old acquaintances and making many new ones. The papers read and discussed at these gatherings, for they were all *business* meetings, were of a practical and highly instructive character, and proved that the country publishers are fast coming to realize the important position they do, or at least should and can occupy, as the molders of public opinion. For the many courtesies received thereat, we extend our sincere thanks, and hope to have the privilege of again attending future meetings. A reference to the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

STUDENTS of our shorthand lessons can have their writing exercises corrected free by sending them, with return postage, to Lock Box 1052, Valparaiso, Indiana, U. S. A.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. II.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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WRITING CONSONANTS.

ALTHOUGH the shorthand consonants are sometimes for convenience written forward or back, or up or down, experience has shown that the easiest methods of writing them are as follows:

(*a*) Down, all perpendicular signs; as, | t, ▏ d, (ith, (thee,) s,) z.

(*b*) Down, all signs inclined to the left; as, ╲ p, ╲ b, ◟ f, ◟ v, ◝ r, ◝ way.

(*c*) Left to right, all horizontal signs; as, — k, — gay, ⌒ n, ⌒ n, ⌣ ing.

(*d*) Down, all heavy signs inclined to the right; as, ▰ j, ▰ zhay, ◜ yay.

(*e*) Down, ▰ chay.

(*f*) Up, ▰ ray and ▰ hay.

(*g*) Down, when alone, ▰ ish.

(*h*) Up, when alone, ◜ lay.

(*i*) Sometimes down, ◜ l, called el.

(*j*) Sometimes up, ▰ sh, called shay.

8. ▰ Chay being always written down, and ▰ ray always written up, they are thus distinguished, because ▰ chay is more perpendicular than ▰ ray. When written with other strokes their directions distinguish them; as, ▰ chay-ray, ▰ ray-chay, ◜ chay-d, ◝ ray-d.

ANALYSIS OF CONSONANTS.

9. Describe the consonants as you read and write them; as, | t, straight, light, down, sound as in *top*; ◟ f, curved, light, down, curve's direction to left, sound as in *foe*; ▰ hay, hooked below, straight, light, up, sound as in *aha*. The *name* and *sound* of a letter are unlike.

SIGN.	FORM.	SHADE.	DIRECTION.
╲	Straight.	Light.	Down.
|	"	"	"
▏	"	"	"
▰	"	"	Up.
◟	"	"	Up, hooked.
—	"	"	Left to right.
╲	"	Heavy.	Down.
|	"	"	"
▏	"	"	"
—	"	"	Left to right.
◟	Curved.	Light.	Down.
(	"	"	"
)	"	"	"
◜	"	"	Up or down.
◝	"	"	" "
⌒	"	"	Left to right.
⌣	"	"	" "
◟	"	Heavy.	Down.
◜	"	"	"
◝	"	"	"
◝	"	"	"
(	"	"	"
)	"	"	"
⌣	"	"	Left to right.

10. The different directions for) s,) z, o iss, ◝ r, ▰ ray, ◜ lay (el), ▰ ish (shay), etc., will be explained in a future lesson.

11. Fail not to observe that in phonography the silent letters are omitted; therefore, c, q and x are otherwise represented: c by k, s or zh; q by k; x by ks or gz. In writing initials, use longhand for C, Q and X.

12. Cover page after page with each character, and read all you write. Do not pass a sound until you can read or write it not less than sixty times a minute. A good plan is to devote a line to each letter. Use the author's copybooks, mailed for 20 cents by the Inland Printer Company, Chicago, Illinois.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. What is phonography? Why are most shorthand systems phonetic? 2. What must you be familiar with? 3. What kind of pencil or pen should be used? 4. What is the best method of study and practice of shorthand? 5. What do we mean by a

consonant? How are the shorthand consonants formed? 6. How long should the marks for consonants be made? What is the difference between shaded and unshaded marks? Light and heavy curves? Describe the consonants by kind, name, sign and power. 7. What has experience shown to be the best methods of writing consonants: Perpendicular signs? Signs inclined to the left? Horizontal signs? Heavy signs inclined to the right? Chay, ray, hay, ish, shay, lay, l, t, d, ith, thee, s, z? Why? P, b, f, v, r, way? Why? K, gay, m, n, ing? Why? J, zhay, yay? Why? 8. How are chay and ray distinguished from each other: When standing alone? When with other strokes? 9. Analyze p, t, chay, ray, hay, k; b, d, j, gay; f, ith, s, lay, ish, m, n; v, yay, zhay, way, thee, z, ing. 11. Are silent letters used in phonography? How are c, q and x represented in shorthand? 12. What must you do with each character? Do you read all you write?

JOINING CONSONANTS.

13. In joining letters, the second begins where the first ends; the third follows the second, etc.; as, ray-chay, r-r-ray, p-k-d-m.

14. Two straight consonants of the same direction, following each other, are made double the length of one; as, t-t, p-p, chay-chay, gay-gay.

15. Two letters curved alike, following each other, are repeated; as, n-n, m-m, f-f, lay-lay.

16. Curves resembling each other, in different directions, always make angles; as, ith-m, m-lay, n-s, n-ish.

17. Opposing curves in the same direction, always make a waved line; as, shay-lay, lay-shay, n-m, thee-z.

18. Curves which face, and which, if straight lines, would form acute angles, are joined without angles; as, lay-s, m-ish, ith-shay.

19. Curves which face, and which, if straight lines, would form right angles, are joined in half circles; as, lay-r, lay-way, f-shay, r-ish.

20. Curves which face, and which, if straight lines, would form obtuse angles, are joined at an angle; as, f-n, v-n, lay-m, r-z.

21. When a straight line and curve join, when the curve faces the angle, and would, if straight, form an obtuse angle with the joined straight line, no angle must be made; as, k-r, n-ray, lay-k, p-s.

22. Horizontal letters should rest upon the line of writing; as, k-k, ing-ing, m-m, n-n.

23. Two descending letters joined should have the first letter rest upon the line of writing; as, j-j, d-d, v-v, j-r.

24. In a combination where a descending letter follows a horizontal, the descending letter should be written on the line; as, k-chay, k-p, n-d, n-l.

25. In a combination containing only one descending letter, that letter should rest upon the line of writing; as, n-j, p-gay, n-f, b-m.

26. The first perpendicular or inclined letter should rest on the line of writing; as, r-m, b-ray, ray-n, n-d.

27. To obtain an easy junction, the inclination of a straight or curved letter may be slightly varied; as, m-t, m-k, k-p, d-p.

28. The ease of joining signs at an angle is in proportion to the acuteness of the angle; as, t-p, p-t, b-d, d-b, m-k, k-m, m-d, m-t.

29. Letters unshaded or shaded, or both, having no angle between them, are blended so their point of union is not visible; as, t-d, b-p, v-gay, f-gay.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

13. In joining letters, where does the second begin? the third? the fourth? 14. When two straight consonants of the same direction follow each other, how are they made? 15. When two letters are curved alike, and follow each other, how are they made? 16. What are formed from curves resembling each other in different directions? 17. What is made by opposing curves in the same directions? 18. How are curves joined which face, and would form acute angles if they were straight lines? 19. Similar curves which would form right angles? 20. Similar curves which would form obtuse angles? 21. What must not be made where a curve faces an angle, and if straight, would form an obtuse angle with the joined straight line? 22. Where should horizontal letters rest? 23. When two descending letters join each other, where should the first rest? 24. In a combination where a descending letter follows a horizontal, on what should the descending rest? 25. When a combination contains only one descending letter, where should that rest? 26. Where should the first perpendicular or inclined stroke rest? 27. May the inclination of a letter ever be varied? why? 28. What governs the ease of joining signs at an angle? 29. When letters have no angle between them, how are they blended?

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. XVI.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

INSTEAD of tacks, some stereotypers use short screws, countersinking the plate so that the heads will not project. This attaches the plate more firmly, but is slower and more expensive. Many stereotypers prefer to use blocking wood which is a trifle too thick, running the completed cuts through a shaver, face downward. As this shaver can be set type-high, the plates are sure to be uniform in height. Still another way, practicable only when plates are of some standard size, as in book-work, is to bevel the edges as in Fig. 6 in the last article. Such plates are made pica in thickness, as, if thinner, they are liable to bend when clamped. When there is a large number of plates to be beveled, the work is done on a machine made especially for this purpose, but when such work is only occasionally done the shootboard is used by inserting a beveling plane, or by slanting the plate so that the cut may be made with the

regular plane at the correct angle. The oldest form of patent blocks is shown in Fig. 1. The small pinions in the fore part are connected with screws bearing slides working in the slots. By actuating the pinions with a

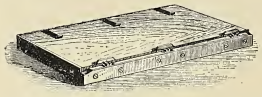


Fig. 1.

key made in the form of a rack, the screws revolve and the slides are brought forward, pressing the plate against the slanting projections shown immediately behind the pinions. They are generally made so as to lock at the ends as well as at the sides, and there are

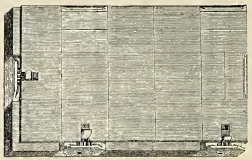


Fig. 2.

several hundred modifications of the idea, possessing greater or less merit. The most common modification is that shown in Fig. 2, the base proper being of metal sections justifying with standard pica type. Clamps and end pieces, also on standard sections,

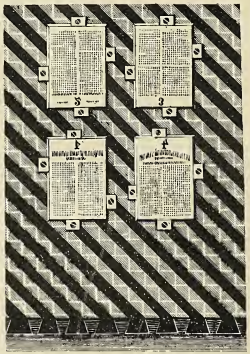


Fig. 3.

can be used in combination with the furniture to make mounting blocks of any size. A device quite popular in Europe, but less so in this country, consists of iron press beds slotted diagonally across the plate, as in Fig. 3. In these slots vertical screws are placed, which hold the plate to the base. The plates may be beveled in the usual form, but are generally cut so that a cross section will present the appearance of Fig. 4, and flat-headed screws can be used. Another method of mounting stereotypes is

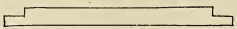


Fig. 4.

to drive wire nails through the plate, bend them on the back, then, laying the plate upon a level surface, surround it with type-high bearers. Scrape off the superfluous cement with a straight edge and let it stand for twenty-four hours, after which remove the bearers. It can then be soaked in water another day, when it will be thoroughly hardened. Cement is a poor conductor of heat, and for this reason is not recommended where the plate will have to be re-stereotyped. Still another way is to strip the plate from the wooden base and smoothly attach a sheet of paper by a glue made of gelatine dissolved in acetic acid. Spread a layer of the glue on the surface of the paper and press tightly against the mounting block until dry. This method, also, is not adapted to blocks which will be subjected to re-stereotyping. Type-high or solid cuts are usually cast the right height direct from the matrix, as explained in a former article, but it is sometimes necessary to mount a thin stereotype or electrotype which is already cast. There are a number of ways to do this. The most common is to bevel the edges of the plate from the bottom exactly opposite from the way in which it is beveled for patent blocks. The top of the mounting plate is then polished, and the plate laid upon it so that a cross section will be like Fig. 5. Filling the triangular space between the plate and base with solder will attach them firmly together. Soldering irons should previously be touched on a

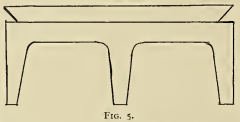


Fig. 5.

piece of sal ammoniac, and the groove filled with soldering acid made by dissolving zinc in muriatic acid and adding a little sal ammoniac and water. Solder may be purchased or made of equal parts of lead or tin. Another solder, which melts at a much lower temperature, is made of eight parts bismuth, three parts tin, and eight parts lead, but as bismuth is very expensive, it is seldom used except for corrections. Another way is to prepare the plate as for mounting on cement base as above directed, taking care that the back is perfectly clean. Then paste the face of the plate to a sheet of matrix paper, using a thick mucilage of yellow dextrine and water. Lay the plate on the bottom of the casting box, paper down, and rest the L-bars on the projecting edges of the paper. This will keep the plate from rising and insure correct height. Now clamp and tilt the box and pour in the metal.

Care should be taken to have the paper thoroughly dry and the metal of the right temperature. If too cold, the cast will be chilled; if too hot, the face of the plate may be injured. The paper may be removed from the face of the cut by soaking it in water.

Written for The Inland Printer.

A FORECAST.

BY A. H. M.

THERE is a disposition shown by the unthinking to "fight" the typesetting machine, and the changes its advent will occasion. Arguments have been made in the past that no degree of perfection in machinery could be reached that would interfere with hand composition—"until a machine could be made to think, there was no need for compositors to be uneasy." This view has been abandoned to a large extent as further improvements have been made, and as the inevitable supremacy of the typesetting machines has become manifest printers are bestirring themselves to study the mechanism and methods of operating them. This is as it should be. The time for wrecking looms and destroying steam printing presses has gone by, and any attempts to hold back the inventive genius of the age need only be hinted at to be denounced.

If the machine enables a compositor to set twice as much as by hand and he should receive a correspondingly reduced price per thousand, he would lose nothing. In fact he indirectly would be a gainer, for all his attention being concentrated on typesetting he will acquire a degree of skill and accuracy that would not be possible were his labors divided with the irksome task of distribution. The swiftest compositors are those employed on the daily press, and they as a rule prefer to pay for distribution. The contention that women will take the place of men as compositors when the machines are an assured success, is one that looks portentous enough, the difference between running a typesetting machine and a typewriting machine being very small; and the number of applicants for situations as typewriters, it needs only a glance at the advertising columns of the daily papers to show, far exceeds the demand. But take the average typewritten page, and what degree of knowledge of composition, punctuation capitalization, or orthography does it show? Manual dexterity in punching a bank of keys will not comprise all the requirements from an operator of a typesetting machine, and employers will find out as they ever have done that economy beyond a certain point is extravagance. It will be found that the employment of women to run machines will not be greater, if as great, as their employment in hand composition. We gain some encouragement in the belief that an increased output will result from the additional facility with which work can be turned out and from the greater cheapness resulting. Many a convention's proceedings, and hurried work of similar character, is withheld from the printer, for lack of time and money. Then again, our public libraries are flooded with the books of foreign manufacture. The editions of Bernard Tauchnitz, of Leipsic, abound in the libraries of America because almost any work in fiction can be obtained from them and because they are cheaper. The passing of the copyright law, defending the compositor from foreign competition, and the cheapening power of the typesetting machines will cause a condition of affairs that will put the American printer at the head of the line of the mighty army of workmen who have profited from improvement in machinery.

Written for The Inland Printer.

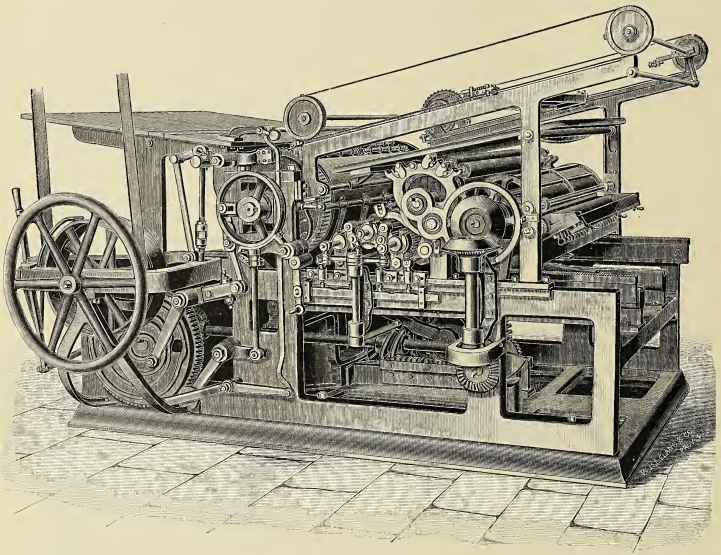
PRINTERS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

BY ALTON E. CARTY.

THERE seems to be a general impression among printers that the craft should be represented in some manner at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Of what nature the representation should partake but little has been said, although it is generally acknowledged that among other matters a display of fine printing should be made. Such was the conclusion arrived at by the second annual convention of the printing pressmen at Boston in September last and a committee was appointed to have charge of the display. In my opinion the pressmen acted wisely in deciding to conduct such an enterprise and the committee should be given all the encouragement needed to make the display a success. To what extent they succeed depends entirely upon the coöperation of printers generally with the efforts of the committee. Employing printers, compositors and pressmen are equally interested in the result attained, which should be such that the printers of this country could consider well worthy of their high vocation. It is for the members of the art to say to what extent the display will be a success. Of course there should be other motives than that of patriotism connected with the work, otherwise it would fail. Not that printers are lost to all patriotism, for the record of their institutions proves otherwise. But there should be some consideration other than that of patriotism and that is the advertisement of our trade to the world at large. Patriotism and advertisement are two good incentives, and both play a prominent part in the subject now under discussion. This advertisement need not be confined to the employing printers, but can be partaken of by the employed compositor and pressman as well, and who knows what good can be accomplished in this manner. The plans of the committee are not definitely fixed, for the very good reason that the wish and desire of those directly interested have not been secured nor the extent of the display known. All will depend upon what the majority want, and what they want they shall have. It is also the desire of the committee that a collection of curiosities be shown which will exhibit the progress of the art since the days of Franklin. I believe the pressmen should have charge of the printers' representation at the Fair, and I make that assertion for several reasons, and I am satisfied they will prove worthy of the trust.

THE COX STOP CYLINDER ART PRINTING PRESS.

THE accompanying cut represents a new four-roller stop cylinder press manufactured by the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan. This machine is intended for fine work, requiring a perfect distribution of ink, accurate register and solid, even impression. It is thoroughly built, of the finest materials, and according to the best forms of modern press construction, the size of bed between bearers being 34 by 49 inches. It is claimed that this machine is equal in all respects for practical work to the most costly six-roller stop cylinder presses manufactured. Among its special advantages are the following:



It is a low down press. The bed is but thirty inches from the floor, making the handling and locking of the forms a matter of great convenience. The printed sheets, as laid down by the front delivery mechanism, are low enough to enable the pressman standing on the floor to inspect the work and "watch his color," without climbing upon the press.

The front delivery is very simple and effective.

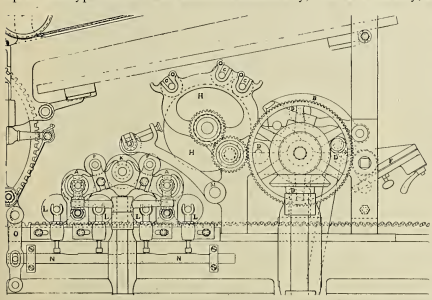
The form rollers by the movement of a lever are simultaneously lowered from contact with the vibrators when the press is not in operation. Practical pressmen will appreciate the value of this arrangement.

The inking device is new, and said to be a great improvement in the method of distribution of ink. With four form rollers in this system the makers claim that better results can be obtained than with six in other machines. The following diagram illustrates the device and its practical operation.

F is the fountain. D, D, D, D, are four ductor rollers, carried at the ends of the arms of a revolving reel twelve inches in diameter. This reel is speeded at about three times the rate of the bed movement, and one or more or all of the four rollers may be used at once. These rollers pass upward by the fountain roller, and in passing each takes a supply of ink. B is a curved, inverted, vibrating ink table, hinged at the rear side, so as to be easily turned over. The reel-rollers pass under this vibrating table, effecting a very complete table distribution, with the added advantage that the table, being inverted, is protected from all falling lint, dust, etc. After leaving the table, the rollers in the reel pass downward, touching the ten-inch iron distributing drum, H, which is revolving in the opposite direction. The ink already distributed on the table is thus transferred to this drum, on which lie three vibrating composition rollers. This drum, like the reel, is driven independently of the bed movement,

and at a much more rapid rate. From the drum, H, the ink is taken by the ductor roller, J, to the five-inch iron roller, K, whence it is carried by the intermediates, P, P, to the five-inch vibrating rollers, A, A, which directly feed, respectively, the form rollers, L, L, L, L.

It will be observed that the ink is fed to all the form rollers in equal quantity, and in equal time. The set of fountains farthest from the fountain gets the ink just as soon and in the same quantity as the set nearest the fountain. Not only is the ink distributed more perfectly than in old-style presses, but it is laid upon the type forms with absolute uniformity, not in



one direction only, but in both directions. The great advantage of this result, the absolutely equal quantity of ink deposited upon every part of the form, will be at once recognized by all printers who understand the secrets of fine printing.

It is further claimed that so great is the distributing capacity of the above described inking device, which is a part of the Cox art press, that with only two form rollers, one main vibrator and one reel roller in use excellent results are obtained and that the total number of rollers in the system is less by from two to four than in other competing presses in the market.

The object sought in the construction of this press was twofold:

1. To offer a machine having important advantages over all others, intended for similar work.

2. To build a machine so simplified, while being improved, that it could be sold for less money.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO RUN A NEWSPAPER.

II.—BY FRANK J. COHEN, ATLANTA.

DEAR JOHN,—My eyes temporarily "gave out," and caused this delay in writing you again on the subject of your contemplated journalistic venture, but I will try to make up for lost time.

There must exist a cause, other than a thickly settled community, to demand the frequent or daily issue of a paper. The fact that a town contains twenty thousand people does not of itself justify such a publication. If population were a sufficient cause, numerous cities in Mexico would have daily papers, which do not now boast and would not sustain a weekly publication. The people must be intelligent, educated and enterprising, and such a community would only support a paper which printed the news while the bloom is on—a faithful and complete record of events, both local and foreign. In other words, John, a community which will not sustain a daily paper carrying the associated press dispatches, neither needs nor deserves a daily publication. Local happenings, in an intelligent community, are not so numerous and startling as to command attention from the public every day, and it is the intelligent people of every community which supports the papers. Of course, John, telegraphic news is expensive, but a community that would be satisfied with a daily paper without dispatches, would be equally as well pleased with a weekly publication. Besides, in publishing a paper, the expenses must be considered only in connection with the receipts—all moneys paid out being charged to the "loss" account, and all receipts of money to "profit." There is but a small merchandise account in a newspaper office; that is, a comparatively small merchandise in a tangible or material shape. The grocery merchant shows on his shelves the goods his capital has purchased, but the newspaper's capital is locked up in what is termed good-will of the people. The successful buyer of boots, in most instances, would prove a dismal failure as a purchaser of brains.

There exists a peculiar instinct or get-there activeness about successful newspaper men, which can hardly be described or accounted for. The stock-in-trade of a newspaper is its reputation or good-will, hence the business manager should be in sympathy with, and easy touch of, the public pulse, that he may calculate the results of his movements, and, with the nerve of a gambler, lavishly "cast bread upon the waters," and stand always at the wheel, ready to pilot the craft through breakers. If you think that your community would sustain a daily issue of a newspaper, then sail in, and may success crown your efforts; but do not allow yourself to be inveigled into printing a one-gallus, lop-eared, bastard, mongrel sheet. Print a neat, well "made-up" and newsy paper, or none at all. Do not allow drummers to "monkey" with your workmen, or you will buy yourself poor, while the workmen, in many instances, will fatten on "commissions."

Insist on your establishment being kept neat and orderly. Do not employ a dirty man, for nine times out of ten he will prove a botch; good "union men" are more satisfactory, more reliable, and better workmen than non-unionists. Insist on having the most reliable men in every department, and you will never have cause to regret it.



AN OLD LOVEMAKER.

Specimen illustration in halftone by the Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GERMAN PRESSWORK.

BY MATH. MILLER.

AFTER reading Article XI by a pressman in the February issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, a few recollections from over the water came back to me, and I thought I would pen the following few lines, which may be read with interest by a number of its readers.

The advantages which the Germans have over the Americans in producing illustrated work are :

1. They have the forms or impressions of cuts a month or more before the time when the publication appears, and consequently can afford to spend lots of time on their cut overlays.

2. They moisten their paper very carefully ; then run it through a calendering machine, which gives it a very smooth, moist face to print on. It is then printed slowly and dried with smut sheets between. After it is thoroughly dry it is run through a calendering machine again.

3. Where we have one pressman and one feeder for a press, they as a rule have three and four pressmen working on the same press and form at the same time ; as many as four girls on the calendering machine getting the paper ready for the press ; two girls to feed it, and two girls to straighten the sheets and lay smut sheets between, excepting some publications which are printed on rotary presses, built especially for them, with moistening, calendering and smut sheet attachments, on which they print nothing but perfect electrotypes made from very carefully executed engravings. I will not hesitate to say that, with even that army of help, the German cannot walk over the American in presswork.

The German and European countries being overcrowded with engravers, they can be employed at very low salaries. They get more time to put the finer touches to a wood cut, while the American engraver must have his cut ready for a publication which appears at a stated time, and is generally in a rush.

You can go into any of our leading news or stationery stores and pick up the American publications, and you will see where we have one fine wood engraving we have a half dozen common, coarse process engravings. Such is not the case with the Germans. They usually have finely executed wood engravings, and if they put in a process engraving or etching it generally is a very good one. The Americans are farther advanced in the art of process engraving than our European brethern, but it is only on our best publications where we show it. We are always in a hurry, and on the rush.

We use a class of fine finished paper with a hard face which shows our work off very sharp, and helps shallow cuts along. Again, where the Germans use the moist, soft face paper and hand made engravings, they use better black inks than we do, and in most cases have their inks made to order for this class of paper, ink being cheaper there than here. The Americans have better machinery. Our presses are perfect, and fitted with all arrangements for regulating the fountain and distribution ; and can be adjusted in every way to suit the requirements of any class of work. When it comes to colored work we leave them away behind. We do not need to feed to pointers and run our presses at say 500 to 700 per hour. We do not need two feeders ; we set our guides, get a register, and put a good feeder up to stick the sheets down as fast as we like. Our colored inks come out with a gloss or finish, and there is no necessity to make an extra impression for varnish or gloss.

I have been among German pressmen and have worked alongside of them on their machines, and know what I am talking about when I assert that a first-class American pressman can turn out more work in ten minutes on an American press than a German pressman in the old country will do in one hour on a German printing machine..

I would like to see some of those European manufacturers send some of their presses to the Columbian Exposition, so that pressmen here could see what their presses look like. They possess some good points, but are very slow, too slow for this country.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE EARLY MORNING TYPO'S CONVIVIAL CHATS.

WHEN THE "JIG IS UP" HE FINDS A VERY WIDE FIELD OF CONVERSATION TO EXCHANGE OPINIONS ABOUT BEFORE HE SEEKS HIS WEARY COUCH.

BY ONE OF THE BOYS.

THERE exists in the minds of a great many people an impression that the printer employed on a morning paper in a big city like Chicago is generally a worthless, thriftless, careless sort of a fellow, who is not possessed of more than the average amount of intelligence he ought to have, considering his intimate connection with the illustrious "art preservative." For this erroneous idea — that is, erroneous considered as a sweeping opinion about the majority of the morning newspaper printing craft — a certain class of compositors are undoubtedly responsible. They are loud-voiced, foul-mouthed, addicted to coarse horseplay, and are not troubled by any conscientious qualms, as they would just as soon take advantage of the drinking infirmities of a fellow-workman as they would pour the vilest 5-cent barrel whisky down their throats. There are, unfortunately, certain all-night houses in Chicago which are constantly resorted to by this class of men and well-known thieves. They have no shame in proclaiming that they are on the outlook for "suckers," and shouting, swearing and trying to cheat each other at dice, cards or pool, form their most prominent, if not their principal amusement. When they venture into the realms of discussion, the conversation is generally about the merits of some prizefighter like John L. Sullivan, a dogfight, a horserace, or the attractions of some unfortunate prodigate on the levee ; and the palm of controversy is generally conceded to the man with the loudest voice and the most fluent vocabulary of foul, abominable epithets.

Men of this description, however, only become prominent by their noisy, swaggering attempts to look "tough," and it would be a foul slander for any person, however ill-informed on the subject, to take them as representatives of the whole class of newspaper printers. For a number of years past, the moral, intellectual and personal standard of the printer has been steadily rising throughout the country, and no sane, responsible foreman would think of giving employment to the old-fashioned type of "bum" in preference to

the quiet, respectable workman who not only knows his profession, but respects it for its honorable traditions and its magnificent possibilities in the elevation of mankind.

There are several quiet and respectably kept saloon-restaurants in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue, in this city, which receive their principal patronage from the men who have finished their night's work on the morning papers, and nothing would sooner dispel any impressions derogatory to the intelligence of the representative printer of today than to listen to a group of these when they have sat down to a snack of lunch and the enjoyment of a glass of beer. The subjects chosen for conversation are cosmopolitan in their character. Indeed, they are almost as diversified as the articles that are spread upon the pages of the modern first-class daily newspaper, showing that the compositor of today reads the articles he sets, not merely mechanically, but understandingly.

The writer happened to listen to one of those typical conversations one morning in the vicinity of last New Year's Day. Shortly after 2 o'clock nine or ten well-dressed men dropped into the restaurant, most of them carrying lunch boxes. Each called for a lunch and a glass of beer, or something "soft," and then took their seats at tables, where they played cribbage or pedro for about half an hour. Then they all gathered together and the general conversation began and very soon certainly ranged "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." National, state and foreign politics were freely discussed, but without any tinge of that acrimony which too frequently characterizes the utterances of the bigoted partisan. One gray-bearded veteran broached the Irish dilemma, and said that, in his opinion, the honorable thing for Mr. Parnell to have done was to resign from the leadership of the Nationalist party at once when he saw the mischievous effects of the decision in the scandalous O'Shea divorce case. This opinion was promptly disputed by two or three of the others, particularly by a stout *News* man, on the ground that Parnell's private conduct had nothing to do with his public conduct, and that the Roman Catholic priests were using undue influence in a political matter which did not concern them as spiritual leaders. This called forth some general remarks about the policy of the Church of Rome in trying to meddle with the political concerns of nations all over the world.

"Yes, just look what a mess the interference of priests and ministers of all denominations have plunged the politics of this state and Wisconsin into," exclaimed another man. "In my opinion, priests and ministers should stick to their spiritual duties and leave politics severely alone. We do not want politics and religion leading to bloody wars in this country, as history tells us they have done again and again in the Old World."

"That's true," remarked a dark-mustached man who seemed to be known as "Judge," "and what's more, church property should be taxed everywhere just the same as any other kind of property. Nobody has a right to tax me for his religion if I don't want it. Just look at the enormous wealth which some church associations have amassed out of properties which they don't have to pay a cent in taxes for, although all other properties have to pay their share of these taxes. Of course, it all has to come out of the pockets of the general community."

Each man complacently puffed his pipe or his cigar, and the last statement seemed to meet with general approval.

After a pause a tall, dark-whiskered man said that he didn't approve of working men entering into building associations, as they had to pay taxes and interest on the property long before they had been able to occupy it. "Thus they have to pay taxes twice over-taxes on the house they do occupy and taxes again on the property they don't occupy. Every man should save up his money and buy for himself when he gets ready, and then he'll reap all the profits himself."

"Yes, but the trouble is most workingmen ain't able to save up any money unless they have to pay down so much every week," was the remark made by another. "At all events, I know I could never do it."

"I believe you, Walter," laughed a third speaker, "and another thing is, I would advise every man to have nothing to do with buying on the installment plan. Why, I agreed once to buy a gold watch on that plan, and I kept paying up and paying up for it and I didn't have it in my possession three weeks before it was stolen from me, and I had to pay up the full price of a watch which I didn't possess."

At this point the telegraph editor of a morning paper came in for his usual sandwich, and he was asked by several at the table what the news was that morning.

"Oh," he replied, "the Indians out West are just raising the devil. They're fighting and massacring all around the agencies."

This led to a pretty animated discussion, in which some held to the opinion that the Indians should be swept into the Pacific, while a few cautiously thought that perhaps the Indians were not so much to blame as a lot of scoundrelly politicians who were robbing them right and left besides trying to steal their lands.

Somehow the conversation turned upon mistakes in spelling, and in this a stout proofreader on the *Herald*, who has made orthography a special study, took a prominent and interesting part. He incidentally remarked that writers were also often very careless in giving their authorities for quotations, and cited the well-known case of the sentence, "The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," being frequently attributed to the Bible, when the author of it was really Laurence Sterne, the famous novelist.

"Why, of course, that's in the Bible," said a brash young fellow that had just come in.

"I'll bet you ten dollars to a nickel that I'm right," replied the doughty man of proof. As nobody seemed inclined to tackle him on the subject, it dropped cold and flat.

"Well, I'm going home," said one of the party, as he rose and buttoned up his overcoat. Everyone present followed his example, and filed slowly out to catch his car.

Now, I considered all this half-hour's conversation over a smoke a convincing proof that printers, as a class, are just as thoughtful and widely read about the affairs of the world as any other section of the community.

THAT BOY JIM.

He was the "devil," that boy Jim,
Couldn't do nothing at all with him;
Ragged and dirty — a gutter snipe —
Pi'in' the cases, distributin' type;
Peltin' the neighbors on their heads
With bran' new quoins an' slugs an' leads,
From early mornin' to evenin' dim —
He was the "devil," that boy Jim.

Editor cussed him — 'twan't no good;
Head as hard as a piece o' wood;
Jest bust out in a loud hooray,
An' kept right on his hard-head way.
But onct when the train was passin' by
An' the editor's child on the track — Oh, my! —
Jim he rushed with the same don't care,
Right in front o' the engine there!

Child was saved! . . . But where was Jim?
With flamin' lanterns they looked for him,
While the people trembled and held their breath! —
"Under the engine, crushed to death!"
There in the dust an' grime he lay —
Jim, he had given his life away!
'Twasn't no use to weep for him;
He was a' angel — that boy Jim!

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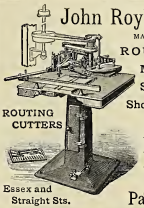
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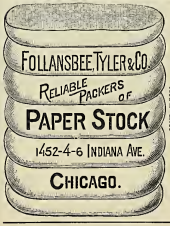
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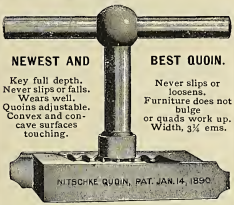
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Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefounding Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 156 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 398 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 97 and 99 Nassau street, New York. See advertisement on another page.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, vice-president. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Challenge and improved old-style Gordon presses.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, vice-president. Peerless cutters, five styles; Jewel cutters, two styles.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Challenge and Advance lever cutters, five sizes.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street, News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 243 and 245 Wells street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. We furnish every article required in a printing office.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cortrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Reilly, D. J. & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

SEALS, NUMBERING MACHINES, DATING STAMPS, CHECK PROTECTORS, ETC.

Fleharty, J. H., & Co., rubber and steel stamps, seals, stencils, badges, checks, etc., Cleveland, Ohio.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Presses, Cutters, Engines, etc. Send for list.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.

M. J. Hughes, 18 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and manufacturer of conical screw quoins.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., 780 Craig street Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; F. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Typefoundry, 139-141 Monroe St. Also Minneapolis, Minn.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Special western and northwestern agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford, Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, 196 La Salle St., Chicago. Remington Standard Typewriter.

WEB PERFECTING PRESSES.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street, Chicago, manufacturers of 4 and 8-page and 4-page web perfecting printing presses.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Two Rivers, Wis. Manufacturers of holly and end wood type, borders, etc. Branch house, 259 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for reduced price list and sheets of new faces.

Page (Wm. H.) Wood Type Co., The, Norwich, Conn. Send for new price list.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cortrell Building, New York.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Iron Case Stands

KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY'S TYPE KEPT IN STOCK.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

CHASES

Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs

AND Metal Furniture.

52 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Frederick H. Levey & Co.

Printing Inks,

New York.

"A precedent embalms a principle."

If the printers of this country who have built up a large business and made money have done it by buying cheap presses—if they have made their success by using inferior tools—if they have built their trade up by building their office down—then the worst thing that a printer can do today is to buy a Cottrell press.

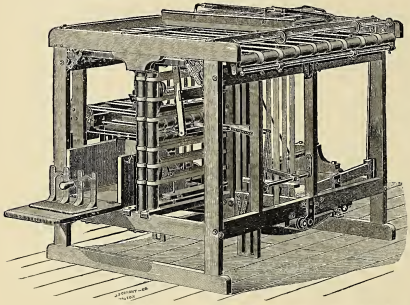
But, if, as we believe, the founding of their prosperity in nearly every instance has been coeval with the purchase of their first high-class press, then the best thing a printer can do is to act, promptly and unhesitatingly, upon the principles which these precedents establish.

"If you will not hear Reason she'll surely rap your knuckles."

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,
Offices, 8 Spruce St., New York.

D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager,
292 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE KENDALL FOLDER



To change from Press-Feed to Hand-Feed requires less than 5 minutes.

No other make of Folder possesses this feature.

Any number of Folds desired

Pasting and Trimming Attachments for Quartos.

Attached to any kind of Press.

SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE FOR PAMPHLET WORK.

Eight and Sixteen Page Folding. Pasting and Covering Machines.

Supplement Inserting and Pasting Attachment for Folios and Quartos.

THE KENDALL FOLDER has proved itself, by use in almost every kind of an office, to be the

EASIEST RUNNING, THE NEAREST NOISELESS, THE SIMPLEST, MOST ACCURATE, and THE MOST SATISFACTORY IN ITS LINE.

Thirty Days' Trial given in all cases. Prices from $150 to $450.

THE OPINION MFG. CO., MAKERS, BRADFORD, VT.

E. K. DUNBAR & CO., GEN'L AGENTS, BOSTON, MASS.

WESTERN ADDRESS: CARE BLAKELY PRINTING CO., 184 & 186 MONROE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

We have a "Kendall" in operation in Blakely Printing Co's pressroom.

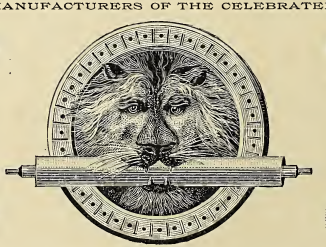
D. J. REILLY & COMPANY,

O. J. MAIGNE, Surviving Partner,

324 AND 326 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"PEERLESS" ROLLER COMPOSITION



"ACME" ROLLER COMPOSITION

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR CASTING ROLLERS IN EITHER OF THE ABOVE COMPOSITIONS. ALL WORK WARRANTED TO SATISFY THE MOST EXACTING REQUIREMENTS.

☞ ALL THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED METHODS FOR CASTING ROLLERS EMPLOYED IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

IF YOU OWN A DRUM CYLINDER PRESS, AND MAKE PRINTING YOUR BUSINESS, YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 23, 1890.

FREER'S COLOR ATTACHMENT.

IT IS A MONEY-MAKING MACHINE IN ANY OFFICE.

Simple! Practical! Cheap!

IT HAS NO RIVAL

PRINTING many different colors at ONE IMPRESSION and printing one color over another. It is especially adapted to newspaper and job work, for printing tints and lines in different colors at once through the press. THIS ATTACHMENT WILL DO THE WORK with a very little more time than required on a one-color job.

"The quality of the pudding is ascertained by masticating the twine,"

Consequently, don't fail to send for Circulars and Samples of work.

PRICES OF ATTACHMENTS COMPLETE—No. 6, $50.00; No. 8, $60.00; No. 10, $65.00.

Order blanks furnished on application. We guarantee our attachment to give satisfaction.

FREER'S TAPELESS DELIVERY

Is attachable to all Drum Cylinders, and does away with both cylinder and down tapes. It is very simple and easily attached.

NORWALK, OHIO, January 28, 1891.

Mr. W. E. Freer's Tapeless Delivery is the most simple and practical device for delivering a sheet I ever saw. It works splendidly on any size margin and *does not smut the sheets.*

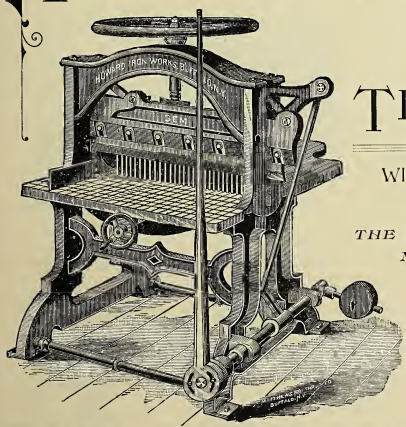
ED. J. RYAN, *Foreman Reflector Printing Co's Pressroom.*

Boxed and shipped, with a guarantee, to any address for $20.00.

W. E. FREER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, NORWALK, OHIO.

HOWARD IRON WORKS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



THE "GEM"

WITH IMPROVED FINGER GAUGE,

PRICE $175.00.

THE BEST PAPER CUTTER IN THE MARKET FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTERS', BOOKBINDERS' AND PAPER MAKERS'

MACHINERY.

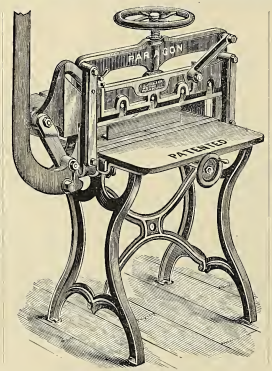
SEND FOR PRICES. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, 115 AND 117 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

WE have printed a measuring scale for Photo-Engravers, which gives the number of square inches in cuts. It is graduated by quarter inches and will be found very useful. Mailed, securely packed in a pasteboard tube, free to any Photo-Engraver, and on receipt of 5 cents in stamps, to any printer or artist. Will not be sent to other parties under any circumstances. Send for "A Few Words on Engraving," "A Few Words on Stereotyping," or for information about these branches and electrotyping.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,
303-305 North Third Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

All sizes have Transverse and Side Gauges. They have broad clamping surface for general use, and are specially adapted to the cutting of the finest work on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch.



They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power. Any length of paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

The 22½ and 25 inch Cutters.

In use 13 years, every year better, and absolutely the BEST made today.

Prices: 14 in., $15; boxing, $1.00. 22½ in., $80; 25 in., $110; 30 in., $175; 32 in., lever, $200; skidded free.

RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD L. MILLER, Patentee and Manufacturer,
328 Vine Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED



WETTER NUMBERING MACHINE.

In use in every country throughout the world, and known as the only machine that can be locked in a form and used on any printing press to number consecutively at each impression, needing no attachments of any kind.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

AMERICAN HAND NUMBERING MACHINE

FOR GENERAL OFFICE USE.

THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE EVER MADE.



For Prices and Circulars address

20 and 22 Morton St., BROOKLYN, N. Y



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor: REDLANDS, February 19, 1891.

I drop you a line to inform you how the printing trade is progressing here. Redlands Typographical Union, No. 278, was organized December 27, 1890, and sent for a charter, which has been duly received, and the union is now in good working order. The following are the officers elected for one year: President, A. J. Waters; vice-president, Charles Cramer; secretary-treasurer, James W. Dallas. There were only eleven charter members, but it is expected to increase this number before long.

FORWARD.

THE TORONTO PRESSMEN.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., February 16, 1891.

The Toronto Pressmen's Union, No. 10, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, held their fourth annual dinner and re-union Monday evening, February 9, 1891, in St. Charles restaurant, which was a grand success. Some sixty sat down to the table to partake of and enjoy the good things provided for them, which was a first-class menu. The employers' union was represented at the banquet by its president, Mr. Shepard, manager of the *Mail* job department, who occupied the seat of honor at the right of the president, and Mr. Prescott, president of Typographical Union No. 91, occupied the seat at his left; we also had representatives from all the friendly trades, namely, electrotypers, type manufacturers, ink manufacturers, roller manufacturers, etc., who all ably responded to the several toasts proposed. We had some very excellent songs and recitations which helped to enliven and make the evening very enjoyable.

JAMES KEW.

A PREVENTIVE FOR TAPE FRAYING.

To the Editor: DES MOINES, Iowa, February 25, 1891.

I have been troubled, as doubtless many other pressmen have, with tapes fraying out at the joints, after they run a little while. I have been experimenting a good deal lately with them, and have discovered a way of sewing them that makes it impossible for them to fray out. If, instead of sewing the tapes in the old way, straight across the end, the thread is lapped over the joint, and sewed closely together, and then placed on some smooth surface and tapped lightly with a wrench or hammer, it will make the joint perfectly smooth. (I inclose a joint made in this manner so you can judge of its merits for yourself.) Tapes sewed in this way will last double the length of time an ordinary joint will, besides I never have any trouble with the tapes tearing the paper. This method is especially adapted for perfecting presses, but I have no doubt it will work equally well on folding machines.

As I have never seen any articles in THE INLAND PRINTER on perfecting presswork, I thought this little suggestion would not be out of place.

R. B. DRYSDALE.

LANSING NEWS.

To the Editor: LANSING, Mich., March 4, 1891.

Frank Doolittle, of the state printing office, is seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

Frank Pierce and Alf. Ringe, who have been on the sick list are able to be about again.

Business in the printing line is none too brisk here at present, although the boys who are at work have all they can do. Subbing is poor, and the "subs" who are in the city are not in very great demand.

The delegate question is getting rather warm. There are three candidates in the field with S. N. Chilton, ex-president of No. 72, in the lead. It is rumored that a "dark horse" will be entered in the race on the 25th.

At the last regular meeting of No. 72 the new officers took hold of matters, and everything went on as smoothly as though they had always held office.

E. C. Alchin, a former employé of the *State Republican* office, who recently started a paper at Copemish, Michigan, sold out last week and returned to this city.

"Deck" La Mont, a former Lansing typo, and Miss Mary Ernest Barry were married February 26, at Montgomery, Alabama. His many friends and acquaintances here extend their congratulations.

SLUG ONE.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1, 1891.

As nothing has appeared in your columns from the Cream City of late, will write and let your readers know that this burg continues to exist.

Matters in printerdom have been decidedly sluggish since the holidays, many of the offices being so slack that the regular hands have been rotating and taking their "offs," something that many of the offices have not done before in years. Yewdale manages to keep pretty busy at catalogue work, as also does the Wisconsin. Swain & Tate, the Riverside, Burdick & Armitage and Keogh just about manage to keep their regular forces moving, and many of the small-fry offices are doing practically nothing.

The Minn Printing Company which was organized about a year ago, and which has secured a splendid reputation for doing fine work, has been sold out by the Minn Brothers, but I have been unable to learn the name of the purchaser.

C. S. H.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 27, 1891.

"F. W. N. L.," writing in the November (1890) issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, from Buenos Aires, regarding the C. S. A. de B. de B. establishment of that city, says: "This company is about the only one, with the exception of Kidd & Co., in Buenos Aires, where everything to do with the named trade, besides engraving, coloring, gilding and all work of art is turned out, which would really surprise the Yankees to look at."

Now I wish to say a few more words in regard to the city herein referred to (your readers will perhaps remember my previous letters). The work done there will only surprise the Yankees in this way: they will wonder how a country as old as Argentine can be so far behind the times, and would class the work as there turned out with that of our poorest amateur productions. There is not a printing machine in any of their largest concerns fit to set alongside of a respectable American press. If a good man goes down there, he must accustom himself to the class of work turned out, and do just as they do or he will not last long. I could mention a dozen firms in Buenos Aires who are doing just as good work, and better, than the firms he mentions. I was employed by one of the firms he speaks of, for three years, and know whereof I write. I know that a printing office down there is just like the government; the employés and employers are continually at swords' points and cannot work hand in hand with a competent

workman. I know it took me and many others a long time to convince people down there that they were taking hold of things the wrong way.

I know of a case where $20,000 worth of machinery and other supplies for a steel plate outfit (from the United States) were lying around in wet cellars and out in the open moist atmosphere, just because the people who went there from this country to run them and take charge of them could not agree with the people who were there from Germany, Italy and France, many of them thinking they knew more about them than the men who had worked on them, built them and spent all the best part of their lives on just that class of machinery, and had worked for the United States government and other large establishments at Washington, D. C.

If people wanting to go there will take my advice, they will stay away and leave competition to the German and Latin races.

MATH. A. MILLER.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., March 4, 1891.

Thinking that some news from the "Hill City" might prove interesting to some of your many readers I will endeavor to give a few notes. Trade is very good at present, the job offices having all they can do, and book compositors are in demand in several of them. The newspapers are having a large advertising patronage and if they are ever to make anything this seems to be the time, but the proprietors still persist in saying they are unable to pay over 25 cents per thousand for composition. Both the morning papers have combined the foremanship (?) and ad. cases, and one man is compelled, by contract, to do the work of both for $21 per week, and pay all help out of his pocket, and there are plenty of union (?) men ready to sign the contract and undertake the work. No. 116 had some trouble a few weeks since about the signing of such a contract.

There is some talk of a new daily for this city, but of what size has not been learned, but it might be inferred that in order to be abreast of the times it will be a large plate-matter sheet.

The *Busy Bee* published monthly in the interest of the Bedford City Business College will make its first appearance on March 9. John W. Rohr, of this city, will do the composition and press-work.

Robert Lynn, who has been running a small office for the past few years has come down into the business portion of the city, put in new type, presses, electric power and *union men*. We wish him success.

The election of officers in No. 116 takes place the last Friday in this month, and there is quite an interest manifested as the present offices are trying to hold over while the men nominated in opposition are in earnest and mean to win if possible.

WILLIAM.

FROM COLORADO SPRINGS.

To the Editor: COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 25, 1891.

As nothing has appeared in your journal for a long time from the "home for union printers," your readers may think us a little indifferent; but such is not the case, as we have one of the liveliest and most persistent unions in the country. The members of No. 82 have collected and forwarded $1,000 for the home fund, which was given by the citizens of Colorado Springs. In addition to this, two lots were donated—one inside the city limits, the other at Woodland Park, one of the popular resorts near here.

It has been suggested by some of the members of the local union that the trustees of the home fund dispose of this lot at Woodland Park by raffle, say at 25 or 50 cents a ticket, and that every union printer be given an opportunity to purchase these tickets. By this means quite a sum would be realized, and the outlay by the purchasers of the tickets would be but a trifle.

The Park, in which this lot is located, has become quite a noted resort. It is twenty miles west of Colorado Springs, up the famous Ute Pass, and on the line of the Colorado Midland railway. The town is on a broad plateau, at an elevation of nearly nine thousand feet above sea level; and just north of the townsite is the "Divide," which separates the waters of the Arkansas and Platte rivers. The scenery at this point is magnificent, and an uninterrupted view can be had of the Snowy Range, one hundred miles to the west, while to the east, only eight miles, is the west slope of Pike's Peak in full view. The Park has a splendid water system, two large hotels, several business blocks, mineral springs within a short distance, and last, but not least, a newspaper. A more delightful place for a printer to "pitch his tent" could not be found.

The *Evening Telegraph* is the name of a new evening paper which made its first appearance here on February 5, and was most favorably received. It is a seven-column folio, bright and newsy, well gotten up, and seems destined to be a fixture here. It has the exclusive afternoon telegraph report. Mr. Charles S. Sprague is the editor. The office is strictly union.

The *Gazette* will remove the latter part of this month to their fine four-story building on Pike's Peak avenue, where their quarters and facilities will be greatly increased. We understand the paper will be enlarged, and a couple of cases added. They will have the finest and most complete printing office in the state. The new building will be opened with a grand ball by No. 82.

The firm of Holt & Cravens, job printers, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Holt retiring.

Mr. C. O. Finch, recently of Kansas, has purchased an interest in the *Pike's Peak Herald*. The *Herald* has been moved into larger quarters, and its force increased. There are now an even half-dozen weekly publications turned out by this company.

No. 82 is now recognized in three newsrooms here, namely, the *Gazette*, the *Evening Telegraph* and *Pike's Peak Herald;* also in the jobrooms of these papers and the job office of R. M. Cravens.

The *Republic* and *Mail*, both evening papers, have been closed to union men, and the union is making a vigorous fight against them.

Work has been very good of late in the book and job rooms, while in the newsrooms the demand for subs has been very light. There has been an unusually large number of arrivals during the last three weeks, and the town is full of "prints." H. K.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor: PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 7, 1891.

The annual nominations of officers for No. 7 were made at the meeting held last Sunday. The scale committee was appointed to fix a scale for the ensuing year.

This committee has a very important work to do, as the present Pittsburgh scale has defects in it for which remedies have not yet been found. This is true especially of the clause forbidding plate matter. Some months ago the proprietor of an alleged labor paper called the *Trades Journal* enlarged the sheet from four to eight pages. He used plate matter, and there was not a corresponding increase to his force. The scale absolutely forbids the use of plates that are not paid for. In the case of a weekly paper employing men by the week no provision is made as to who will receive the money. After some trouble with the proprietor of this paper, supposed to be run in the interest of labor, it was agreed that the foreman should be paid at the scale rate for all plate matter used. The foreman has made affidavit that he is being paid for the plate matter, but says nothing about the other work that is done, such as setting "ads" and making up. The members of the union feel convinced that they are being hoodwinked, and that the proprietor of the *Trades Journal* is saving considerable money in the way of composition to the detriment of the union.

There are a number of union job offices in the city who publish weekly and monthly periodicals by contract. The scale is also evaded at those offices, and plate matter is being used without payment. A way to settle the trouble is hard to find. The popular idea is to charge the scale rate for plate matter used and

turn the money into the treasury of the union, or else provide that no weekly hands shall be employed on any paper. The scale committee will probably report to adopt one of these alternatives.

The election of officers takes place on March 25, and the new officers will take their seats at the next meeting. MEMO.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4, 1891.

The strike predicted in the last letter from this city took place during the beginning of February. However, it was of brief duration, not occupying two days in all. According to instructions from the San Francisco Typographical Union, the employés of the printing department of the H. S. Crocker Company refused to work unless the non-union men were discharged. This the H. S. Crocker Company refused to do, claiming it to be their prerogative to employ whomsoever they saw fit, and that they did not desire to force their employés to join any organization against their will. The employés then walked out. However, the non-union men applied for admission to the organization and there being no further cause for continuing the strike, it was immediately declared off by the typographical union. Thus was ended what promised to be one of the greatest strikes that has ever taken place on this coast. Whether it is the end or only a postponement is yet to be proven, for the typographical union, at its last meeting held a few days since, only admitted three of the non-union employés who applied for admission, rejecting the other three and passing a resolution to the effect that in the event of the H. S. Crocker Company refusing to discharge these three rejected applicants, the executive committee was instructed to order the union men to walk out.

It is apparent that the typographical union intends to abide by this decision, as arrangements were also made for supporting the men on strike, and it is stated that no quarter will be given in behalf of the H. S. Crocker Company unless the demands are acceded to. The executive committee has been given power not only to divert the present two per cent assessment now being levied on the members of the union, but also to add two per cent more for the purpose of assistance to the striking employés. It remains to be seen whether the H. S. Crocker Company will accept this dictum and thereby fully end the trouble, or whether the demands of the union will be refused and a hard struggle begun. For it assuredly will assume formidable proportions, as the Typothetæ of San Francisco, at its last meeting, agreed unanimously to stand by the H. S. Crocker Company, and is desirous of establishing the precedent that employing printers have the right to employ whomsoever they desire, irrespective of the wishes of the typographical union.

The last regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held February 22, and was largely attended. Thirty-five cards were received and sixteen issued. Three members were transferred to the exempt list and three to the veteran list. There were nineteen applications for membership received. Seventeen new members were elected, and the ten candidates elected at the preceding meeting were inaugurated. No amendments to the constitution were acted upon, as the committee recently appointed to formulate a new constitution is actively engaged in its work, and will submit its report at the next regular meeting. Nearly the entire time of the meeting was occupied in the nomination of officers for the ensuing term. The result of the election, which will take place at the end of the month, is in doubt, as there is some opposition for a few of the principal offices. It is, however, assured that the two vice-presidents and the treasurer will be elected unanimously, being the only nominees for the respective positions, and can now be named: First vice-president, L. Compton; second vice-president, M. Rothschild, and treasurer, J. P. Olwell.

Charles A. Murdock, a prominent member of the Typothetæ of San Francisco, was married on February 18 to Miss Winifred White, of this city. After an enjoyable visit to the Hotel Del Monte at Monterey of a week's duration, the newly wedded couple returned to this city to take up their permanent residence. Mr. Murdock is the president of the Typothetæ, in which capacity he has shown great ability. Hearty congratulations have been tendered him from all quarters, where his ability is well recognized and appreciated, ranking, as he does, at the head of the printing trade in San Francisco, and his success proving what energy will accomplish.

The strike at Sacramento, California, continues without prospect of abatement. Notwithstanding the judicial decisions against the boycott of the typographical union of Sacramento, the *Bee* still feels the strength of strikers. In consequence, a letter was recently sent to the typographical union of this city by the proprietors of this newspaper, James McClatchy & Co., setting forth their side of the trouble. At the last meeting the San Francisco organization instructed its secretary to inform the firm that it entirely sympathized with the boycotters, and that it always supported sister unions when in trouble.

The next regular meeting of the Typothetæ of San Francisco will take place tomorrow evening. It is understood that the recent action of the typographical union in reference to the H. S. Crocker Company will be one of the principal topics of discussion.

J. P. Le Count, of Le Count Brothers, wholesale stationers and printers, has recently been elected president of the Board of Trade of San Francisco. He has just completed his fourth year as a director of this body, and his efficient services in that capacity have received the reward they deserved. Mr. Le Count's numerous friends, in and out of the trade, join in congratulations and are confident that his well-known energy and ability will insure an administration which will not only rank among the best, but also excel that of his predecessors. E. P.

SMOOTH SPRING SITUATION.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 7, 1891.

The printers and publishers are enjoying reasonably prosperous times. There is a little excitement in some quarters about the proposed combination of typefounders, as the impression prevails that consolidation of interests will result disadvantageously to all typographical, publishing and kindred interests. However, it remains to be seen what the end will be. In the meantime the organizers of the typefounders' trust are quietly perfecting their plans.

Every branch of business in any way connected with the printing, lithographic, engraving and bookbinding trades is running along smoothly and satisfactorily. The job printers and manufacturing stationers are busily engaged in turning out large contracts, and the outlook for the future is bright and encouraging.

The silver jubilee of Israel F. Sheppard's connection with the *Public Ledger* as night editor was celebrated on Saturday night, February 28, by the "Ledger Family" tendering Mr. Sheppard a banquet, at which were present nearly one hundred of his associates on the journal. Joel Cook, financial editor of the *Ledger*, presided, and occupied a seat at the center of the table. To his right was seated Mr. Sheppard, the guest of the "family." Before the dinner was commenced grace was said by J. E. De La Motta. While the menu was being discussed Mr. Cook proposed separate toasts for George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel and William V. McKean, the managing editor of the *Ledger*. Chairman Cook, in introducing Mr. Sheppard, stated how he was associated with him on the *Age* before coming to the *Ledger*. He paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Sheppard's worth as a newspaper man, and indicated valuable features which he had introduced on the *Ledger*, notably "The Latest News" column on the first page, it being a summary of all the news of each day. Mr. Sheppard upon arising was greeted with prolonged applause. His remarks were pleasant and interesting. He concluded by saying: "The members of the 'Ledger Family' have good reason to congratulate themselves upon their relations to each other and to Mr. Childs. The kindness of Mr. Childs is proverbial, and none know or appreciate the fact better than our 'family.' To us he is more than an employer merely; he is our best friend. If we are in trouble, he helps us; he remembers us in the Christmas season; he condones many of our

shortcomings; he praises whatever good service we may perform, and when we grow too old for active work he retires us on his pension list. It is a privilege to be in the employment of such a man. There is another gentleman associated with him in the maintenance of the *Ledger*, whom we hold also in high esteem, a solid man, a distinguished citizen, who is interested in our well-doing and welfare, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel. I will close with a wish, in which you will all join, for long life and continued prosperity for the 'Ledger Family,' the *Public Ledger*, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs." Addresses and songs followed, until nearly midnight, when the "family" adjourned. The members of the "Ledger Family" who tendered the dinner to Mr. Sheppard, nearly all of whom were present, represented over one hundred attachés, employed in the various branches of the *Ledger's* editorial and newsgathering departments.

A meeting of young men to form a printers' technical school has been held here. Philip E. Margerum, the president, presided. Robert C. Ogden made an address to show the good that accrues from self-improvement. George H. Buchanan also spoke, and predicted that financial support would not be lacking. Other addresses calculated to encourage those present were made by Walter W. Hastings, J. Whitehead, William E. Yost, Mr. Margerum and Richard Green, Jr., the secretary. Another meeting will be held during March, when J. W. Ringwalt, of the *Railway World*, is to address the members. The movement was inaugurated by a few young printers who "feel a desire for a more extended knowledge of the business than can be had in the busy hours of the day." Its object is to awaken an interest and enthusiasm among apprentices and young printers and supplement the routine knowledge of the office with the theoretical instruction of the school. At the meeting reported, a letter from Richard T. Auchmuty, of New York, in which a check for $25 had been inclosed, was read. Dr. James MacAlister, who was expected to address the meeting, was unable to be present, but it was announced that he would probably attend the next meeting, as he had said he was greatly interested in the movement.

Otto Maass, a former resident of Philadelphia, and now printer, publisher and advertising agent, in Vienna, is about to lecture, in that city and in other Austrian industrial centers, on the United States. He proposes to call attention to the wonderful progress which the American people have made in its mercantile, mechanical and industrial pursuits, particularly within the last ten years. He has issued a circular asking for copies of illustrated catalogues, pamphlets, business circulars, trade and mechanical papers, to be used in illustrating his lectures, and to present a graphic, interesting and attractive picture of American growth, prosperity, daring, ability and skill. The American, and, notably, our Philadelphia industrial establishments, have made an art of their illustrated catalogues, and it may be well for them—as well as others elsewhere in the United States—to respond quickly by forwarding copies to Otto Maass, United States Vice-Consul General, Vienna, Austria.

Negotiations between Dunlap & Clarke, the prominent printers and publishers, and the Girard Life Insurance Company for the purchase of the large old-style broad brick-front, three-and-a-half-story dwelling house, No. 1308 Filbert street, have resulted in the firm agreeing to take the property for $40,000. This is considered a good price, but the neighborhood is one in which property is not likely to depreciate in value. By this purchase Dunlap & Clarke secure the building, now occupied as a boarding house, and a lot 33 by 106 feet. In this transaction the Girard company represented Ellis H. Tarnall and others, owners of the property. Dunlap & Clarke now have their large printing establishment on Filbert street, above Eighth. They propose to erect a six-story building on the site purchased as soon as the preliminary details can be arranged. The building, all of which but the first floor they will probably occupy for their own business, is to be completed and ready for occupancy by October 1, when their present lease expires.

The following intelligence has been received here in relation to the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home: On Saturday morning, February 21, a meeting was held in the office of Secretary of State Eaton, at Denver, Colorado, in the interest of the proposed home for disabled printers, which is to be erected at Colorado Springs, Colorado, in the near future. There were present at the meeting City Clerk Milburn, Senator McGovney, Secretary of State Eaton, Editor Steele, of the Colorado Springs *Gazette*, and John D. Vaughan. The object of the meeting was to examine the plans and specifications and hold a general conference. "Architects Meredith & Mau have spread themselves on these plans," said Mr. Milburn, "and we feel that we are going to have a home for disabled printers which will be a credit to all parties concerned. Ground will be broken as soon as the weather will permit, and immediately after the adjournment of the international convention, which will be held in Boston next June, we will bring the Executive Committee and Messrs. Childs and Drexel, who gave us the first $10,000 to start the fund, which now reaches $50,000, to visit the site which has been selected, as we wish them at that time to assist in laying the corner-stone. It will be a big day for Colorado Springs and Colorado. After its erection the home will be maintained by the International Typographical Union, which includes the United States and Canada."

ARGUS.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, MASS., March 5, 1891.

The fifth of March and snow well up to the fence tops. That's the kind of inspiration spring poets must weave their doggerel from this year, here in Boston.

But the printing trade is not half as much concerned about the unusually severe opening of spring as it is about the strike of the electrotypers. On February 25 all the employés of the different electrotype foundries, having failed to obtain the advance in wages asked for, left their work and went out on strike. The principal firms affected are the Bay State Electrotype Foundry, H. C. Whitcomb & Co., the Boston Stereotype Foundry, J. C. Heyman & Co., Phelps, Dalton & Co. and George C. Scott & Son. For nearly two months negotiations have been pending between a committee of Electrotypers' Union No. 11 and the employing electrotypers looking toward the adoption of a new scale of wages and certain rules regulating the hours of labor and number of apprentices. The scale called for $4 per day for finishers, $3 for blockers, and $2.50 for helpers in the finishing department; in the foundry department, $4 for molders, $3.50 for builders and backers, and $2.50 for battery; and in stereotype department, $4 for molders and casters-on, and $3 for stereotypers. The strikers claim that the average of wages in Boston is below that of other cities in the country. In New York, they say, wages vary from $24 per week, the minimum, to $35, while at the same time Boston has better workmen than can be found elsewhere. Some of the employers, on the other hand, represent that the wages paid here are fully equivalent to those ruling in New York, owing to the increased cost of living in that city. The strike has seriously interfered with the printing business, more particularly in the book offices. Some of the foundries are working a few hands, and helping out their patrons who are in greatest need of plates.

A report is current that the *Youth's Companion* is running its half-million edition from type, but an inquiry develops the fact that plates have been obtained, and with a delay of only a few hours. So far as can be learned few, if any, outsiders have taken the places of the strikers. The employers are determined to maintain the position they have taken, and at this writing there is no sign of weakening on the part of the men.

The cases of alleged boycotting, charged against a committee of the Job Pressmen's Union, and of alleged misappropriation of the funds of the union by C. F. Mahoney, remain unsettled.

At the February meeting of the Suburban Press Association, Editor Hayden, of the Somerville *Journal*, read a paper on "Personality in Journalism." He characterized as uncalled for and unbusiness-like the custom of wordy warfare between rival newspapers. It would be as warrantable, he said, for tradesmen to post placards in their windows ridiculing the goods displayed by

their neighbors, as it is for editors to say unkind things about their contemporaries. Mr. H. E. Greene contributed a paper on "Presses and Presswork."

The new Hoe web perfecting press which Messrs. L. Barta & Co. will soon add to their plant, will print on both sides and fold 50,000 sheets per day, which is equal to the work of about ten two-revolution cylinders and nine folders.

The Boston Printers' Club is arranging for its second large party, to take place on Fast Day Eve, April 1. Barges will leave postoffice square, at 8:30 P.M., and proceed to the Union Market Hotel, where there will be dancing and a banquet. The club now has a membership of 180, made up of representatives of all branches of the printing trade. Meetings are held monthly at Carroll Hall. The objects of the club are to promote sociability among its members, and to render pecuniary aid in case of sickness. The officers are: President, R. P. Barnes; vice-president, Bernard G. Quinn; treasurer, James Alexander; secretary, F. L. Walsh. G.

SOME AMERICO-ENGLISH CONTINENTAL PRINTING AND PRESS NOTES.

To the Editor: PARIS, February 4, 1891.

Under above head, could send in from time to time, irregularly, with long intervals between, matter relating to Americo-English typographic interests on the continent. Advertisers will find these items, with their precise addresses, a valuable medium for reaching United States continental consumers direct.

After various shifts, the New York *Herald* Paris edition has settled down into an alleged printing office of its own, at rue du Louvre 38. It remains at four pages (20½ by 14 inches), and is now priced at 15 centimes (3 cents) per copy. Printer Boignard, who left Paris specially to manage the printing of the English venture, has returned from the London wreck. Much money has been spent over Bennett's French enterprise, yet the actual good-faith daily circulation does not exceed 850, and each number appearing is a dead loss to both advertisers and proprietor.

A. Chambers, the Anglo-American printer, at rue St. Honoré 225, Paris, who does all the United States local legation work, is just bringing out the third annual issue of his "Monumental Guide of Paris," the feature of which is, besides the pages of descriptive text, a map of the monuments of the city. Chambers' electric-lighted petty printery is now getting rather too much (with increased work) into the "C. C. and C." state; but he proposes making important changes in the course of a few months.

T. Symonds, the visibly-British printer of Paris, who has shifted his printery to rue Cretet 6, will continue (as heretofore) to get out for the current year the American avenue Alma church monthly, the *Parish Kalendar*. He also prints a number of other periodicals in English. Symonds is a thick friend of H. Tucker, the conductor of the monthly *Typologie-Tucker*, at rue Jacob 35, and printer Tucker is a Stratford-on-Avon man; his two sons are compositors. Between them Symonds and Tucker probably know more about Paris printing affairs generally than any other two Britishers in the capital. Both have been long in the French city but have always remained loyal bourgeois Albions.*

C. Schlaeber, the French-Albionese printer, at rue St. Honoré 257, is (like all Frenchmen) a pretty inveterate liar. Noticing that the monthly *Kremer's Graphic Railway Guide*, of 300 pages, which he prints (*when* it comes out), has not been issued regularly for a long while, I looked up upon him the other day. Textual translation: "It appears very regularly all the months" (!), he had the brazen impudence to assert; . . . "and if you state anything which displeases me I shall have resort to an arrêt [petty process] against you." Hence this note to hasten the "arrêt." Schlaeber's decayed, tumbled-down, wretched printery produces some of the crudest bricklayer's-ladder "typography" of Paris. He does, in loose style, some amount of English periodical work—such as *Paris as it Was and Is*, semi-annual, of some 110 pages (5 by 3 inches), priced at 1¾ francs per copy; *Galignani's Paris Guide*, an annual of 350 pages (6 by 3 inches), not worth 5 francs; and divers other shady advertising brochures.

At rue Montmartre 142, where the *Galignani's Messenger*, Paris, is printed, there was an uneasy feeling the other day owing to the paper being, with little or no notice, suddenly reduced from eight to four pages. That meant a sweep-down of one-half the London compositors, who are probably back in the English metropolis by this time. The daily is the father of the English continental-printed press (established 1814), and paid as a poor affair. But competition had made it ambitious and it has been a fearful drain on shareholders, every issue appearing at a loss. Still, when the cash of the present concern has been all expended, the paper will be bolstered by some flattering advertisements, a new company formed, some more dupes fished in and a renewed impetus given. Then, when those speculators are cleared out, and with burnt fingers, the same process will be repeated. And so it will go on. The bona fide circulation of the *Galignani Messenger* does not exceed 1300 per diem.

Boussod & Valadon combination, rue Chaptal 9, the clumsy forgers of British printing, had a long time ago to renounce the English edition of their beautiful (pictorially) *Paris Illustré*, and, soon after, the French one, too. But they still keep on the edition for America and England, of *Figaro Illustré*, a superb monthly publication, in colors. It is turned out in the concern's own establishment, in Asnières (just outside Paris). It is shameful that the concern are so shortsighted as not to see that the pages of their otherwise excellent periodical are spoiled by shocks of technical errors. Boussod & Valadon should be ashamed of themselves.

F. Webb, runner of the weekly *Swiss and Nice Times*, actually printed at rue St. François-de-Paul 16, Nice, announces that this year he removes to Luzerne (Switzerland) for the summer season. In the Swiss town, J. Bücher, who owns a printery on Zurich strasse, will probably have the work. It was he who turned out, in indifferent style, the now extinct hebdomadal *Anglo-American*, a semi-immoral, big advertising rag.

From an issue of twelve pages (12 by 9 inches) the English-American weekly of Alger, the *Algerian Advertiser*, boulevard de la République 12, has dropped to a regular publication of eight pages, but has increased its size to 47 by 35 centimeters. Altogether, publisher J. C. Hyam's sheet is a slovenly produced periodical as regards typography, and has been so ever since its start in 1888. It has a doubtful circulation, and its value as an advertising medium is more doubtful still. It appears but from November to May each year, at the modest price of 6 francs ($1.20) the season; but it is really a shady, give-away affair.

Jasomirgott street 2 is the new address of the English-American weekly of the Austrian capital, *Wien Weekly News;* but it maintains the same printer at Stadion Gasse 5—L. Schönberger. To look at, it is a very decently produced journal, the type and blocks looking well on the glossy paper; but the typo eye soon perceives that the composition is spoilt by any amount of technical mistakes. The correcting pen quickly peppers most every column of the eight pages (14½ by 10½ inches) with marks of these petty errors. The general *Wien Weekly News* was started in 1886, and appears every Tuesday.

The generally creditable (although faulty in typesetting) monthly, *Anglo-Austria*, for English residents in the polyglot state, printed at Meran (Tyrol), contains in its January number a second compilation on the Americo-British continental-printed press. A first installment on this subject appeared in the issue of last June. Particulars are given in fullest manner of some 120 United States and United Kingdom periodicals actually existing and regularly appearing in the European countries outside Britain; but that figure is believed to not represent by half the total number of American and English continental journals and diverse periodicals.

To Georg strasse 4 has the hebdomadal *Anglo-American*, of Hanover, shifted from Lange strasse 8. This shocking specimen of Deutsch-English "typography" consists of four (sometimes six) pages, printed surface covering 17¾ by 12 inches. It has the

*Our correspondent is mistaken. Mr. Tucker became a naturalized French citizen during the Franco-Prussian war.—EDITOR

lying impudence to assert a circulation of five thousand, whereas five hundred would be too much of a bona-fide for it. B. Wolff has run it since 1888, at 8 marks per annum; but it is doubtful if he has a single genuine subscriber other than an advertiser, or some persons who take it on "consideration" (with an eye-wink).

That fortnightly English-American periodical of Rome, which appears to change its title more or less with every reappearance each season—for it but appears from November to May yearly—has again altered its name. Now it is the *Roman News and Directory*, and continues its office at via Babuino 90, under editorship of S. R. Forbes. It is printed at the Americo-Italiano printing orphanage at via Magenta 18, founded some years ago by a kind Boston lady named Gould, and still maintained in part by female subscriptions from the Hub and from New York City. It was a charitable idea to put poor Italian boys "to the printing"; but, not knowing English, the composition they do in that idiom is simply disreputable. SLUG NOUGHT.

PRINTING POINTS PLENTIFULLY PRESENTED.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, March 5, 1891.

The outlook for the spring trade is reasonably good. The freshening up of business in the industrial, transportation, commercial and mercantile interests, has created a spirited improvement in the printing and kindred industries. It is admitted on all sides that the volume of spring transactions will be enormous, when the business current commences to run actively and steadily, and all typographical interests must, consequently, be greatly and profitably benefited. The demand for presses, paper, type and all kinds of printing material continues to be unlimited, and producers and dealers find it difficult to fill orders quickly enough to suit customers.

It is certainly definitely and positively indicated that the typefounders' trust is soon to be established. The negotiations have been conducted very quietly, and information in regard to the matter, if obtained at all, is obtained with difficulty. It is understood, however, that the trust—so-called, though really it will not be a trust, but a company—will be incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000. The property of the different typefounders' establishments in the United States is valued at $6,000,000, so that the capitalization will be considerably in excess of the real value of the plant and business. There are about thirty typefounders in this country, all of whom, it is understood, have finally been brought into the arrangement. Ten of them do very little business, ten transact a moderate business and ten control the larger share of the business. They have been fighting each other and cutting prices for an extended period. When the company will be incorporated and under what name is not disclosed, but a reliable authority states that capitalists formerly interested in the cracker bakers' trust are putting up most of the first money, and that a prominent trust company here is acting as their agent. The effect of the combination will probably be an advance in prices and a reduction of expenses. It is whispered that the principal organizers are Edward F. C. Young, president of the First National Bank, Jersey City, and Charles DeHart Brower, a lawyer, of this city. Prominent among the typefounders interested in this important movement are James Conners' Sons and Farmer, Little & Co., this city; Phelps, Dalton & Co., Dickinson Typefoundry and the Boston Typefoundry, Boston; MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company (Johnston Typefoundry), Philadelphia; Cincinnati Typefoundry, Cincinnati; Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, Philadelphia; Marder, Luse & Co., Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Chicago; St. Louis Typefoundry, St. Louis; Palmer & Rey, San Francisco.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, at its recent meeting here, provided for a competitive test of the different typesetting machines. G. W. Brennan, agent of the association, is busily engaged in arranging the details for the contest. The terms have already been settled upon and the exhibition will take place this spring, probably in Chicago. Invitations to enter the contest have already been accepted by the Mergenthaler, Rogers, Thorne and McMillan companies, and the others will also doubtless enter.

There is no enterprise in the United States today that is managed by brighter, bolder, brainier men than the leaders of journalism in New York. Ten years ago this statement could not have been made by one familiar with the facts. Then railroading, shipping and mercantile pursuits were handled by men of a higher order of intellect and a stronger grasp. Journalism did not rank with the foremost professions, but today, in its vast conception, it has no superior. Capital ideas, brilliant daring, unceasing toil, energy, education, genius, push, have combined to elevate it to the very front rank.

The *Sun*, *Herald* and *World* are brilliant examples of this most shining journalism. Mr. Dana has raised the standard of clever newspaper work and made the *Sun* the dazzling target at which all journalists throughout America have aimed. Mr. Pulitzer brought a dash and energy to the newspaper business which it had never known before, and to him is due much of the enterprise that publishers are everywhere displaying today. Mr. Bennett has always exhibited a liberal policy in the management of the *Herald*, to which his present magnificent success is almost entirely due. The *Tribune* and *Times* are also great in all that goes to make up a solid, substantial newspaper.

The annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has been held here, the meeting continuing in session three days. Something like two hundred publishers were in attendance, representing nearly every important city and town from Maine to California.

The reading of the officers' reports occupied the first session. The annual statement of Secretary Cowper showed that the association had performed good work during the past year, and that its membership was increasing rapidly. The report of the treasurer, W. M. Tappan, of the New York *Sun*, was also an encouraging document. It showed that the receipts for the past year amounted to $7,776.99, and the expenditures $6,087.32, leaving a balance of $1,679.67.

The right of a newspaper employé to receive free a copy of the daily or weekly paper on which he is employed, was the subject of informal discussion at the second day's session. One western man said he bought his own paper and expected everyone in his employ to do the same.

Early in the proceedings of the third day's session a resolution was presented and adopted, sympathizing with the efforts to establish the World's Fair on a basis of national favor. The president was empowered to appoint a committee for the purpose of advising them from time to time with officials of the fair, so that their counsel might serve in making the undertaking a success. The regular order of business was then proceeded with and the delegates spent some time in discussing the various new processes of stereotyping. It was finally resolved that the chairman should be empowered to inquire into the different processes and report at the next convention. It was decided that the date of the annual convention should be changed from the second to the third Wednesday in every February. Mr. Holmes, of the Toronto *Telegram*, addressed the convention on the subject of rubber rollers; he was not very much in favor of them, saying they were too hard.

The delegates elected the following gentlemen as officers of the association for the ensuing year: President, James W. Scott, Chicago *Herald*; vice-president, E. H. Woods, Boston *Herald*; secretary, L. L. Morgan, New Haven *Register*; treasurer, William F. Tappan, New York *Sun*. Executive Committee—William Cullen Bryant, Brooklyn *Times*; C. W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic*; Louis Baker, St. Paul *Globe*; J. A. Butler, Buffalo *News*, and Milton McRae, of the Cincinnati *Post* and St. Louis *Chronicle*. After the election the delegates went into executive session.

The City Record Board have awarded contracts for supplying the departments of the city government with stationery to the T. W. Ahrens Company, R. A. Robbins and W. C. Hamblin. The contracts aggregate $27,000.

Ex-Congressman George West, a prominent American paper manufacturer, whose extensive mills are located in New York, says:

"I am a paper maker; my mills turn out several million paper bags daily, and I own several small daily newspapers besides, and am always on the lookout for new ideas. The tendency of the times is undoubtedly toward compression and condensation. I do not recall any paper today of any importance that retains the old-time blanket form. I am not prepared to say that the people desire any further change in that direction, but the experiment is worth trying."

Will the *Sun* put up a newspaper building which will overtop the structures of all its tall rivals on Park Row, and catch the sunlight something like one hundred feet above the tallest of them? This question is pertinent to an article which appeared recently in the *Sun*, giving a cut and description of a steel building seventy-five feet square, and headed "If the *Sun* Should Try It!" And as the size of the lot suggested for the steel building is about the same as that occupied by the Sun Building, and as there is reason to believe that the luminary that "shines for all" is not wholly satisfied with its lowly place, architecturally considered, among its rivals, the three-column article elaborating the architect's idea is at least significant. But imagine a thirty-two-story building that is 442 feet high and but 75 feet square! The evolution of buildings skyward in the last decade has been surprising, but this would eclipse all previous efforts and give a higher, if not a deeper, meaning to the well-known legal maxim that the owner of a piece of land owns all the air above it.

Among the books belonging to Brayton Ives, which are to be sold here this month, is the Gutenberg bible, which is the first book ever printed with movable types. Another volume is very ancient, it being the fourth book printed with a date (1400), and is the first lexicon or dictionary published. The work is the "Catholicon of Balbus."

Fifty new black and whites have been hung upon the the walls of the Fellowcraft Club by the courtesy of the Century Company. Between thirty and forty of the Century's pictures had been hanging there for a year or more and the new deal is made in order to freshen up the club house. In the pictures just hung are interesting examples by Kemble, Redwood, Remington, Landham, Edwards, Pennell and three or four other men. These pictures have a peculiar interest, as presenting the originals for magazine illustrations. There must be several hundred such pictures hanging upon the walls of the various club houses, but there are few collections equaling in interest those now exhibited at the Fellowcraft.

A new daily 2-cent newspaper, called the New York *Recorder*, has appeared. It is edited by Howard Carroll. The *Recorder* is a twelve-page sheet of the size of the *Herald*.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

THE LATE STEPHEN McNAMARA.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 28, 1891.

It was my good fortune to have known the late Stephen McNamara almost from the time of his arrival in Chicago to the date of his death, a period of some thirty years, and during that time I have had numerous opportunities of noting the prominent characteristics of his nature, which, with his pronounced and varied abilities, resulted in his becoming one of the best-known personages in the printing business on the continent.

Endowed with a very sanguine temperament, he possessed in a large measure the happy faculty of looking on the bright side of every situation; and when others were doubtful or timid, his energetic actions and confident manner would go far toward dispelling their apprehensions, and impelling to renewed activity all with whom he came in contact. A high sense of integrity and honesty of purpose in thought and deed characterized his dealings with his fellow men, winning him the respect and esteem of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. McNamara was among the first in the ranks of the pressmen of the country who saw the necessity of having separate local organizations for the government and regulation of the affairs of the pressmen and the compositors. For a time this measure was looked upon with a great deal of apprehension, many believing that it would result in weakening the organizations of both branches. But whatever of ill feeling might have been engendered by this proposition at the time has long since disappeared, as the justice and wisdom of the movement has long been acknowledged. The overwhelming preponderance of numbers possessed by the compositors, and the consequent inability at times to fully recognize the obvious requirements of the pressmen, and to intelligently legislate thereon, would naturally lead a man of Mr. McNamara's acute observation to the conclusion referred to. But he did more than to merely advocate the separation of the two bodies under different charters. It is due to him more than to any other one person that the pressmen, so far as the local organization is concerned at least, have been so conspicuously successful in their efforts to manage their own affairs. It was he who laid down the policy and outlined the platform which should be their governing principle, the strict adherence to which has made their success not only possible but almost unavoidable. For his services and far-reaching sagacity in this direction, he is entitled to the unqualified thanks of every union pressman in this city.

In the early stages of the existence of pressmen's unions, Mr. McNamara was also an advocate for the formation of a national or international union of pressmen, a consummation which would of necessity result in severing all connection with the International Typographical Union. But in his later years and with his riper experience and judgment, he unhesitatingly rejected this measure as unsafe. He clearly saw that from the way things were shaping themselves in this country, the interests of the printing trades would be best subserved by preserving an alliance that could be used to advantage against the possibility of unjust encroachments.

I have met but few men in the printing business who could, as a speaker, express his views so clearly and so logically, or, as a writer, so forcibly and trenchantly. A thorough mechanic, he was master of all the details of his art theoretically and practically. Always a student, there was nothing connected with the art of printing, however trifling or insignificant an object it might be, that he did not consider worthy of familiarizing himself with. In every way he could easily be recognized as the intellectual peer of any pressman of his time in America.

By his hosts of friends and acquaintances outside of the printing business, Mr. McNamara was in every way regarded as a worthy citizen and an upright gentleman. Straightforward and open in his dealings with all, he showed little toleration for underhanded methods or dishonest intrigues on the part of others. His family and social relations were of the most happy and pleasant nature; and of course it is here that the keenest regret and sorrow will be manifested for his loss, and where the tenderest memories will longest cling about his name. But we shall all miss him for his many excellent qualities; we shall miss him for his honesty of purpose, for his uprightness, and his sturdy manhood; we shall miss him for his cheerfulness, his generosity, and his frankness. It would be difficult to conceive how anyone that knew him could have any but the kindest respect for the memory of Stephen McNamara.

M. J. CARROLL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1891.

I heartily approve of the sentiments expressed by your "Practical Pressman" in regard to the display of fine printing at the World's Fair. His suggestions are timely, but I am of the opinion they will not meet with the approval of the International Typographical Union, who, it seems, has decided to antagonize the International Printing Pressmen's Union. What the International Typographical Union can gain by such a policy I am unable to comprehend, but I assure you if the International Typographical Union can stand it the International Printing Pressmen's Union can. But it is far from being a fraternal policy. The World's Fair Display Committee of the International Printing Pressmen's Union on fine printing are working to secure

a good display, and are well satisfied with the progress made. They have secured the support of individuals whom the International Typographical Union cannot afford to antagonize. The International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union could separately secure very creditable displays reflecting honor upon each, but jointly could accomplish a larger measure of success. While this matter has never been discussed by the members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union committee, I am satisfied they would be willing to join with the International Typographical Union, and do all in their power to carry along matters to a successful culmination. The object to be attained to should be paramount and all minor differences of organization ought to be laid aside, although the truth is no antagonistic differences on any subject should exist between members of the printer's craft when the general good is considered. If I was not sure of being snubbed by the International Typographical Union, I would suggest to the International Printing Pressmen's Union committee to propose to the Boston convention to join our forces in this very important matter, but you know no man cares to invite a snub. However, whatever the outcome is, I do most heartily approve of the wise desire of your "Practical Pressman," and would say that if he is an International Typographical Union pressman, and I very much doubt it, he is far in advance of the organization of which he is a member.

ALTON B. CARTY.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, January 24, 1891.

After the very busy year the printers have just gone through, I suppose they feel they must have a rest. This will account for the scarcity of my news this month, for there has been nothing stirring since I last wrote you. The old year has been rung out and a new one been welcomed with much rejoicing and the anticipation that there is good in store for us in its days before us. What a blessing it is that Hope was left in Pandora's box, for to have its power springing eternally within us creates an oasis in a desert of trouble. The reports of the secretaries of the New Zealand Typographical Association notify that there is every prospect of success before the different branches, and within the last few months Otago's membership has risen from 80 to 113; Napier gaining also about twenty members; while Wellington, owing to the commencement of parliament this week, will make the usual session increase in her membership. A branch has also been established on the west coast of the South Island, which promises to not only do a great deal of good in the way of reform, but increase our membership. Other parts of the colony are gradually seeing the importance of the unity of printers, more especially as within the past few months the Canterbury Typographical Association has succeeded, after much diplomacy, in bringing up the scale to 24 cents per 1000 ems (the recognized scale of the New Zealand Typographical Association), and at their next meeting a notice of motion will be dealt with which has for its object the affiliation of that body with the New Zealand Typographical Association.

The trades and labor councils of our colony have not been at all hurt or injured by the late strike, as it was prognosticated on all hands they would be—some going so far as to express the opinion they would cease to exist. Our Wellington council, under the secretaryship of Mr. D. P. Fisher, is working exceedingly well, he having established a free reading room and library in connection therewith for the use of all unemployed, and masters are requested to telephone to the Trades hall when wanting workers. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Fisher has written to all the leading newspapers (daily and weekly) in Australasia, and in no single instance has he met with a refusal. The Canterbury Typographical Association is to deal with a notice at its next meeting, which has for its object the withdrawal of that body from the Trades and Labor Council which it was the founder of, but I do not think the motion will be carried.

Owing to Mr. Mills having been offered the sub-editor's chair of the *New Zealand Times*, he has resigned his position of secretary to the executive council of the New Zealand Typographical Association. Mr. Mills was offered his rise in life while working at case.

The new parliament was opened yesterday, when the old ministry, who were returned in a minority, resigned, and Mr. Ballance (who is the editor of a northern country daily) was sent for to form a ministry. Mr. Ballance's right-hand man is Mr. W. P. Reeves, a young man who is likewise an editor, connected with the *Lyttelton Times*, so that we shall have at least two journalists in the new ministry. In the contest yesterday for the speakership of the lower house, another journalist won honors, Major Steward being successful, and he is the editor-proprietor of a southern country daily. There are several "jours." who are members of the house, and it is probable that Mr. George Fisher will get the chairmanship of a committee.

I give here the interesting portion of the annual report of the Canterbury Typographical Association.

The year 1890 will live long in the memories of trade unionists in this colony, as well as in all other parts of the globe, as one of intense interest and excitement. The beginning of the year witnessed a phenomenal growth of trade unionism in the Australasian colonies, which was evidently viewed with unjustifiable alarm by employers in all branches of industry. This led to the formation and federation of employers' associations, both in this and the neighboring colonies, and precipitated the unfortunate maritime strike, with all the circumstances of which members are familiar. In this connection the Canterbury Typographical Association was brought prominently before the public, owing to the vigorous attitude assumed by the maritime council in reference to our dispute with Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs. It will be remembered that the council wisely determined to retire from the position it had taken up in that affair, but, unfortunately, was soon after plunged into a desperate struggle with the shipowners' and other employers' associations. The result is too well known to need recapitulation of details. Suffice it to say, that the defeat sustained by the unions has not been without its advantages, inasmuch as it has disclosed to unionists their vulnerable points, and care must, in future, be taken to render these impregnable before venturing on another struggle, should one be again necessary. It is hoped, however, that a more enlightened mode will be found of settling disputes between capital and labor than that which we have recently witnessed. Of one thing we are confident, and that is the willingness of the great majority of unionists to submit to decisions of legally constituted boards of arbitration. It now remains for the employers to manifest their approval of such a step. In order to mark our appreciation of the efforts made in our behalf by the maritime bodies, in September last, it was resolved, by a general meeting, to strike a special levy of 2½ per cent on the earnings of members. As a result of this, we have been enabled to contribute £51 8s. 7d. to the Maritime Strike Fund in Dunedin, and £52 19s. 9d. to the Lyttelton Wharf Laborers' Union. In addition to these two sums we have contributed a special grant of £25 to the Lyttelton Wharf Laborers (making £77 19s. 9d. in all) and £53 3s. 10d. to the strike fund of the Canterbury Trades and Labor Council. Altogether, we have contributed £182 14s. 2d. in aid of those affected by the late strike, an amount which will, your board think, compare favorably with that contributed by any other union of like strength. There is still a small amount in the secretary's hands to credit of levy fund, and some outstanding contributions, and it will be for this meeting to decide in what manner these shall be dealt with.

Your board desire to gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts in aid of our struggle with Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs: Bootmakers' Union, £10; Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, £10; Railway Servants' Society, £7 10s.; Carriers' Union, £5; Laborers' Union, £5; Amalgamated Society of Engineers, £10; Belfast Union, £3 5s.; Boilermakers' Union, £3; Butchers' Union, £2 2s.; total, £57 15s.

Coming now to our immediate trade affairs, your board have much pleasure in announcing that, despite the troublous period through which we have passed, the business of the society is progressing satisfactorily. The shilling per 1,000 is, as you all know, an accomplished fact, and the arrangements entered into between the society and the jobbing office proprietors are, on the whole, working smoothly. There are one or two matters, however, which still need some consideration when the revised rules are under discussion, the principal one being that of casual labor. A special committee, appointed by the board, have revised the rules, and it is proposed to call an early meeting to discuss the result of their labors.

Efforts have been made by your board and our Timaru branch to arrange for the recent increase to take effect in the *Timaru Herald* office, but, at the request of the proprietor, it was decided to defer the matter until the beginning of the present year.

At a recent meeting of the board it was determined to make a further effort to open the office of Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, but in consequence of the receipt of information to the effect that there is no probability of doing this on anything like satisfactory terms, it has been decided to defer the matter.

As showing the amount of business transacted by the board, no less than twenty-three meetings were held—an average of nearly two per month. TOM L. MILLS.



WONDERLAND.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from The Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FROM VERMONT.

To the Editor: MONTPELIER, VT., March 8, 1891.

This, the capital of the Green Mountain State, contains in all about sixty members of the art preservative. About one-third of the entire number are job printers while the other two-thirds are compositors. Most of the printers are natives of the state, and it may be truthfully said that there are some fair job printers among them. Their experience in most cases was obtained in a comparatively limited territory, but they profited, in fact, were apt pupils in the art. Little is heard in Vermont of typographical unions except in Rutland, where a flourishing one exists. Outside of Rutland no typographical union exists in the state.

As to wages here: Both the newspaper offices—*Watchman* and *Argus and Patriot*—pay compositors on newspaper work 23 cents per thousand. The job printers receive from $10 to $12 per week, and the pressmen the same.

H. C. Bean, formerly of the *Watchman*, has gone to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he is employed at newspaper work.

There is a good opening for a daily paper in Montpelier. In the capital there are something over four thousand inhabitants, and it is a growing town of considerable business. Where is the man who will start one? There's millions in it. One of the weekly papers claims a bona fide circulation of 8,000 copies, which shows that this section of the country is composed of reading people. Ho! for a good morning or evening daily for Montpelier! is the wish of at least one of the members of the craft. W. E. H.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1891.

As has been the case for the past few months, news is just a little scarce here now. The most important to the craft was the adjournment of congress, which took place yesterday at 12 o'clock sharp, and unless an extra session is called, the *Congressional Record* will be a thing of the past until December next. It is utterly impossible at this early period to attempt to chronicle the result at the printing office. We have not, as yet, learned of any changes in the force, though Dame Rumor has it that there will be a large number of "removals" at an early date. The "subs" on the *Record*, of course, were nearly all discharged; a few, we are glad to state, received permanent appointments. The session just closed has been a hard one to the printer, and though a number of nights they were compelled to begin labors at an early hour, the sun shone brightly ere they left the office. Long speeches, a large number of bills on hand, etc., rendered it an actual case of necessity for the typos to remain until the "paper was out." Work was in progress there during all the recent holidays, and they were compelled to labor all last Sunday night. For a person of intelligence to state that these hard-working people do not deserve extra compensation for night work, seems brutal in the extreme. Unfortunately, the night hands at the government printing office (among whom are a large number of young ladies) have a very few sympathizers among the alleged solons at the capitol, or it would not require so much speech-making to secure the passage of a bill granting them additional compensation for night work. It seems very strange that persons of the slightest caliber cannot perceive this fact; but such was the opinion of a certain western congressman expressed in the house of representatives during the progress of the twenty per cent bill a few days ago. It is safe to say, however, that a few narrow-minded individuals occasionally gain entrance to places of dignity.

It is rumored today that there will be a sufficiency of copy, such as speeches, proceedings of the senate, and some of the house, to compel the employés of the *Record* to labor two or three more days yet. This will doubtless be done in daytime.

Most of the thirty-five or forty "subs" on the *Record* are beginning to leave town and those who will remain in the city are already "sizing up" some of the down-town offices. Many will remain here until their twenty per cent will have been available. This donation by congress will afford them a handsome "bonus" with which to leave town by rail. "Subs" on the *Record* this session received just about as much work as they desired and many were heard to say, on Wednesday, that they were glad that congress had adjourned, and in the same breath expressed themselves that the one just closed was their last session on the *Record*. If it was not for the twenty per cent addition for composition on the *Record*, we have no doubt that there would not be such a rush for situations as there always is.

Messrs. George J. Zimmerman, J. C. Spencer, William Wilson, Joseph E. Reese and E. F. Morrison have been acting in the capacity of copyholders in the proofroom off and on during the session just closed. We unhesitatingly state that the transfers, though temporary, were very acceptable when was taken into consideration the fact that many nights were not made in the composing room.

Before our next letter is in print the annual election of No. 101 will have "been an' gone." At present candidates are all confident of being elected, and the manner in which they are doing the buttonhole act is a caution, to say the least. Nearly all the candidates are employés from the government printing office, and it is safe to say that down-town aspirants will have little or no show. It will be remembered that last year two of the four delegates to the international convention at Atlanta were down-town typos. Our next letter, however, will give you the result in full.

Foreman Aven Pearson and assistant William Hickman are, no doubt, greatly rejoiced over the fact that night work has ceased. There are no employés on the *Record* who have been more faithful to their posts than these two gentlemen. Every night, with but one or two exceptions, they have not been absent for any great period from their duties.

The *Sunday Herald*, of this city, is about the only weekly issue here that is especially noteworthy. Last Sunday's issue was the finest that has ever been known in the history of that journal. It contained all in all thirty-six pages. They offered a prize for the most popular boy and girl, which award was made known in the above edition referred to. The votes were counted by a committee appointed for that purpose. The first prize was a pair of handsome ponies and a surrey and a seal plush coat. A gold watch and chain and a Parisian hat constituted the second prize. This alone has won for the *Herald* a large circle of patrons.

Congress has failed, after a good deal of bluster, to locate a site for the new printing office, and the matter will now lay dormant until the next congress. It is a very sad and serious matter that this intelligent body did not succeed in doing something in this line. It is, and has been for a number of years, a well-known fact that the present government printing office is unsafe in many particulars. The tons and tons of pressure upon that rickety old frame makes an employé sometimes wish that he or she were anywhere but within its walls. There are doubtless more persons in the building now than ever before, and the matter of securing a new building has been agitated for years. We suppose nothing short of a serious accident will bring about a change.

Again, the hearts of those people who do night work at the government printing office were made glad the other day, when it was made known that the twenty per cent bill passed. Twenty-five per cent was asked for, but when congress said that "twenty per cent or nothing" would be paid, the employés yielded at once to their terms, so it is to be supposed that that amount will be available in a few weeks.

Subbing down-town is said to be fairly good now, and the adjournment of congress is expected to greatly swell the list, which is already a very large one. Between the evening *Star* and morning *Post* there is a good deal of work given out.

Jobwork is fairly good here, and prospects are yet bright for the future.

Public Printer Palmer and Foreman of Printing Bryan, have been kept quite busy for the past few weeks arranging for changes that the adjournment of congress is sure to bring about.

President Kennedy, of the government printing office, is sure to succeed himself as presiding officer of No. 101. No one would

rather hear of it than your correspondent, for in him we believe that our union has secured the proper individual.

The last monthly report of No. 101 shows a very flattering condition of affairs in our union. Secretary Frank Padgett takes great care in the preparation of that document, and is kept quite busy with a thousand and one other matters pertaining to his office.

EM DASH.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1891.

It is said of the elder Bennett, the founder of the New York *Herald*, that he studied how to make his paper talked about, as the best mode of advertising it, in order to bring his new venture prominently before the public. We all know how well he succeeded. But the enterprising and shrewd Scotchman indulged in personalities to a degree that often imperiled his physical well-being. It would seem as if the publishers of the Evening *World*, a late addition to afternoon journalism in this city, would imitate the style of the New York *Herald* in its early days. For some weeks past the *World* has been pouring a hot fire in the direction of the House of Refuge, but principally upon the general manager, or superintendent, charging this very worthy gentleman with being delinquent in a thousand ways. While mismanagement reigns everywhere within the walls of this reformatory institution, according to the *World*, order and cleanliness is observed at the St. Mary's Industrial School, a sectarian institution of a reformatory character situated in the neighborhood of the Refuge. "At the Industrial School," says the *World* with much apparent satisfaction, "there is the printing office where twenty-five boys learn a trade that will carry them through life anywhere in the civilized world. Both book and job work are done here for Baltimore firms, and there is seldom a lack of orders. It is good work, too."

That book and job work is done at this place, legitimate printshops in this city know only too well. It is charged by our printers, that solicitors for jobwork for this Industrial School daily importune our merchants and others for orders at a price which would bankrupt any printing office in the city. No wonder the school is seldom without orders. Here is another statement made by the *World* that I would correct. Boys do not learn a trade of any kind at this reformatory, much less the "art preservative." There are several graduates from this school at work at the case in as many offices in Baltimore, but nearly all of these are called "blacksmiths." An effort was made a few years ago by Baltimore Typographical Union, to have printing excluded from this Industrial School, but without success.

The publisher of the *Revealer*, a sensational weekly here, was found guilty today in the United States court on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. The proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was tried in the same court last week on a similar charge, but the jury failed to agree; he will have to stand a new trial, as the prosecuting attorney would not consent to have the case *stetted*.

I was informed on good authority today that William O. Beckenbaugh will start a new paper in Baltimore in a few days. Mr. Beckenbaugh is a noted auctioneer of this city. He has just returned from the South, where he has been engaged in selling land in sections where they are getting up "booms" of a business character. The new paper is to be on the order of the *Manufacturers' Record*, a paper which has attained much prominence throughout the country as a journal devoted to the general industries of the South. The *Record* is published in this city.

The funeral of Mr. Robert B. Lotty, for the last twenty years a compositor on the *American*, took place last week. He was a member of the union and also of the Ben Franklin Relief Association.

Mr. Robert Hayden, a well-known Baltimore journalist, who for some years past has been managing editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) *Chronicle*, has returned to this city to assume the management of the Baltimore *Journal of Commerce*.

To newspaper men the fact is well known that an editor on a daily paper of republican proclivities is as liable to be a democrat himself as not, and that the same apparent inconsistency holds as good on the sheet of a democratic organ. In this connection mention may be made of the fact that Mr. James R. Randall, the author of "My Maryland," who wrote—

> "She is not dead, nor deaf nor dumb!
> Huzza! She spurns the Northern scum!
> She breathes! She burns! She'll come! She'll come!
> My Maryland! My Maryland!"

Yes, it is true that Mr. Randall but a year or two ago was a leading writer on the only republican paper in this city—the *American*. About the time Mr. Randall wrote his famous song, the present proprietor and publisher of this journal, General Felix Agnus, was one of the vandals, as he was at that period, like Pulitzer, of the New York *World*, engaged in a menial occupation in Gotham. Rumor says that the general began life as a barber.

But I was not prepared for a bit of information which was told me today concerning the *Catholic Mirror*. The *Mirror* is an eight-page weekly of long established reputation and is apparently quite prosperous. It is orthodox to the core and quite aggressive. My surprise was this—that it is owned by a Protestant, one J. J. Nicholson, a well-known banker of this city. The paper is issued by the Baltimore Publishing Company, and is now to be sold, provided a number of Catholic gentlemen can raise sufficient money to purchase it. The object in buying out Mr. Nicholson is to put the *Mirror* into Catholic hands. It is one of the best journals of its class in the country.

The German printers' union will not send delegates to the international convention.

Harlem Assembly of Bookbinders appointed a committee to wait on the mayor and city council and urge that all city bookbinding be done in Baltimore.

Proposals for printing and binding 2,500 catalogues of the Manual Training School were opened last week. The bids were as follows: William T. Hanzsche, $182.50; J. W. Bond & Co., $189.45; William J. C. Dulaney & Co., $199; Thomas & Evans, $202; Isaac Friedenwald & Co., $210. The contract was awarded to William T. Hanzsche.

The publishers of the *Every Saturday* have at last placed their office in the union. This weekly paper is about twelve years old and has never before been within the jurisdiction of the union. Instead of using plates in the forms, as heretofore, it will have its syndicate matter set up in the office. Of course, this method is going to cost the publishers more money than before, but it will call a "sub" or two off the corner once a week for a day's work. There are not many idle printers now and business may be said to be picking up.

FIDELITIES.

TYPOGRAVURE UPON ZINC.*

The zinc must be free from striæ, lines, or spots of oxide; do not clean it with charcoal, but with a soft brush dipped in water containing three per cent of chlorhydrique acid. Wash and plunge the plate while wet into a bath at an ordinary temperature, composed of one part iodine and the other gallic acid, to which must be added two per cent of liquid phosphoric acid. Stroke the zinc with a brush while in this liquid to prevent blisters; next wash the plate well, drying between blotting paper. When the plate is quite dry, give it a sensitive coat in the ordinary manner, and develop as usual. Grone it for fifty seconds in water with three per cent nitric acid, keeping it isolated from the bottom, and wipe dry without scratching. Ink it by rubbing it with ordinary oil with the palm of the hand, taking care that it is perfectly dry before using the oil; wipe off the superfluous oil, entroll with lithographic black, and wipe with damp flannel very carefully. The parts acted upon by the nitric acid cease to be hygroscopic as is the part prepared by the iodine. Thus one has a plate susceptible of retaining the impression, and is always ready for use, as it is very simply cleaned with nitric acid.

*Translated from *L'Imprimerie* by Miss Ella Garoutte for THE INLAND PRINTER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XIV.— M. P. M'COY.

His first attempt at any kind of work was as a "devil" to a small printer in Dublin. After three days the proprietor dispensed with his services. First, because he was too young (twelve years), secondly, because he was not tall enough to handle the inking roller on a hand-press, and thirdly, because the printer had scarcely anything to do for himself, much less for a boy. Mr. McCoy returned to school for three years and then went to America with his people. He tried several trades but found nothing suitable. At the age of seventeen he gave three months of his time gratis in order to get an opening in the printing business. It was a small office where he did a little of everything, not forgetting the treadling of an old Ruggles machine. Mr. McCoy says: "I executed so many things that I thought there was nothing more to learn; and in three months sought for glory elsewhere only to find out that I had considerably overrated my abilities as a printer. I had no time to lose if I wanted to become a competent workman before my majority. After a variety of experiences in nearly every printing office of importance in New York, I found myself obtaining journeyman's wages of $20 per week before I was quite twenty." In six months he was managing an office employing about forty men. Mr. McCoy fancies he owes his promotion to the way the material was applied under his direction, the employer being rather skeptical that good work could be turned out with his plant. Twelve months after, Mr. McCoy started in business with a partner, a highly honorable man with great experience. "Within a few months," said Mr. McCoy, smiling, "I had some experience and he had the money. This failure took a good deal of the starch out of me, not mentioning capital."



About this time Mr. McCoy met Mr. W. J. Kelly, of New York, one of the best printers of his day, and an enthusiast on matters relating to the art typographic. Under the influence of Mr. Kelly he became more imbued with an enthusiasm for the craft; its advancement socially, its improvement practically and its possibilities in the future. At this period the number of really expert printers in New York could be counted on the finger ends and the fine printers had a hard job to live. In 1878, in company with Mr. Kelly, he went to the Paris exhibition with an American model printing office; his object in going to France being to acquire, if possible, a more thorough knowledge of the business, but was grievously disappointed to find nothing in France that an American letterpress printer could regard as an improvement. While in France Mr. McCoy had the offer of an important position not connected with printing, and as it would take him to England he accepted the proposal, arriving in London in December the same year. The negotiations took longer than anticipated and having some six weeks to wait, he determined to utilize the time and succeeded in entering Messrs. Waterlow & Sons' Finsbury establishment as a jobbing "comp" on a 'stab just to learn how that mighty house conducted printing, and to be in touch with all the latest wrinkles that an English printing office could teach. His disappointment was great, and although considered in New York a workman sufficiently expert, "I found," says Mr. McCoy, "I could not work side by side with Waterlow's men. Two weeks convinced me what was needed in that establishment — *an ability to stow away sorts and other material for a needful occasion.* The man who knew where the former were standing and who could make it all right with the stoneroom, turned out the most work. Skill was not necessary, rather the reverse; and even today I doubt if the Finsbury works can send out a bit of perfect work, either in presswork or composition." Shortly after, at the request of an American importer, Mr. McCoy undertook to get up for him a catalogue in the American style. Mr. McCoy thought he could do it for him by getting a good printer and personally superintending the display, and also by making such suggestions as would be necessary to bring the press-work up to the required standard. At last a printer was found, but he quoted a price higher than the job could be done for in New York, where wages were exactly double. However, the job was commenced, but it took eighteen months to get a very poor catalogue printed. There was no one in England at that time who knew how to make ready a form properly. The general want of skill was overcome to some extent by wetting the paper and putting a blanket or soft packing on the machine; paper makers only made paper for wetting, consequently no paper could be obtained with a finish suitable for dry work.

Such was the condition of the printing business in 1879. There was not in Great Britain an office that could turn out a form of first-class presswork, such as *Harper's*, nor a first-class job, such as might be seen every day in offices like Kelly's, and many others in New York.

Mr. McCoy sought to alter the existing state of affairs, and his first venture was with the fancy type made by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. In those days he was told that the

English printer could not and would not use such gingerbread stuff. After two years' hard work the business was on a firm basis; everything was brought over that had any practical advantage over methods or appliances in use in England.

For some time Mr. McCoy resigned the agency but was again asked to take it up; he therefore returned to London in 1883 and has since then been plodding away. For a few years Mr. McCoy worked in conjunction with Messrs. Lawrence Brothers, but when they retired he commenced for himself and has met with a fair measure of success.

Before Mr. McCoy's efforts not a dollar's worth of American printing material was used in England; now English printers are familiar with the products of every house of importance in America. The difficulties to be overcome at the outset were very great; many have stepped in at the eleventh hour and have reaped where he has sown. Such, moreover, is the fortune of war. As a printer he has always tried to impress upon others that good printing pays both printers and customers, and that it was as easy to do good work as bad, with the proper materials; but work should not be too elaborate to destroy the profit.

At the Paris exhibition of 1889, Mr. McCoy showed an American model printing office. The total earning capacity of the office, measured by the speed of the machines, is shown as follows:

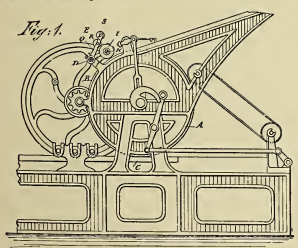
	SIZE INSIDE CHASE.	
No. 8 Chromatic jobber	12 by 18,	1500 per hour.
No. 7 " "	10 by 15,	2500 "
No. 6 " "	8 by 12,	2800 "
No. 1 Pearl jobber	5 by 8,	3000 "
No. 3 " "	7 by 11,	2800 "
No. 5 " "	9 by 14,	2500 "

bringing the total output, if worked to their full capacity, ten hours per day, to 151,000; this, at 2s. per thousand, would give an earning power of $95 per day, $450 per week.

FREER'S COLOR ATTACHMENT.

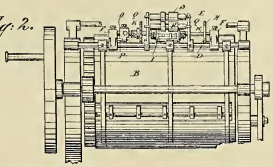
A DEVICE FOR CYLINDER PRESSES FOR PRINTING IN DIFFERENT COLORS AT ONE IMPRESSION.

We herewith present to our readers a description and illustrations of a device which has recently been invented and patented by W. E. Freer & Co., of Norwalk, Ohio,—an attachment for cylinder presses for printing many colors, and printing one color over another at *one impression*.



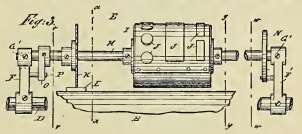
This attachment is adapted to be used on a drum cylinder printing press of any approved construction and provided with the usual frame, A, in which is mounted to rotate the impression cylinder, B, traveling over the type-bed, C, and carrying the paper on the same to receive the impression in the usual manner. The frame, A, supports in front of the impression cylinder, B, a transversely extending fixed bar, D, carrying the printing attachment, E. The latter is provided with two arms, F and F', secured on the transverse bar, D, and supporting journal boxes, G, adapted to be adjusted sidewise by set-screws, G', as is plainly shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

In the journal boxes, G, and the arms, F and F', is mounted to turn a transversely extending shaft, H, held parallel with the shaft of the impression cylinder, B, and supporting an auxiliary cylinder, I, on the periphery of which are placed the type, J, for making an



auxiliary impression on the paper passing from the feed-table of the printing press over the impression cylinder, B, previous to receiving the usual impression on the type-bed, C. The type, J, are preferably made of flexible material.

On the shaft, H, is secured a toothed wheel, K, adapted to be engaged at its teeth by a flexible strip, L, secured on the periphery of the impression cylinder, B, the teeth of the said wheel, K, being pointed to imbed themselves in the said flexible strip, L, when the impression cylinder, B, rotates and brings the said flexible strip, L, in contact with the teeth of the wheel, K, whereby the latter is rotated and the similar motion is imparted to the shaft, H, and the cylinder, I. On the shaft, H, is also secured one end of a spiral



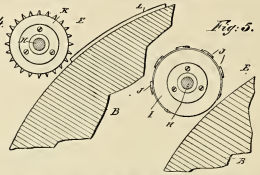
spring, N, fastened by its other end on the arm, F', so that when the shaft, H, is turned in one direction by the wheel, K, being in contact with the strip, L, on the rotating impression cylinder, B, then the said spring, N, is coiled up, and as soon as the strip, L, is disconnected from the wheel, K, said compressed spring returns the shaft, H, to its former position.

On the shaft, H, is also secured a stop-arm, O, adapted to engage a pin, P, secured on the arm, F, so that the return motion of the shaft, H, caused by the spring, N, as above described, is limited, and the cylinder, I, always stands at the same normal position.

The type, J, are inked by a roller, R, journaled in arms, Q, secured on the transverse bar, D. The roller, R, receives its ink supply from a second roller, S, also journaled in the said arms, Q, and held in contact with the roller, R. Ink is fed onto roller, S, by means of an adjustable fountain when so desired (not shown in illustrations). The journal boxes, G, are made adjustable, so as to regulate the impression of the type, J, on the paper carried by the cylinder, B.

The operation is as follows: The spring, N, holds the shaft, H, in its normal position and the type, J, are placed on the periphery of the cylinder, I, and cylinder, I, adjusted so as to imprint at certain places on the paper carried by the impression cylinder, B. The strip, L, is fastened on the cylinder, B, so that when the cylinder, B, is rotated the strip, L, travels therewith, and when the latter comes in contact with the teeth of the wheel, K, said wheel is turned, thus turning the shaft, H, and the cylinder, I, and bringing the type, J, onto the paper carried by the cylinder, B. As the sheets of paper are fed onto the cylinder, B, at the same place, the impression made by the type, J, is always made at the same spot on the paper, and then when the latter receives its regular impression on the type-bed, C,

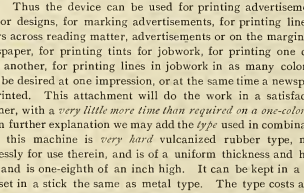
two impressions appear at the same place. For instance, a certain advertisement in the newspaper printed by the printing press is to receive an additional color. Then the type, J, are adjusted to the space of the advertisement placed on the cylinder, I, to correspond with the space to be marked with the additional color, and cylinder,



I, adjusted to bring the type, J, onto the paper at the spot in which the advertisement is printed by the type in the bed, C.

It will be seen that when the machine is started, the type on the cylinder, I, will make one impression on the paper, and a second impression is made by the type in the bed, C, on the same spot. Thus the device can be used for printing advertisements, cuts or designs, for marking advertisements, for printing lines in colors across reading matter, advertisements or on the margin of a newspaper, for printing tints for jobwork, for printing one color over another, for printing lines in jobwork in as many colors as may be desired at one impression, or at the same time a newspaper is printed. This attachment will do the work in a satisfactory manner, with a *very little more time than required on a one-color job.*

In further explanation we may add the *type* used in combination with this machine is *very hard* vulcanized rubber type, made expressly for use therein, and is of a uniform thickness and hardness and is one-eighth of an inch high. It can be kept in a case and set in a stick the same as metal type. The type costs about half as much as the same style in metal, and will last nearly as long. Several fonts go with each machine. The *tint* material



used is made from a composition which is firm, very tough and without suction, and is cast on cloth to prevent stretching. It is also one-eighth of an inch in thickness, the same height as the type, and is easily and quickly cut into any shape desired. While ordinary ink can be used, specially prepared inks, finely ground and thoroughly mixed, are recommended. They can be mixed the same as printing inks, to produce any tint or color desired, and cost about one-fourth as much as printing inks. They dry very quickly on paper and will not set back. A liberal supply is furnished with each machine. The *rollers* are made over a thick paper quill to fit over the wooden rollers, R and S, that hold them in position, and are covered with thick, heavy felt and wrapped with fine silk, and when charged will hold a sufficient amount of ink to run a large number of impressions without the use of the fountain attachment, and without much variation in color. The ink, it is claimed, will not dry on the rollers, and they will last a long time. They are two-and-a-half inches in diameter and one-quarter of an inch in thickness. The *ink fountain* is in front and a little above the inking rollers (not shown in cut), and consists of large and small reservoirs for each color of ink, from one-half to six inches in width, and can be adjusted so as to feed any roller, while the flow of ink can be governed as desired. Each reservoir is separate and can be easily washed and replaced.

In regard to the flexible strips, L, that the toothed wheel, K, runs on, they will wear from six to eight weeks with constant usage. They cost about 10 cents each and it takes about ten minutes to put a new one on.

All supplies, such as type, tint material, inks, rollers, etc., used in connection with this attachment, can be obtained through printers' supply dealers, or by addressing direct to the manufacturers.

The cheapness and simplicity of the attachment are two of its leading features, while the results obtained for the amount of time spent is simply astonishing. It is not claimed, however, that it is adapted for large poster work or fine letterpress printing, but for dodgers, circulars, commercial and general job work.

All further particulars as to price, etc., can be obtained by addressing W. E. Freer & Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Trade is now very good and many offices are working overtime. The prospects for a continuance of this state of affairs are good.

As You Like It has the appearances of having furnished the public what it wanted, as they have recently purchased an outfit of type and printing materials and now do their own publishing. Mr. Smith, who was the unsuccessful candidate for the office of city recorder of deeds last fall, is now the business manager of the paper.

The Printing Pressmen's Union gave a very enjoyable hop at West St. Louis Turner Hall, Beaumont and Morgan streets, on the evening of February 28. The attendance was quite large.

A new weekly made its appearance on Sunday, March 1, named the *Sunday Mirror*. It is edited by M. A. Fanning, who has been private secretary to D. A. Francis during his term as mayor of St. Louis and as governor of Missouri, until a few weeks ago, when he resigned that position. James Galvin is the business manager. The paper starts out well and its initial number contains a goodly amount of advertising. We wish the new venture success, and no doubt it will attain it.

We are not done with new ventures in weekly journalism, though. Mr. John Jennings, for many years a reporter on the *Post-Dispatch*, and who gained such wide notoriety as the author of the "McGoogan" humorous articles, and recently of the New York *World* staff, will soon launch a weekly paper, and it is almost a certainty that it will be a "go," for Mr. Jennings is well acquainted with what the readers of this section demand; and, moreover, it is reported he has accumulated a snug sum from operations on 'change in the large city, and the paper will be well backed financially.

The criminal libel suit by D. R. Lancaster against Florence White as editor of the *Post-Dispatch* resulted in the assessing of a fine of $50 against the defendant, which was paid. The suit by the same party against the *Post-Dispatch* itself has not yet come to trial.

The *Globe-Democrat* appeared in a beautiful new dress on the morning of February 23. The appearance of the paper is very much improved for the old dress was very badly worn. In the dress was included new styles of head letters which still more change the appearance of the paper.

The St. Louis *Republic* a few months ago inaugurated a twice-a-week weekly edition for the low rate of $1 per year and the plan resulted so favorably that it has made this edition a feature of the paper.

Mr. Joseph Dayball, foreman of the pressroom of A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company and an old-time pressman, very widely known, died on February 17 from pneumonia brought on by an attack of "la grippe." He was buried on February 20, a great number of friends following the corpse to the cemetery and assisting in the last sad rites. Mr. Dayball leaves an invalid wife and a family of several children, some of them grown up. Mr. Dayball was a pleasant gentleman to meet and well informed in his trade and was a pressman who did a great deal of "head work" and was not content with working simply with his hands. He was a graduate physician and had recently invented a very successful side-stick for the purpose of locking-up forms for stereotyping and obviating

the "growing" of type during the process. The family and relatives have the heartfelt sympathy of the printing fraternity of St. Louis.

The election of Typographical Union No. 8 will take place March 25, and the candidates for the different offices are busy electioneering nowadays. Three delegates are to be elected and so far I have heard of five candidates, among the number being Mr. Witter, foreman of the *Globe-Democrat* composing room, and S. D. Holden, holding a similar position with the Great Western Printing Company. So far there has no very great rivalry sprung up as to the other offices.

We hear it rumored that H. M. Brockstedt contemplates a retirement from the printing business soon, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the assertion as yet.

An attempt was made March 4 by swearing out and issuing an attachment against the *Evening Call*, to prevent its appearance, but the attempt was unsuccessful as the attachment was settled and the paper appeared only a little later than usual. The *Call* is the official paper of the city, and experienced any amount of trouble to become so, and it seems it will be necessary for it to do a great deal of fighting to retain the contract. Of course, if the attachment had accomplished what it was evidently intended to do, to prevent the appearance of the *Call*, the contract would have been forfeited.

Mr. William Hyde, since the failure of his newspaper venture in St. Joseph, may be expected to return to St. Louis and reënter journalism here. He is a good journalist and we would be glad to welcome him back. He fought a hard and stubborn fight in St. Joseph before he consented to let the *Ballot* suspend, but it was no use to contend against so many adverse conditions over which the colonel had no control.

The new building of the *Globe-Democrat* is rapidly nearing completion and it will certainly be a handsome and imposing structure when completed.

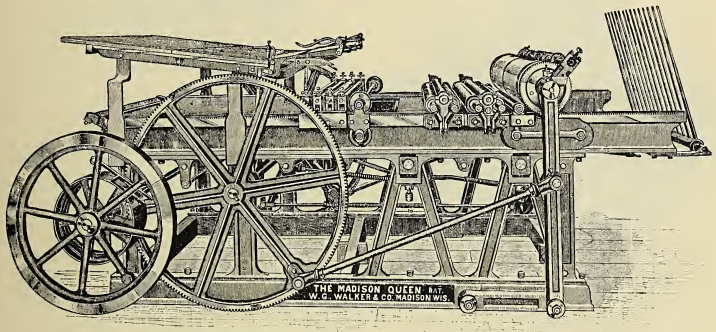
The strike of the typecasters at the Central Typefoundry is still unsettled.

In the Army headquarters in the city there is in use an old-fashioned old-style Gordon press which General Sherman captured in Atlanta during his famous march and which is doing good work yet; upon February 21, the day of General Sherman's funeral, the press was draped in mourning. THE PRINCESS.

THE first typecasting machine was invented by Mr. George Bruce, a gentleman still alive and hearty. It was introduced by the Boston Typefoundry, Boston, Massachusetts. The world has produced few men who have done more to its advancement than George Bruce, by this single invention. Long may he live.

A GREAT WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

During our attendance at the Wisconsin Editorial Association recently held in the city of Madison, we paid a visit to the printing press works of W. G. Walker & Co., and were somewhat surprised at the extent of their establishment and the variety of the presses and machinery there manufactured. During the convention they had on exhibition and in operation, running by steam power, four styles of presses manufactured by the company, namely, the "Improved Country Prouty," the "Madison Taylor" drum cylinder, the "Madison King" drum cylinder, and their new book press, the "Madison Queen," which certainly made a fine display. It is needless to refer to the "Improved Country Prouty," as this press is too well known to printers and publishers in the United States, Canada and South America to require any recommendation for its special adaptation for a certain class of work. It is simple, effective and rapid in operation, and consequently it is not, or, at least, should not be, a matter of surprise that a thousand of them have been sold in a comparatively short time. The "Prouty" has had a marvelous success, and is probably sold today by as many—if not more—printers' supply houses as any other press manufactured on the American continent.



But the principal center of attraction were the new candidates for public favor, the "Madison King" and the "Madison Queen." The former is a massive, solid drum cylinder, weighing about four tons. It is a splendid piece of machinery and finely finished, and must eventually take high rank among the best class of cylinder presses. It will well repay printers who have an opportunity to do so to carefully examine its advantages.

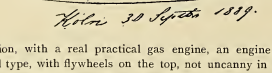
The "Madison Queen," a cut of which is herewith presented, is a press built especially for *book and job work*, and if its merits can be judged by its beauty of finish, its thorough ink distribution and its quiet, effective motion, it is destined to make for itself a favored place in the estimation of printers. It is a press well worthy the attention of parties desirous of doing fine book and job work, and practically carries fourteen rollers, arranged in such a manner as to secure a *perfect* distribution.

Madison, Wisconsin, is not only famous for its beauty of situation and fine educational institutions, but is also known over the entire United States, Canada and even South America as the place where one of the best-known and deservedly popular country printing presses of modern times is manufactured, and we predict that ere long it will be equally well known for its fine book press manufacturing establishment. It will certainly repay any printer to visit this beautiful and far-famed City of the Lakes and make an examination of the Prouty Press Works and their productions.

DEATH OF DR. OTTO.

We regret to record the death, at Cologne, on January 26, of Dr. N. Aug. Otto, the inventor of the Otto gas engine. He succumbed, after a brief illness. His career exemplifies the success of perseverance and energy paired with skill and ingenuity. Luck often follows pluck, and a false start is not fatal. Mr. Otto started as a commercial traveler, for which duties his great mechanical skill was of little avail. Some circumstance turned his attention to gas engines, where his commercial capacity remained valuable. In 1867 he, in conjunction with Eugen Langen, surprised the engineers who had flocked to the Paris





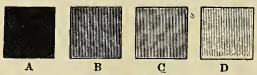
exhibition, with a real practical gas engine, an engine of the vertical type, with flywheels on the top, not uncanny in appearance, but terribly noisy. The noise had to be borne, and was borne — for the new engine became very popular — for nine years, when the "Otto Silent" was presented. That engine has undergone such manifold improvements by the inventor and by Messrs. Crossley, that startling innovations and perfections are hardly to be looked for.

The gas engine in its practical career has thus quickly attained maturity. Yet the early history of the gas engine has to go back more than two hundred years. It is orthodox to quote Huyghens as the first in the field; the series of originators commences, therefore, with one of the best names of physical science. Among the papers of the great physicist is one dated 1640, on a "Novel Motive Force Derived from Gunpowder and Air." Papin took this idea up in 1688, one year after his classical experiment which initiated the steam engine; but he was not satisfied with the results. Fully a century later, Street reopened the researches by bringing out and patenting a motor cylinder with explosion by means of a torch. Many others followed, Lebon, Samuel Brown, Wright, Barnett, Newton, Barsanti and Matteucci, Million, and Lenoir and Hugon, who came very near producing a practical engine. But Langen and Otto's engine of 1867 was so decidedly superior in the economy of gas consumption that the Lenoir and Hugon engines were at once put out of the field. Otto's gas engine embraced the characteristic features of some of its predecessors — it is rarely otherwise in our days — the compression of Barnett, the cycle of Beau de Rochas, and the free piston and other advantages of Barsanti and Matteucci's engine which was remarkable in many respects and effected ignition by means of the electric spark. But engineers remain indebted to Dr. Otto for supplying an engine which realized and did what others, who deserve all credit, had been aiming at. We will not here contest the question of priority of invention. It has been fought out many a time; and we believe that no one will grudge Dr. Otto the benefits and comfort which his work and exertions brought him.

He was an honorable man, esteemed by all who knew him, and his invention was not a lucky hit. He was not trained as an engineer, but he made himself one by hard work and study; and his achievements prove his great theoretical knowledge, mechanical dexterity, and fertility of resources.—*London Engineering.*

OVERLAYING.

The theory of overlaying may be explained by this diagram:



A B C D

Suppose A B C D to be separate hand stamps engraved on wood. If the surface of the stamp marked D were inked, the moderate pressure of ten pounds would transfer these thin lines to paper. C, having more lines, and offering more resistance, would call for a pressure of twenty pounds or more to insure a good print. B is still blacker, and resists much more, requiring say fifty pounds to force it fairly. A, which is entirely black, could not be smoothly printed with a pressure of less than one hundred pounds — perhaps more. If the pressure of ten pounds were put on each square, B and C would show weak and ragged lines, while A would be blotched all over with irregular gray spots. If the pressure were made one hundred pounds or more, the lines of B and C would be hard and muddy, and D would be worn out before one hundred impressions had been taken.

Overlaying is merely an intelligent adjustment of pressure on wood cuts — a pressure adjusted to suit the resistance, so that light lines shall have little and solid surfaces much pressure. So treated, light lines will print sharp and clear; the compact and closer lines of middle tints will be smoothly gray, and the solid portions of the dark shadows will be full velvety black. The different degrees of light and shade in every wood cut require this graduation of pressure. The theory seems simple enough, but putting the theory in practice is not. Every printing machine is made so that the pressed and the pressing surfaces shall be in exact parallel — so that pressure shall be absolutely uniform in every part. If wood cuts were like the ordinary text-types of books and newspapers in their equality of color and their equal resistance to impression, there would be no need of overlaying; no more pressure would be required in one portion than in another. But wood cuts are conspicuously unequal — the thin lines, the close lines, the solid blacks, are irregularly combined. Yet each must have a different degree of pressure. On simple diagrams, like A B C and D, the result desired can be reached by pasting one or more thickness of paper over C, two thicknesses over B, and three or four over A. Adding thickness to the pressing surface gives the additional pressure. On a wood cut in which light and shade are intermixed, the work is extremely difficult — not to be explained by words; to be learned only by experiment and the study of repeated failures. The rarity of well-printed, and the commonness of badly printed, wood cuts are indications of the difficulty of the art.— *T. De Vinne in the Century.*

"To err is human," he was saying, as he corrected a dirty take of agate on the nonpareil case. And next day, when the foreman got hold of him, he thought, "To forgive divine."

A NEW OLD STYLE.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

LONG PRIMER CAXTON OLD STYLE.

(ROMAN AND ITALIC.)

The moonlit eve when first we met
Beside the twinkling rill;
The lane where all our trysts were set,
Tree-shaded, lone, and still,
Which many a nook afforded meet
For whispering lovers' secret seat;

Our virgin kiss, first passionate sip
From love's delicious bowl,
But pure as ever angel-lip
From sleeping infant stole,—
Though Mary hid her cheek of flame
As blushing at a deed of shame;

And every act and word and look
Which, lost on all beside,
Revealed to me what still you took
All, all—and yon gray twilight hour
When 'neath the hawthorn bough
You yielded first to love's soft power,
And gave me vow for vow;
All, all around me shift and gleam,
Like visions in an opium dream!

They whirl around me—swifter still!
My brain begins to swim:
Where art thou, love? My heart grows chill,
My eyes are very dim.
Where art thou love? I feel thee now,
Thy hand is still upon my brow.

Mary, the awful moment nears!
O keep me in thy heart;
A dreadful noise is in my ears—
Mary, we two must part.
My head upon thy bosom lay—
There let me sigh my soul away. 345

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Alphabet, a to z, 15½ ems.

346 CYLINDER MACHINE FOR PRINTING PAPER IN THE WEB. 347

The theory of passing successfully a continuous web of paper through two type cylinders—yielding a perfect register, well-printed on both sides—has long been regarded as the very "ideal" of economic and rapid printing; all the fabrics requiring to be impressed with objects obtained from types, engraven surfaces, blocks, or any arrangement for giving certain designs upon the surface, have been tending towards the application of revolving cylinders to accomplish this result. It is a remarkable coincidence that at the period corresponding with the substitution of engraven rollers for blocks in calico printing in England, letter-press printing by cylinders should have been commenced by Mr. Wilkinson in America. The first press for printing the continuous web by cylinder was at work in 1837, following on a series of preparatory experiments. The design had for years existed in his mind, and the practical demonstration of the principle then made may be considered as the commencement of a new epoch in typography; and which, under various modifications, as for instance, in the use of single sheets of paper instead of continuous webs, has tended so much to facilitate the satisfying of the prime necessity in newspaper printing (induced by the ever rapid increasing cirulation), viz: the greatest possible dispatch in throwing off the greatest possible number in the smallest space of time.

Various circumstances, partly of a commercial and partly of a mechanical kind, very much retarded the more perfect utilization of the object for which Mr. Wilkinson so long labored. Just before the commencement of the late American war, a company with adequate capital was organized in New York for fully carrying out his invention. A press was built, and other agencies of a necessary kind provided, such as dampening paper in the web, the casting of stereotype plates, etc., but the fearful disturbance to mercantile affairs occasioned by the war, caused the premature collapse of the company, and immediately preceding this calamity Mr. Wilkinson was dispatched to Europe to secure patents for Great Britain and the Continent. He introduced a working model at the Great Exhibition of 1862, resulting in an appeal to provide capital necessary to build a press; and the reason why in the long interval the same has never been put to work regularly, after the capability of successfully printing was abundantly confirmed by the working model, was simply owing to the fact that this, the primary principle (printing), having been regarded as a foregone conclusion, the time was consumed in vague experiments designed to apply the best method of providing the most suitable delivery of the enormous amount of paper a *machine of this kind is capable of printing, and the comparatively small cost at which it is effected. The time thus expended produced its natural effects in impairing* 426

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PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS, ENGRAVERS' WOOD.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that we have this day sold our entire Wood Type business, located at Norwich, Conn., to the Hamilton Mfg. Co., of Two Rivers, Wis., together with all machinery, patterns, designs, patents and good will. All accounts due the Wm. H. Page Co. will be collected by ourselves, and we will pay all our liabilities. Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and hoping our successors may be favored with a continuance of the same, we are

Very truly yours,

NORWICH, Conn., January 4, 1891. THE WM. H. PAGE WOOD TYPE CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having purchased the business of The Wm. H. Page Wood Type Co., we take pleasure in informing our patrons, and the trade in general, that with our increased facilities, in the acquirement of new designs and patterns and all the latest improved methods of manufacture, we are enabled to fill the largest orders for Wood Type, Borders, Engravers' Wood, and all Printers' Wood Goods, in the most prompt and satisfactory manner.

We wish to announce that Mr. Wm. H. Page does not retire from the Wood Type business by this transfer, but he now becomes a stockholder in The Hamilton Mfg. Co. Mr. Page has been in the business for the past forty years, and the fact that we now have the benefit of his vast experience, together with our own large facilities, is a source of great satisfaction to us. By this change we are the largest manufacturers of Wood Type in the world.

We can offer to Printers a selection of faces such as no other Wood Type manufacturer has been able to offer, and at the same time we are in a position to produce the goods at the lowest possible cost. We shall continue to operate the business at Norwich, Conn., until we have completed a new factory at Two Rivers, Wis., after which the entire manufacture of Wood Type will be carried on at Two Rivers, and the Norwich branch discontinued, but before removing the works from Norwich we intend to open a salesroom in New York City, where a full stock of our goods will be constantly carried; due notice of location will be given to the trade; for the present all orders addressed to us either at Two Rivers, Wis., 327 & 329 Dearborn street, Chicago, or Norwich, Conn., will receive prompt and careful attention.

Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and hoping that we may be favored with a continuance of the same, and also that we may make many new friends, we are,

Very truly yours,

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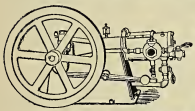
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FIRST ever invented for the purpose, and offered to the trade at so low a price as to make it look as though it was a sham. But it will do wonders, and when we think how often we have wanted a side-gauge that we could use without dispensing with the gripper, we are surprised that it was not thought of before; and then to be presented in such a simple form, and in a single piece of metal! It can be crowded right between the gripper and the tympan without smashing, losing its elasticity, or bearing off the gripper. Don't you believe it? You will as soon as you try them. You will also find in them many more uses too numerous to mention in an advertisement; and all for the small sum of

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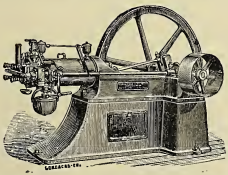
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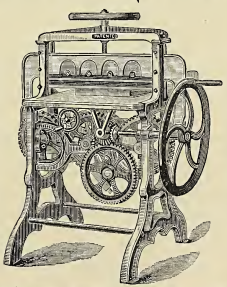
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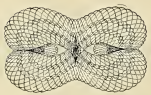
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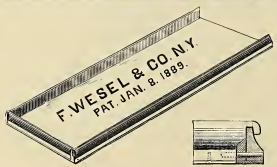


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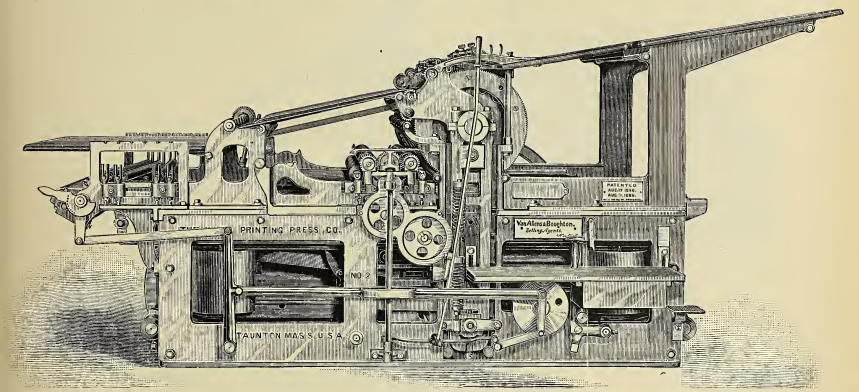
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The Register is absolutely perfect at all speeds of the press, the bed and cylinder being locked in full gear twelve inches before the contact of bearers takes place, and remaining in gear for several inches after the head line has passed.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet. This is accomplished by charging the form with fresh ink both ways from one fountain.

The Air Springs are applied vertically; the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder; no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. Fly motion positive, no strap, no slamming. The motion is the same in delivering sheet and returning for next sheet.

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This press is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work; can be used to charge the form both ways with fresh ink, or as a single end press, four or two rollers.

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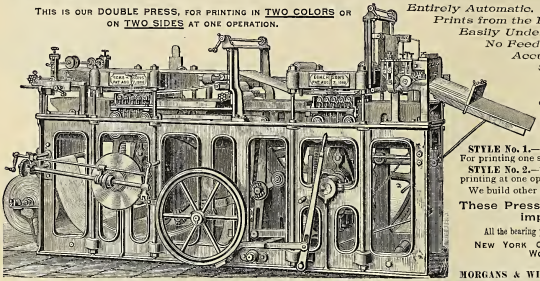
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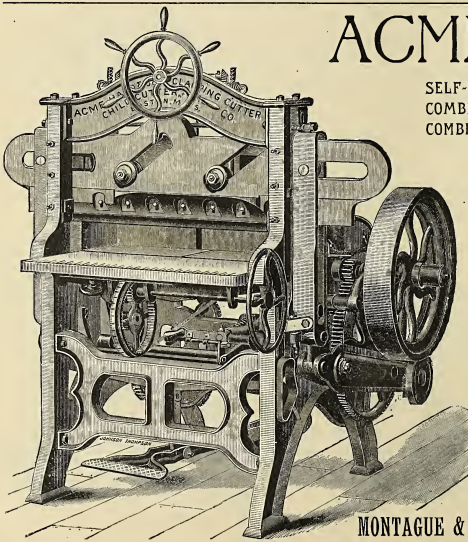
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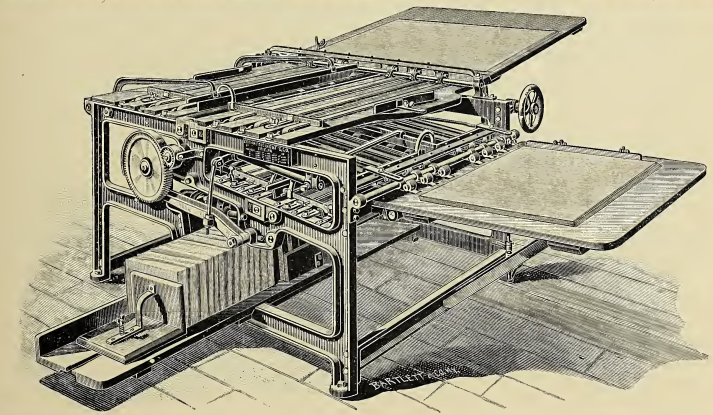
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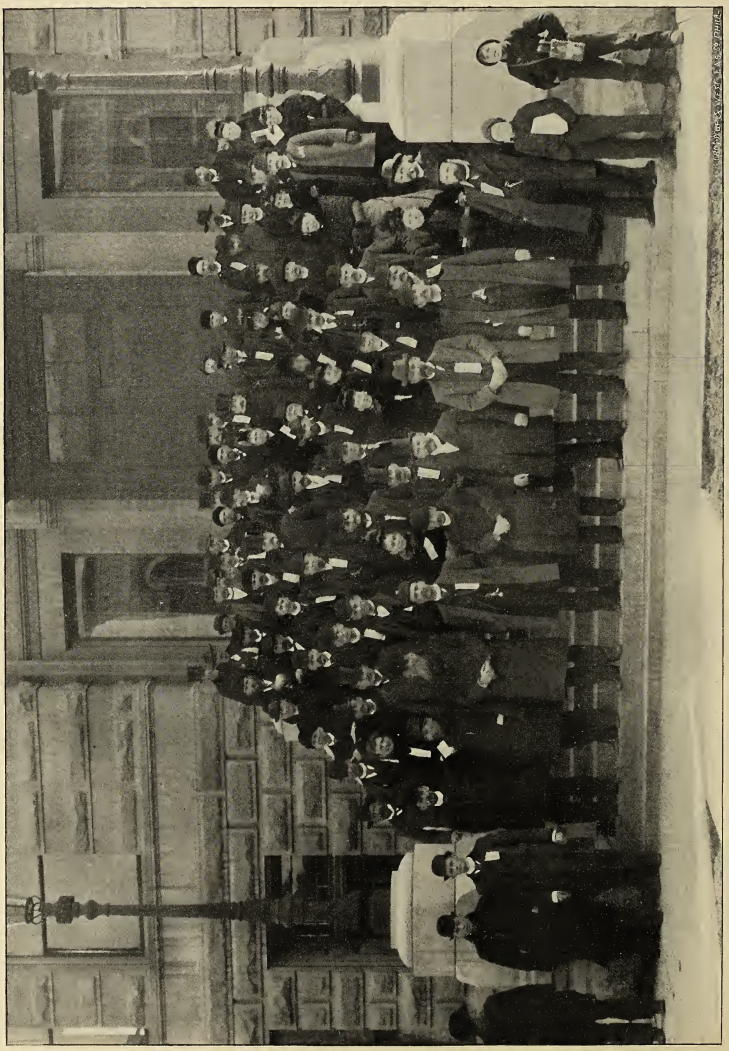


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THOMAS REES,

Of the Springfield *State Register*, president-elect, is a gentleman who needs no introduction to the editors of Illinois or the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, as he has taken a prominent part in the deliberations of the association for several years past, and a sketch of his life having appeared in our columns in March, 1890. He is in the prime of life, a thorough, wide-awake newspaper man, full of energy and push, and under his administration we shall look for the continued progress of the organization.

W. W. LOWIS,

First vice-president, the editor and proprietor of the Lena *Star*, is a native of England, having heen horn in Spalding, Lincolnshire, February 10, 1846, from whence he came with his parents to the United States in 1850. After receiving a common school education in the public schools of Freeport, Illinois, circumstances compelled him at the age of fifteen to abandon his cherished idea of securing a collegiate education, and earn a livelihood for himself. He chose the farm as his field of operations, and for more than a year lahored on the then stump-dotted fields of Wisconsin. Realizing that the lahor required was of a too arduous character he secured a position as clerk in Janesville, Wisconsin, which he held till the spring of 1864, when he entered the Union army as a memher of Company A, 40th Wisconsin Infantry. After completing his term of service he returned to Freeport, the home of his schoolhoy days, and in the spring of 1865 apprenticed himself to the printing trade under Mr. J. R. Scroggs, then proprietor of the Freeport *Bulletin*. During the latter part of the first year of his apprenticeship Mr. Scroggs died, and although there were three journeymen and an older apprentice in the office, Mr. Lowis was called upon to take the responsihle position of foreman, which he accepted and filled creditahly for thirteen years hoth to the office and the merchants whose patronage it enjoyed. In the fall of 1878 he associated himself in partnership with Mr. George Hay, and together they published the *Carroll County Gazette*, in the city of Lanark, Illinois, until the spring of 1878, when Mr. Lowis purchased the Lena *Star* from J. S. McCall. He immediately enlarged the paper and changed it from a seven-column folio to a five-column quarto, put on a new dress, and reduced the subscription price from $2 to $1.50 per year; and soon thereafter its list of readers increased so rapidly that the old Washington hand-press was soon supplanted hy a "Campbell Country," and today its circulation equals that of any similar puhlication in northern Illinois. The joh office connected with the institution is a model of neatness, and the work turned out therein is equal in style and workmanship to that of many more pretentious establishments.

Mr. Lowis has held many positions of trust and responsibility, having heen thrice elected secretary of the Stephenson County Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion Association and twice first vice-president of the Illinois Press Association. In politics he is a staunch repuhlican, and has taken an active interest in all the principal political campaigns since the war. In April, 1890, he was appointed postmaster at Lena hy President Harrison, which position he now fills to the satisfaction of the people he serves.

He was married January 6, 1870, to Miss Mary J. Newcomer, of Freeport, Illinois. In social life he enjoys the acquaintance of a large circle of friends, in this and other states, who wish him many years of connuhial happiness and business prosperity.

CHARLES W. WARNER,

Who was honored with the position of second vice-president, is editor and proprietor of the Hoopeston daily and weekly *Chronicle*, an enterprising and intelligent gentleman, and a clever and forcible writer. Last year he occupied the position of third vice-president of the association.

ROSWELL T. SPENCER,

Third vice-president, publisher of the *State Center*, Illiopolis, is a native of Bluffdale, Green county, Illinois, where he was horn August 7, 1850. His great-grandfather, Gideon Spencer, came from England in 1770 and settled in Vermont. He and his wife, Elizabeth Winchell, his son, Stephen Winchell Spencer, and his wife, Mary Smith, and their son, Marshal Smith Spencer, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved to this state in 1820, where they resided the remainder of their lives. His mother, Sarah Simmons Spencer, was born in Ohio and came to Illinois in 1830. She is now living in Ann Arhor, Michigan.

Roswell T. was the eldest of ten children. He received his education in the common schools, hut, being fond of books, he "hurned the midnight oil" and fitted himself for teaching, which husiness he followed for a numher of years previous to engaging in newspaper work. In 1881 he established the Kenny *Gazette*, and the year following the Waynesville *Record*, hoth of which are still flourishing. Having disposed of these, he established the Williamsville *Gazette* in 1884 and the Mechanicsburg *Times* in 1886. In the meantime he purchased the Illinois *State Center*, at Illiopolis, where he now resides. He prints all three of his papers at Illiopolis and is making a success in the husiness. He became a member of the Illinois Press Association at Quincy in 1887, and takes great pleasure in attending its sessions. He was married to Anna E. Wells in 1869. They have two children living, Mrs. May L. Gasaway and Carl Edwin, the latter a lad of six years.

GEORGE M. TATHAM,

Editor and puhlisher of the Greenville *Advocate*, was reëlected for the twelfth time treasurer, and this in itself is sufficient to show the estimation in which he is held hy the memhers of the association.

J. M. PAGE,

Editor and proprietor of the *Jersey County Democrat*, who was reëlected secretary, is one of the most popular members of the association, and is also secretary of the National Editorial Association. He is emphatically the right man in the right place, and has proven himself to he an efficient and courteous official.

TO PRESSMEN AND PRINTERS GENERALLY.

Greeting: The International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, at the Boston Convention in September, 1890, decided to conduct a display of fine presswork at the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, and later the president appointed Alton B. Carty, of Washington; Benjamin Thompson, of New York, and Ed. Gayou, of St. Louis, a committee to have charge of the display. The object is not money-making and the committee is unsalaried. It would have heen a great oversight if the printing industry of the country should be without proper representation at the fair. But such will not he the case, and the committee hegs leave to assure you that all will he done that is possihle to make the display a grand effort and worthy of the American printers. The employing printers of the country will he called upon to interest themselves in the enterprise, and as they will receive the lion's share of the advantage to accrue from the same, their coöperation is assured. But there are many pressmen and printers who, for many reasons, would no doubt desire to make an individual display, which, in a general collection of their employers' work, might he overlooked. Special inducements will he offered to such individuals, who should signify their intentions in the matter at as early a date as possible. That the display may he further interesting it is intended that a collection of curiosities in the way of printing appliances of the days of the infancy of the art and also some modern appliances will he exhihited, and the committee, in addition to asking for your full coöperation in the exhihit of fine printing, further ask for your support in the collection of curiosities. Suggestions will he gladly received.

Mr. Thompson has charge of the district composing New York, New Jersey, the New England states and Canada; Mr. Gayou, the district west of the Mississippi river, including Illinois; Mr. Carty to have charge of that section of the country not above set forth. Yours fraternally,

ALTON B. CARTY, 614 G street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
BENJAMIN THOMPSON, 810 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ED. GAYOU, 1527 South Eleventh street, St. Louis, Mo.
Committee.

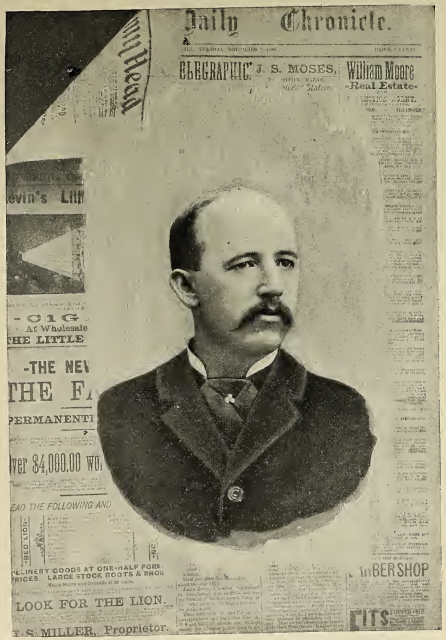


W. W. Lowis, First Vice-President, *Star*, Lena.

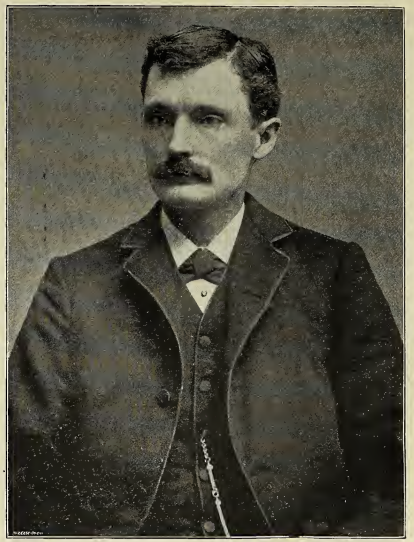


Thomas Rees, President, *State Register*, Springfield.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.



JOHN WARNER, Second Vice-President, *Chronicle*, Hoopeston.

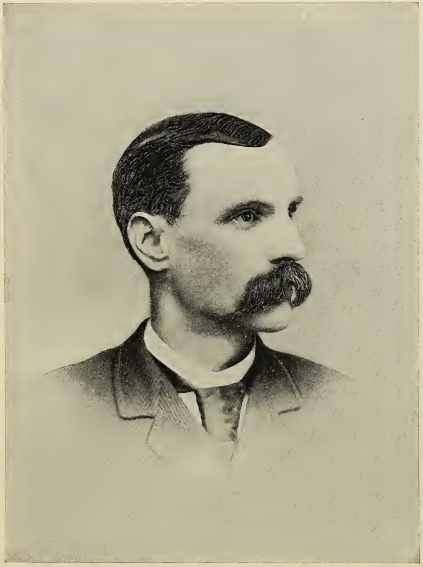


R. T. SPENCER, Third Vice-President, *Illinois State Center*, Illiopolis.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.



GEORGE M. TATHAM, Treasurer, *Advocate*, Greenville.



J. M. PAGE, Secretary, *Jersey County Democrat*, Jerseyville.

OFFICERS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The second annual winter meeting of the Missouri Press Association convened in the capitol building, Jefferson City, on Thursday, February 19, at 10 o'clock A.M., the president, J. West Goodwin, of the Sedalia *Bazoo*, in the chair. About one hundred and thirty members were in attendance, including many of the leading editors and publishers of the state.

The first paper on the programme was read by Mr. William M. Bumbarger, of the Nevada *Democrat*, his subject being "The Personal Column," which he treated in a semi-humorous vein, and which he esteemed a most valuable adjunct of the country newspaper. A large number of members participated in the discussion which followed, most of them concurring in the ideas advanced.

The president then announced the following committees.

Credentials—Walter Williams, W. S. Thomas, R. M. White, Sam Kellar, J. M. Rice.

Laws—E. W. Stephens, W. H. Williams, George W. Trigg, T. J. Lingle, Fred King.

Resolutions—W. O. L. Jewett, T. B. White, L. Robertson, Eli Ake, C. J. Walden.

Memorials—T. D. Bogie, Men. Mayhall, S. G. Tetweiler, E. T. Conger, J. G. Newbill.

At the afternoon session Mr. F. H. Childers, of the Troy *Free Press*, submitted a report to which was appended a schedule of prices to be charged for foreign or patent medicine advertisements. He said that the rates in the schedule were from twenty to fifty per cent higher than ruling prices reported to him by 185 weeklies in 1890. Considerable discussion, pro and con, ensued, and the matter was finally disposed of by the passage of a resolution thanking Mr. Childers for the labor expended on the report, but recommending that the same rates be charged for foreign as for home advertisements.

L. H. Chapin, delegate from the Illinois Press Association, was then introduced, and made a brief address, which was favorably received.

Reports from members of the senatorial committee appointed to increase membership of the association were received. Mr. Walter M. Monroe, in discussing them, said that each member of the association ought to take pride enough in the organization to constitute himself a committee of one to increase its membership and usefulness, and make it more practical in its benefits to the newspaper men of the state. A discussion of the best method of increasing the membership followed, which brought out the fact that the membership had largely increased during the past year. It now numbers 193, and Secretary Williams stated that 193 members of the press when moving together in a common cause were a power that was bound to make its influence felt and respected.

After a discussion on "Kellogg's Auxiliary," the association adjourned to 7:30 P.M.

In the evening Mr. E. W. Stephens, president of the National Press Association, delivered an address in the house of representatives on "The Newspaper and its Relation to the Public," which was listened to with rapt attention by an appreciative audience. It is needless to add that the subject was handled in an able and exhaustive manner. He closed by saying that the Missouri Press Association, representing 625 newspapers with three million of readers, has expressed the opinion that the interest of good government will be subserved by publishing in the newspapers the session acts of its general assemblies, thus giving to the people a knowledge of the laws which they pay to have enacted and for which they are punished if they do not obey.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day's session was called to order Friday morning at 8:30, by Vice-President W. H. Williams, of St. Louis.

The first subject for discussion, "When Should Gratuitous Advertising Commence and When Should it End," developed a variety of opinions. The debate was somewhat desultory in character, and no action was taken thereon.

The amendment to the constitution to make the membership fee $5, to be paid at the time of the election, and the annual dues $3, was, after discussion, postponed for action till the summer meeting of the association.

Mr. A. C. Cameron, editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, then read a paper on "The Mechanical Management of a Printing Office," for which a vote of thanks was tendered, and its publication ordered in the proceedings.

Mr. E. W. Stephens, from the committee on legislation, made a verbal report to the effect that the committee had drafted a bill for publishing the session acts of the general assembly in accordance with instructions received at the Hannibal meeting. The debate which followed was somewhat heated and protracted, but just at its close the announcement was made that the house committee had made a favorable report on the bill, and the news was received with manifestations of satisfaction.

The afternoon session was brief. It was held in the senate chamber, where the members listened to a magnificent address on "The Partisan Press, its Power for Good or Evil," by the Hon. C. I. Cochran, of St. Joseph. It was received with earnest attention and hearty plaudits, and we certainly trust will be published in full. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the eloquent speaker.

An invitation from the mayor of Butler was read, asking the association to hold its next annual meeting at that place. The inducements held out were of the most tempting character, and the communication was referred to the executive committee.

Mr. W. O. L. Jewett, of the Shelbina *Democrat*, presented a series of resolutions, invoking the services of the legislature in amending the law so that the board of health shall be compelled to issue certificates to all competent persons, irrespective of the fact that they advertise in the papers, or otherwise make their calling or specialty known to the people; recommending that all the enactments of the general assembly, all ordinances of cities or other municipalities be published in the newspapers for the information of the people; also voting thanks to the members of the senate and house for the use of their rooms; to the hotels of Jefferson City and the state for favors shown, and likewise to the passenger agents of the several roads who had extended courtesies to the delegates in attendance.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

In conclusion, we can only say that the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one, both from an intellectual and social standpoint. The Missouri Press Association is an organization of which the editors of that state have every reason to feel proud, and at the same time we wish to drop a hint to similar bodies in other states, which imagine they are "cock of the walk," that it is time they were looking to their laurels.

IN THE EVENING.

The hospitality of Governor and Mrs. D. R. Francis—a lady whose presence would dignify the white house as well as a gubernatorial mansion—was extended to members of the association. The reception was attended by the delegates, senators and representatives, state officers and the citizens of Jefferson City. Coffee, tea and punch were served, and the visitors passed a delightful evening.

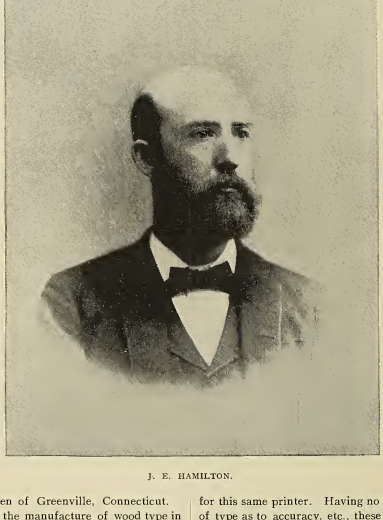
THE office of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, Omaha, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of March 9. It had the reputation of being one of the most extensive printing, lithographing and binding establishments west of Chicago. The estimated loss is about $125,000, insurance $76,000. The four-story building was completely destroyed from top to bottom. The fortunate side to the catastrophe is that it occurred a quarter of an hour before commencing time, so that there was no scramble for life, as so often happens. Fortunately, also, for the firm, they had delivered their state printing and other orders but a few days before. Seventy-five people are thrown out of employment by the fire. It is stated that Mr. Gibson will open up another establishment as soon as the business arrangements are completed, and that Mr. Miller and Mr. Richardson have decided to withdraw from the firm.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOD TYPE.

One of the essential needs of the modern printing office is a supply of wood type, large or small, according to the class of work turned out. There is probably no article used by printers the manufacture of which is so little understood. There being but four manufactories in the United States and these, with one exception, being located in comparatively small cities, the opportunity of the average printer to become acquainted with the details of its manufacture are limited indeed. Until recent years the prices for this material were so excessive that the poster printing business was confined to a few large houses who had fortunes invested in wood type; but strong competition among the manufacturers has resulted in new methods of manufacture, and today wood type is selling at about one-third the price received for it ten years ago. This state of affairs has had a pronounced effect upon the number of houses engaged in poster printing. The low price has enabled printers of moderate means to stock up on wood type and compete for this class of work.

Originally all wood type was cut by hand. The design was made upon the block of wood, and the workmen with their carving tools would remove the surrounding wood leaving the letter raised. This process was necessarily slow and tedious, and the class of work produced would not compare favorably with the beautifully cut and artistically designed wood type offered to printers today.

Wood type was first cut by machinery in the year 1846 at South Windham, Connecticut, by Edwin Allen, who continued its manufacture there for six years, and in the year 1850 his works fell into the hands of J. G. Cooley. Cooley continued to manufacture at South Windham until the year 1859, when he removed to New York City and, in 1868, sold out his entire plant to William H. Page, then of Greenville, Connecticut.



J. E. HAMILTON.

William H. Page first began the manufacture of wood type in 1854, and was then twenty-five years old. Located at that time at South Windham, he continued there until 1857, when he removed to Greenville and manufactured there for about twenty years moving thence to Norwich, Connecticut, where his works have been located up to the present time. On January 4, of this year, the William H. Page Wood Type Company sold its entire plant to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, located at Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

About July 1, next, the entire plant will be removed from Norwich to Two Rivers, and a business of forty-five years standing in the old State of Connecticut will, like the proverbial star of empire, take its way westward.

Mr. Page has done more than any other man toward the development of the manufacture of wood type. As a letter designer his equal has never appeared. About the year 1872 he issued a catalogue of chromatic border and type that at once placed him at the head of the business in the world. The intricate and artistic designs of this color work have never been equaled by our best printers to this day. Mr. Page issued a thousand of these catalogues at a cost to his firm of $10,000. All the designs in this magnificent catalogue emanated from Mr. Page's fertile brain. He has taken many patents upon type faces and type-making machines, and is also an inventor of distinction in other branches of trade. A few years ago he secured letters patent for producing type by the new stamping process, and now has this style of type protected by nine domestic and four foreign patents. The machines for producing type under this process are wonderful pieces of mechanism which can stamp no less than 100,000 letters per day, and will eventually revolutionize the manufacture of wood type in the plain and standard faces.

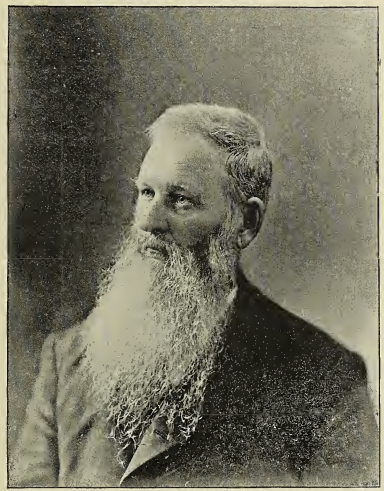
By the transfer of his plant to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company Mr. Page does not retire from the business, but becomes a stockholder in the western company, and while he will not hereafter be directly identified with the manufacturing process, the benefit of his vast experience will still be enjoyed by the men in charge.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, which now becomes the greatest producer of wood type in the world, and probably manufactures more than all others in the world combined, has had a most phenomenal growth. Its first appearance as J. E. Hamilton was in 1880. Mr. Hamilton was at that time a mechanic, working at the bench in Two Rivers, without money or business experience. Receiving a call from the local printer, whose stock of wood type was limited, for the words "Turner Hall" in a line of type mounted on one block to run across a half sheet bill, the result was so satisfactory that Mr. Hamilton began to do a little thinking, and he soon produced several fonts of wood type for this same printer. Having no knowledge of the requirements of type as to accuracy, etc., these fonts of type were necessarily very defective and would hardly stand comparison with the goods produced by this firm today. After producing these fonts of type an order was received from a neighboring printer, and thus the business started.

Mr. Hamilton deserted his bench, and, setting up a small foot-power saw in the loft of his dwelling house, he issued circulars at first to the printers in his immediate vicinity, soliciting a share of their patronage. The type produced was called holly wood type, and the process of manufacturing it was essentially different from any heretofore known. The faces of the type were sawed out of thin strips of holly wood and then mounted on their bases. While not so good an article as the old style of end wood type, it made a cheap article and enabled printers of moderate means to compete for the trade of poster printing. In a short time the business increased so rapidly that a little capital was required and also more room, and in 1881 the firm of Hamilton & Katz appeared,

a factory building was erected, more machinery purchased and set up, and the sale of holly wood type was pushed until the term became familiar to printers throughout the country.

The firm ran along under this name until 1885, when Mr. Katz sold his interest, and the firm became Hamilton & Baker; meanwhile trade had been constantly on the increase, and in 1887 a new plant was purchased and the firm began the manufacture of a complete line of printers' wood goods. In 1888 Mr. Baker severed his connection with the firm and the business was reorganized as a stock company under its present name, with J. E. Hamilton as president and general manager, and has since continued under this style. Mr. Hamilton has been the soul of the concern since its infancy. He has superintended all the details of the manufacturing and financial management, and designed and constructed intricate machines at the company's own machine shops which have greatly cheapened the cost of production of all articles in the firm's line, and have placed the firm at the head of the business in the world. For the past two years the company has kept constantly employed two experienced machine builders in constructing the special machines designed by Mr. Hamilton. In many instances these machines produce fully ten times the amount formerly turned out by the best machines in use. From the small order of eleven years ago the business of the firm has grown to the aggregate of nearly a quarter of a million per annum, employing one hundred and fifty skilled workmen in the manufacture of its goods.



WILLIAM H. PAGE.

One peculiarity, and an astonishing one it is, is the fact that until recently purchasing the Page business, the firm derived no benefit from the long experience of its competitors. Entering the field unaided and alone in the West, it never sought the services of one of their workmen, but proceeded to unravel the problems of the manufacture of wood type and wood goods, gathering its experience by hard knocks, and always triumphing in the end.

In 1889 a Chicago branch was established under the management of W. C. Luse, who has since continued in charge. Previous to removing the works of the Page Company at Norwich to Two Rivers, the firm will establish a branch at New York City under the management of one of the most experienced printers' supply men in the United States. Liberal and aggressive in his policy, Mr. Hamilton has guided his company safely over the dangerous places which occur in the career of all business ventures, and placed it upon a substantial basis, enjoying the full confidence of its friends and respected by its competitors.

The manufacture of wood type is quite intricate, requiring considerable skill in its production and the use of accurate machinery. Very little holly wood type is now produced by this firm. Its perfected machines enable it to produce end wood type at prices very little in advance of the cost of holly, except in the larger sizes, which the firm still continues to manufacture under the holly system, as they claim it to be more durable and less liable to warp than the end wood. The timber from which the type is cut is sawed from the end of a log to a thickness somewhat more than type-high in the winter months when the weather is cold to enable the timber to freeze and remain so for some time. As the season advances and the weather grows warmer, the timber dries out and should season at least two years in this manner before being prepared for the manufacture of type. After being thoroughly seasoned it is dressed by hand with smoothing planes and planed type-high, which is $\frac{918}{1000}$ of an inch. The smooth and even face so often admired on wood type is then applied, after which the process of cutting type on the block is proceeded with. The machines for doing this work are quite a novelty; they enable the operator to cut a twelve-line letter from a thirty-line pattern, or an eighteen-line letter from the same pattern, as he desires, and also other sizes. The cutter which removes the wood runs at a high rate of speed, being no less than 18,000 revolutions per minute.

After the machine work on the type is completed it goes to the trimming department, where each type is closely examined, the corners cut out with carving tools, the edges smoothed off to give a clear impression and all imperfections removed. It would be impossible in a short article to give all the interesting details of the manufacture of wood type and wood goods, and it is a pity the works are so far removed from the average printer as to bar him from observing the details of a business in which he is so deeply interested.

The works of this company at present occupy three distinct plants, two situated at Two Rivers and the one recently purchased at Norwich. Operations are in active progress looking to the consolidation of the whole business of manufacturing in one plant. The present type factory and office will be abandoned and sixty feet east of the case factory, which is 67 by 125 feet and three stories high, will be constructed a new factory building 40 by 100 feet, two stories, to be used for type purposes. This will be connected to a brick fireproof office building 30 by 38 feet, with pattern room in second story. Adjoining this building will be a new warehouse and finishing department 40 by 100 feet and three stories high.

The machines of the entire plant will be driven by an improved Corliss engine of 250-horse power, located directly between the two factory buildings. The plant will be lighted by electricity under the Edison incandescent system, generated by its own dynamos. It will be protected against fire by a complete system of sprinklers and steam fire pumps connected by hydrants with all parts of the works, and heated by the Sturtevant hot air blast system.

The works are situated on lots having several hundred feet of river frontage which are docked and capable of floating the largest vessels to the factory door. Taken as a whole, this plant will constitute the most complete one in the country for the manufacture of printers' wood goods.

A PRINTERS' TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

THE INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA TO EDUCATE YOUNG MEN.

The second meeting of the Printers' Technical School was held in Philadelphia, Thursday evening, March 6. Philip Margerum, president of the organization, explained its nature and purposes, and the secretary, Richard Linn, read a letter from Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, No. 4, expressing the warmest sympathy with the movement, and the earnest wishes of the pressmen for its success and rapid development.

Since the first meeting and organization of the school, numerous congratulatory and encouraging letters have been received from Philadelphia and New York printing houses. Theodore De Vinne, of the latter city, sent two handsome and interesting volumes on printing as a donation to the library of the school. Another printing firm in the same city sent $25.

It is the intention, as far as possible, to carry on the school in such a manner that not only journeymen printers and apprentices will take an interest in it, but that the employing printers of Philadelphia will realize that it will be not only a benefit to the practical printer and the profession to aid the school, but a good investment from a business point of view. In this connection abundant evidence of the good will of employers has already been received, and at the meetings George H. Buchanan, a prominent employing printer, was present.

J. Luther Ringwalt, author of "The Encyclopedia of Printing," delivered an exceedingly interesting and instructive talk on printing, covering in rapid, but very comprehensive style, the progress of man in the art from its earliest stages down to the present day explaining many of the difficulties in the way of advancement and the alternate strokes of good and ill fortune that befell those who did most to bring it to its present stage of perfection. He said that as it was formerly called the "art preservative," it might now be said to be the art that employs all other arts, because in its various ramifications it takes in nearly all the others.

Thomas Harrison, of the Philadelphia Pressmen's Union, also delivered an address. He was followed by John Whitehead. The school is solely established for the purposes of instruction and improvement, and will in no way be connected with or conflict with any other organization of printers.

The next meeting will be addressed by Thomas MacKellar, of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company (Johnson Typefoundry), and at every meeting in the future some well-known and practical printer, or person prominently identified with the typographical or publishing interests, will deliver an instructive lecture.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

At a recent meeting of the St. Paul Typothetæ, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of the United States government printing, without charge, and delivering free to our customers, upward of two hundred million envelopes yearly, the printing of which amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and properly belongs to the job printers of the country, beg to report the following :

WHEREAS, Through the effects of this intermeddling, the prices for printing envelopes have been brought down below the cost of labor, thereby closing the channels to which such work belongs—the job printers of the United States ; and

WHEREAS, We have every reason to believe that this detriment to our business is growing and that we are constantly losing work that properly belongs to us, by this continued action of the government, with which it is beyond our power to compete ; and

WHEREAS, Believing the citizens of the United States are willing and desire to return an adequate compensation to the printers of the United States for such work properly executed ; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Typothetæ of the city of St. Paul, an organization embracing all the employing printers (and a branch of the national organization), that a great injustice is done to a large body of workmen, by reason of government interference in labor which properly belongs to the citizen ; that the efforts of the employing printers are confronted by the ponderous power of the general government in the furnishing of printed envelopes, making no charge for the printing, and forwarding same in any quantity from Washington, free of expense to the consumer, thus rendering competition on the part of printers impracticable.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the proper authorities to remedy this great and increasing evil.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all the Typothetæ organizations, the postmaster-general, and to our representatives in congress assembled.

W. T. RICH, Secretary. GEORGE M. STANCHFIELD, President.

AWARDS FOR PAPER FOR PUBLIC PRINTING.

The awards for the paper for the public printing have been made. The most important are as follows :

First Class Ledger Paper.—900 reams to L. L. Brown Paper Company, 20 cents ; Keith Paper Company, 1,000 reams at 14.1 cents, 2,000 reams at 14.8 cents, 500 reams at 14.2 cents and 1,000 reams at 14.9 cents ; Mount Holly Paper Company, 2,500 reams at 14.1 cents ; Parsons Paper Company, 4,000 reams at 17.7 cents.

Second Class Ledger.—Mount Holly Paper Company, 6,000 reams 9.8 to 10 cents.

Writing Paper.—The successful bidders were Stoever & Devoll, Alex. Balfour, O. F. H. Warren, and Winona Paper Company at prices ranging from 6.3 to 7.7 cents.

Book Printing Paper, Class A.—In this class the successful bidders were F. W. McDowell, W. M. Singerly and Stoever & Devoll at prices ranging from 3.8 to 3.9 cents.

Book Printing Paper, Class B.—F. W. McDonell was the successful bidder at 4.9 cents.

Syms & Dudley received the award for 100 reams colored writing at 8 cents.

The award for plate paper, 100,000 pounds at 8.9 cents, went to the Peter Adams Company.

The awards for artificial parchment, 15,000 pounds at 15.3 cents, went to the Fairfield Paper Company as also did that for parchment deed at 14.7 cents.

The Mount Holly Paper Company was awarded the map paper, 100,000 pounds at 17 cents.

The awards for tissue paper went to A. G. Elliot & Co., Bulkley, Ward & Co. and F. R. Coffin, and cardboard to A. G. Elliot & Co., Linton Brothers & Co., Alex. Balfour, Stoever & Devoll and Bulkley, Ward & Co.; cover paper to A. G. Elliot & Co. and Alex. Balfour, and manila paper A. G. Elliot & Co. and Bulkley, Ward & Co.

IMPERMEABLE WRAPPING PAPER.

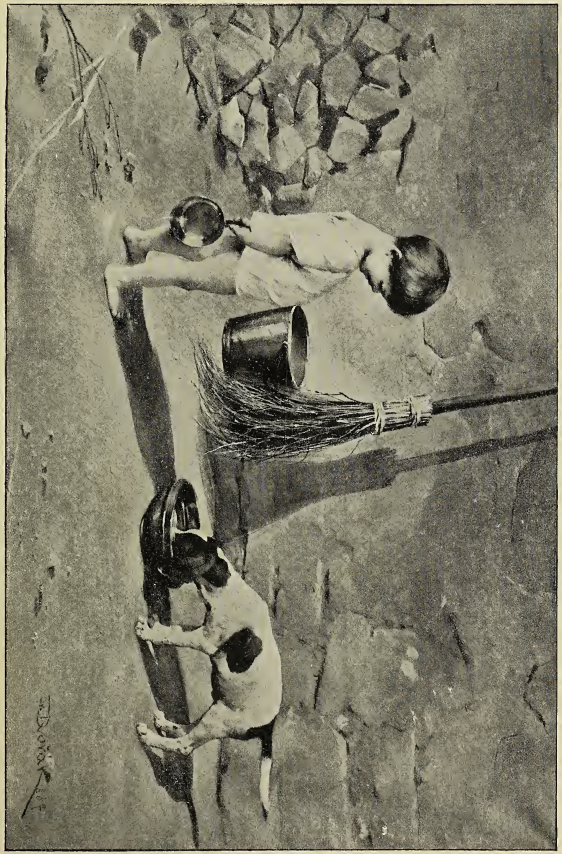
A receipt for manufacturing a paper absolutely impermeable by water, and of great suppleness, is given as follows in the *Chronicle Industrielle :* Thirteen pounds of gelatine are dissolved in a bath of thirteen pounds of glycerine with one and one-half gallons of water, and while the mixture is constantly kept warm by means of a wet bath, the paper is immersed in it. After being taken out the paper is soaked in another composed of about three pounds of bichromate of potash dissolved in one and one-half gallons of water, after which it is exposed to light.

The chief feature of the preparation lies in the fact that when a combination of bichromate potash and gelatine is exposed to the light the last-named product becomes insoluble and can be submitted to a high temperature without becoming fluid.

Another method consists in preparing in a dark chamber a solution of glycerine and bichromate of potash. The paper is passed through this solution and is then exposed to light.

GOLD LEAF.

Gold beaters, by hammering, can reduce gold leaves to such minute thinness that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch. Yet each leaf is so perfect and free from holes that one of them laid on any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin that if formed into a book 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of book paper. A single volume of a gold-leaf book one inch in thickness would have as many pages as an entire library of 1,500 volumes of common books, even though the volumes averaged 400 pages each.—*Boston Cultivator.*



THE MORNING MEAL.

Specimen of halftone engraving by Stevens & Moses, 24 Cortlandt street, New York.

WINTER SESSION OF THE WISCONSIN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual session of the Wisconsin Press Association was held in the agricultural rooms, Capitol building, Madison, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 17 and 18, 1891, President J. B. Price in the chair. The members in attendance, about one hundred and forty in number, were welcomed in a characteristic speech by Governor Peck, which was happily responded to by W. T. Street, of the Superior *Inter Ocean*.

The president then read his annual address, which was as follows:

Members of the Wisconsin Press:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Association aims to accomplish desired ends by united effort, that cannot be attained as well, if at all, by individual effort.

Our constitution says the object of its compact is to "promote the interests of the press, enlarge its usefulness and cultivate friendly relations and a spirit of fraternal regard among its members."

How well we have followed the chief end of our existence is difficult to determine. It is certain that something has been done in the past thirty-odd years, along all the lines indicated in our preamble, but there is still much more to do before the Wisconsin press reaches the acme of its possibilities. We sometimes plume ourselves over the fact that ours is the father of American press organizations, but the honor counts for little unless we are also in the van of practical achievements. There is no valid reason why the Badger publishers should not enjoy as many privileges, manage their affairs as sagaciously, make their papers as readable and profitable, as the fraternity, similarly conditioned, in any other part of the world. We should also receive as considerate treatment at the hands of the state, for nowhere does the press do more for the general advancement of the commonwealth than the editors of Wisconsin.

It is sometimes said we, as an association, are great on summer "outings" but small on winter "innings." If there has been any foundation for such innuendoes in the past, let this session be so full of valuable results as to fully overcome all former defects. The meeting is for friendly discussion, and, as far as may be, to arrive at practical conclusions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that every person present will take part freely, and act for the best. We are here to consider expediencies, needed legislation, fraternal comity, and the general advancement of the "art preservative."

Our papers should be short, pointed and directed, as far as possible, toward definite ends. Let us try to find out just what we ought to have in any given line, and then proceed to crystallize it into vital form.

This is an age of nip and tuck. Time was when a printer could get along fairly well with a cheese-press, a few fonts of shoe-pegs, and an abnormally small nose for news; but in these days of close competition, it is coming to require the combined resources of tact, skill, art and intelligence for a paper, in any given community, "to make its calling and election sure." Especially its election!

Invention, electricity, telegraphy, patent "inwards," patent "outwards" and patent brains have so multiplied, subdivided and centralized the news markets as to produce a complete transformation. A country weekly or even a fair-sized city daily, can no longer keep up with the procession as a general news dispenser. As concentrating forces have driven the public to a few favored centers for commercial commodities, and relegated the old-time skilled mechanic to the "custom grind" of his little neighborhood, so has the hard hand of fate "put a corner on events" and closely circumscribed the field of the rural editor. He can no longer declare: "The world is my parish." He feels himself forced into a "pent-up Utica" for the exercise of his powers. In face of the great dailies, he cannot now adjust his chases nor his purse to the endless flow of news. But need he repine? Not necessarily.

When Sir Walter Scott found himself eclipsed in the realm of poetry by Lord Byron, a star of more brilliant magnitude, he wisely sought fame and fortune in the field of romance, where his old rival could not disturb. And he discovered his highland home filled with themes of interest to all mankind.

The country press cannot successfully vie with the metropolitan in the domain of general news; but just as truly the great dailies are powerless to furnish the balm of consolation which a live local paper supplies its patrons, when turned to the true ideal. Someone has said that there is a time in every man's life when he is forced to conclude that no grain of corn can come to him except upon the allotted spot of ground that is given him to till. That time has come to the large mass of newspapers, and the situation must be accepted.

When the thrifty Bohemian farmers realized themselves, by the tide of destiny, doomed to coax a livelihood from five or ten acres of soil per family, they studied diligently the law of compensations, and found rich returns in tilling deeper and tilling better. The results were golden harvests and well-filled barns. *Multum in parvo* used to be a familiar heading in our papers. It must become the shibboleth for many of us in our callings. Much in a little. This is a hopeful resort for relief to many who feel the encroachments of irresistable competition. Work your local fields more assiduously. Fertilize the soil with industry; plow deep and harrow fine. Put in the choicest seeds of your intellect and versatility. Make your subscribers feel that every issue of the paper is as welcome as a letter from home. Get the community to feel that it is a vital part of the body corporate and not a parasite; indigenous not exotic. The home paper should be alive to the best interests of the town and its people. It should be an oracle, as it were—if possible as magnetic and inspiring as far-famed Apollo of Delphi. To gain such a hold upon the affections of a local constituency requires talent of no mean order. But it is forthcoming in Wisconsin. Our provincial papers are yearly growing better, broader and nearer the every-day life of the masses.

With this nearness to the people should also come broader equipment. There never was a period in the history of newspapers when correct thinkers, with sound impulses, were needed more than now. The whole social, political and religious fabric is in a state of unrest. Foundation principles are being disturbed by the heedless, slip-shod utterances of eager demagogues, and the devil-may-care vaporings of irresponsible agitators. Order must be brought out of this chaos of ideas. If the press of the country is to play an important part in settling vexed questions, those who are at the Archimedean levers must become properly settled themselves. They should become well grounded in the axioms and underlying principles of social, economical and moral science. They must learn to know what the right is; be brave enough to assert it and patient enough to wait its triumphs. When it once gets abroad that an editor's heart is right, his patrons will stand by him through many vicissitudes. When they see that his head is right and that he is informed on the questions of the day, his opinions will carry weight and very often conviction. Thus, with warm hearts and trained heads, I believe that the members of the Wisconsin press will, in the future, even more grandly than in the past, fill an important niche in the temple of fame.

This was followed by an able and interesting paper on "Editorial Character," by A. J. Dodge, of the *State Journal*, the essential attributes of which he declared were truth, intelligence and industry, which are promotive of sincerity, fairness and independence.

E. D. Coe, of the Whitewater *Register*, on behalf of the committee on legislation, made a detailed report, the essence of which was that the newspaper men of Wisconsin do not ask any changes in the statutes as affecting their guild, except as to the law of libel. No publisher asks exemption from punishment of the willful or careless detractor. But in view of the present work of the press and the conditions which surround it, occasional wrong will be done and done innocently, and when all possible reparation has been made, it held that the publisher should be shielded from legal prosecution prompted solely by motives of greed or malice. The report was adopted, after a lengthened discussion, and the committee made a standing committee to look after matters of a similar character.

H. F. Bliss, of the Janesville *Gazette*, read an interesting paper upon the "Cooper Law and the Newspaper," which provoked considerable discussion, participated in by a large number of members. On motion the whole subject was laid upon the table, after which the association took a recess to 2 P.M.

On reassembling "Wisconsin and Minnesota Libel Laws" was discussed in one of the most interesting papers of the session by J. M. Chapple, of the Ashland *Press*. He was followed by F. A. Worden, in a plain, practical talk on "How to Run a Country Newspaper," after which Mr. Nagle, of the Manitowoc *Pilot*, presented an able and carefully prepared opinion on the subject "Should Newspaper Men Hold Office?"

Colonel Watrous presented, in tender and loving phrase, a fitting testimonial to the memory of the late Gen. George C. Ginty, and with this closed the exercises of the afternoon.

The evening session was held in the assembly chamber. A good attendance listened to Dr. Albert Shaw, of New York (editor of the *Review of Reviews*), who delivered an interesting lecture on "Higher Education, as related to Journalism." Miss Kellogg, of Chicago, followed with an address on "Associated Woman," and Mr. E. C. Gotty, of Minnesota, read a humorous poem.

Thursday's morning session was largely devoted to business. Resolutions were adopted, all in a thankful strain, for the attentions shown visitors while in the city. The legislature was asked to make a liberal appropriation for Wisconsin's exhibit at the coming World's Fair.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. E. Heg, Lake Geneva. Vice-Presidents—E. Hurlburt, Oconomowoc; Samuel Shaw, Crandon; E. D. Charlton, Brodhead; L. W. Nieman, Milwaukee; John Nagle, Manitowoc; Charles W. Bowron, Oshkosh; John H. Powers, Baraboo; F. F.

Morgan, Cumberland; E. D. Coe, Whitewater. Secretary—F. W. Coon, Edgerton. Treasurer—J. M. Chapple, Ashland. Executive Committee—M. P. Rindlaub, Platteville; T. B. Reid, Appleton; David Decker, Green Bay; B. J. Price, Hudson, and O. D. Brandenburg, Madison.

Various schemes for the next summer's outing were presented, the most popular one being a steamer trip from St. Paul to Dubuque and a return to La Crosse by the same means.

Taken altogether, the proceedings were of a highly instructive character. On parting there was one theme on all tongues, the splendid service which the retiring president, B. J. Price, had rendered, who has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he possesses the esteem and kindest regard of every member of the association.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

LAREW, THE PRINTER, Knoxville, Tennessee. A large assortment of fair, average commercial work.

THOMAS P. NICHOLS, Lynn, Massachusetts. Handsome and effective silk-fringed concert programme.

W. H. O'BRIEN & Co., St. Louis. Business card in colors, attractive, original in design and well balanced.

SMITH & RAY, Tacoma, Washington. Firm card in colors. Design artistic, but, but, but—the same old story.

A. MEEKIN & Co., Troy, New York. Two programmes worthy of and executed by an artist, and the pressman helped him materially.

MCGILL & WALLACE, Washington, D. C. Several specimens of artistic printing, the composition and presswork on which are worthy of all praise.

SYL. LESTER & Co., Atlanta, Georgia. A large number of stock certificates executed in colors and bronze, every one of which is a job to be proud of.

KLINGER & STEARNS, Sedalia, Missouri. Note and bill heads, cards, etc., in colors, the tints of which are made from patent leather, and all of which will pass muster.

VOLKSZEITUNG PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota. Circulars in which Keystone Series 5 and 7, Combination 98, Series 1 and Dragon borders are used to advantage.

WILLIAM C. GAGE & SONS, Battle Creek, Michigan. A very neat and unique organ concert programme, each page of which contains a single number and the name of the artist.

A. V. HAIGHT, Poughkeepsie, New York. A thirty-two-page book, containing specimens of printing executed at his office. Price 50 cents. Address A. V. Haight, 12 Liberty street, Poughkeepsie.

JOSEPH C. DUPORT, Westfield, Massachusetts. A handsome sixteen-page souvenir, printed on coated paper with multi-colored inks. Each page is a gem, and the presswork, as a whole, is worthy of commendation.

C. B. HIBBERD, South Bend, Indiana. A handsomely executed catalogue of thirty-two pages and cover. Typographically it is a very neatly designed and executed job, while the presswork on the cuts is all that could be desired.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. A general assortment of every-day job printing—the kind of work we like to examine and commend—neat, attractive though unpretentious—work likely to secure and retain a customer.

DANDO PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia. A number of specimens of artistic printing, the execution of which, in composition and presswork, fully sustains the well-earned reputation of this establishment for turning out good work.

WILLIAM C. GAGE & SONS, Battle Creek, Michigan. A handsome souvenir of twenty-two pages and cover, giving a brief historical and descriptive account of the phenomenal progress made by this firm during the past seven years. Also an interesting chapter on "How Type Is Made." It is printed on heavy coated paper; the presswork is simply perfection, and it goes without saying that the business men of Battle Creek do not go outside of that city to have their printing done.

F. DIAMOND, Winthrop, Minnesota. Several specimens of commercial printing, such as circulars, letter, note and bill heads, statements, receipts, cards, etc., worthy of praise, especially the firm business card in colors, which is well proportioned and attractive.

J. H. MAYERS & Co., Fort Smith, Arkansas. Firm card embossed and in colors. The design and execution are worthy of praise. It would add materially to its symmetrical appearance, however, if the words "Printers, Stationers, Binders" were a little more prominent.

CARL H. UHLER, Bunker Hill, Illinois. Annual circular and calendar. Too much straining after effect. A plainer job with the means at his disposal would have appeared to much better advantage. The colors do not harmonize, the register is imperfect and the presswork is far from being what it should be.

NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Middlesborough, Kentucky. Several samples of somewhat pretentious letter and note heads in colors. The designs are creditable, but the execution is far from being "O. K." When will printers learn that such efforts, to be effective, must have perfect curves and joints, and that good presswork is indispensable?

GEORGE LEWIS & SON, Selkirk, Scotland. A large variety of artistic specimens of printing, mostly in colors, which for beauty of design, perfection of execution, harmonious blending of colors and first-class presswork would be difficult to surpass. We are within the bounds of moderation when we state that every sample before us is a gem of the first water.

ALSO from Moulton's Printing House, Schenectady, N. Y.; Robert K. Thomas, Fernwood, Ill.; Daniel A. Chambon; Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn.; The Correspondent Printing, Publishing and Binding House, Piqua, Ohio; Charles E. Marble, Chicago; Henry Gillett, Olean, N. Y.; Thomas Nichols, Lynn, Mass.; Free Trader Office, Ottawa, Ill., two odd though really meritorious specimens of jobwork; "Christie, the Fine Printer," Brandon, Man; The State Printing and Publishing Company, Olympia, Wash.; Robinson & Stephens, Boston, Mass.; N. P. Gatling & Co., Norfolk, Va.; Cushing Printing Company, Chicago; Quirk & Co., Cincinnati; Pueblo Printing Company, Pueblo, Colo.

CALENDARS.

THE following calendars were received too late for notice in the February number: Vandercook & Co., engravers, 407 Dearborn street, Chicago, neat calendar in brown, the principal feature of which is half-tone cut of six pug dogs, an excellent piece of work; the Courier Company, Buffalo, New York, lithographed calendar, in gold, drab and brown in their usual good style; the Russell & Morgan Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, highly colored calendar, showing different design for each month, in coloring and design, a joy to look upon; C. C. Bartis & Bro., Baltimore, Maryland.

NEW BOOKS.

PAINTING IN OIL; A Practical Manual for the Use of Students. Square 12mo., cloth; $1.

"The thorough preparation that appears in Miss McLaughlin's writings, and her clear, direct style, have given her a place of distinction among makers of art books. In the present volume she gives a lucid statement of the scientific theories and facts relative to colors, treating the whole subject broadly as well as technically. This book is also largely realistic, enlarging on the material side of the subject, the tools which the student should use and the best method of handling them."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price, by Robert Clarke & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: Thomas Rees, president Illinois Press Association; Abraham Garrison, George Mather's Sons, New York; J. C. McQuiddy and J. N. Hudson, Nashville, Tennessee; W. C. Gage, Battle Creek, Michigan; E. W. Stephens, president National Editorial Association, Columbia, Missouri.

CHICAGO NOTES.

The *News*, of this city, will occupy its new building, April 1. It will also be enlarged, and will thereafter issue a country edition.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, makers of wood type and wood goods for printers, have removed to 327 and 329 Dearborn street.

At the Columbian Exposition in this city, space has already been taken for an exhibit showing the entire process of the manufacture of ledger paper.

The office of the Law News Bureau, has been removed to room 611 Monon Block, 320 Dearborn street. Its officers are W. H. Ellis, president, George D. Ellis, secretary.

The establishments heretofore doing business under the names of W. B. Conkey, and Knapp & Johnston Company, have been consolidated and are now doing business under the style of W. B. Conkey Company.

Major Handy, Superintendent of the Department of Promotion and Publicity of the World's Fair, will soon be in a position to supply interesting information in connection therewith to every paper favorable to the enterprise.

William C. Hollister & Bro., now at 119 Clark street, will shortly remove to 148 and 150 Monroe street, the old Rand-McNally building, where, with enlarged facilities, they will be better able to meet the demands of their increasing business.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Typothetæ, held on February 5, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Blakely; vice-presidents, P. F. Pettibone, Charles E. Leonard; secretary, Thomas Knapp; treasurer, Franz Gindele; executive committee—A. McNally, chairman; R. R. Donnelley, W. P. Dunn, Amos Pettibone, Frederick Barnard.

The monthly banquet of the Chicago Paper Club was given at the Wellington Hotel, February 19. Among the speakers were Melville E. Stone, who spoke on "Newspapers Read Abroad," Judge Prendergast, whose topic was "Paper, Good or Bad," and P. F. Pettibone, who found new ideas in his text, "Sermons in Stones." A number of guests were present, and all were agreeably entertained, and passed a pleasant evening.

At a meeting of the Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, held on Saturday, March 7, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. F. Sullivan; vice-president, George Meinz; treasurer, J. H. Bowman; financial secretary, M. Knowles; recording secretary, M. J. Ford; executive committee—M. Curtis, W. Casey, M. J. Kiley; board of directors—William Young, J. Donnelly, J. Kelly, George Nolan, F. Beck; guardian, C. Rogers; delegate, Henry Wendorff; alternate, W. H. Casey.

A widely known lithographing establishment in Buffalo recently received from a western customer a circular note, announcing the death of the head of the firm. The notes were lithographed by a large house in Chicago. The head of the Buffalo house gave the note to his shorthand clerk, who is ambitious to rise in the business, and told him to write a letter of condolence. When it was handed in for signature the lithographer read the following:

"——— ———: We are greatly pained to learn of the loss sustained by your firm, and extend to you our heartiest sympathy. We notice that the circular you send us, announcing Mr. ———'s death, is lithographed by Chicago parties. We regret that you did not see it in your way to let us figure on this job. The next time there is a bereavement in your house we shall be glad to quote you on lithographed circulars, and are confident that we can give you better work at less cost than anybody else in the business. Trusting we may soon have an opportunity of quoting you prices, we remain, with profound sympathy, yours truly, ——— ———." —*Buffalo Courier.*

As far as learned the following named individuals have announced themselves candidates for the positions named, at the annual election of officers of the Chicago Typographical Union, to be held Wednesday, March 25: President, A. H. Brown; secretary-treasurer, William McEvoy and Edward Langston; recording secretary and organizer, O. G. Wood, T. N. Francis and W. D. Kinney; sergeant-at-arms, James Rathgeber; delegates to International Typographical Union—James Gunthorp, H. S. Streat, W. S. Timblin, George W. Jarse, Charles P. Stiles, Frank A. Kidd, W. J. Creevy, D. J. Lyman, James T. McCullough, John Conway, W. G. Glennon.

Mr. John Wagner, of the Wilson & Wagner Lithographic Company, Chicago, died at his residence, Wiedland street, on March 5, aged forty-four years. This gentleman was well and favorably known throughout the country as one of the ablest workmen in the lithographic trade. He was for some years foreman of the press department of the Strowbridge Lithographic Company, Cincinnati, which he left to assume a similar position with Culver, Page & Hoyne, of this city. He afterward associated himself with Mr. Wilson, under the name and title of the Wilson & Wagner Lithographing Company. The remains were taken to Cincinnati for interment.

The famous Gutenberg bible recently purchased by Mr. Ellsworth at the Brayton Ives sale in New York, for which $14,500 was paid, arrived in Chicago, Friday, March 13. It was carefully unpacked and immediately taken to the Art Institute, where it was deposited in a handsome ebony case specially constructed for its reception. Although the Gutenberg bible, published in 1455, was the first book ever printed with movable types, "the print and paper are yet pure and clean, the illuminations shine out resplendent in their burnished gold and unfading blue as when first laid on by the limner's brush." A number of the leaves are uncut, and measure 11½ by 15⅞ inches on the leaf. On the outer margins can be easily descried the holes made by the pins by which the sheets were fastened while going through the press. There are 641 leaves, printed in double columns, forty-two lines to the column. The initials and rubrics are in manuscript throughout. The first volume contains 324 leaves, of which there is one in fac simile, and ends with Psalms; the second volume has 317 leaves, of which sixteen are in fac simile.

TRADE NOTES.

John N. Farrar, printer, Fort Lupton, Colorado, has sold out.

W. H. Mansfield, job printer, Portland, Oregon, has sold out.

B. H. Townsend, printer and publisher, Durham, Ontario, has sold out.

Doan & Sandy, printers, Santa Barbara, California, have dissolved partnership.

T. B. & L. Williams, printers, Hamilton, Ontario, have dissolved partnership.

Lain & Co., printers and publishers, Brooklyn, New York, have dissolved partnership.

The Marsh Printing Company, of Bedford City, Virginia, is about to enlarge its capacity.

S. P. Rounds has decided to remove the old Hastings (Neb.) *Gazette-Journal* to Salt Lake City.

The state printing for Nebraska was divided between Pace, Williams & North and the *State Journal*, of Lincoln, and the Festner Printing Company, of Omaha.

Edward L. Miller, manufacturer of the Paragon paper cutting machines, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, reports the call for his popular machines constantly on the increase. The Paragon

has been in use thirteen years and is proving itself a most excellent cutter.

HENRY C. DANIELS, printer, Hartford, Connecticut, has been succeeded by Daniels & Wiley.

C. O. B[a]NCHEMIN ET FILS, printers, Montreal, who were burned out lately, intend to rebuild at once.

THE Southern Printers' Supply Company, dealers in type, presses and ink, Atlanta, Georgia, is closing out.

ELMER P. SARGENT, JR., & Co., printers and stationers, Boston, Massachusetts, have dissolved partnership.

THE International Telegram Company has been incorporated at Jersey City, New Jersey, to print and publish books and newspapers; capital stock, $300,000.

THE Miner Publishing Company has been incorporated at Barker, Montana, to publish a newspaper and conduct a general printing business; capital stock, $60,000.

ENOCH POND, printer, San Francisco, California, has consolidated his business with the S. Carson Company and will supervise the printing department of that concern.

MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Middletown, New York, advertise a new metal quoin, the Nitschke, which is claimed to be one that wears well and does not slip.

THE Opinion Printing & Publishing Company has been incorporated at Pueblo, Colorado, with a capital stock of $100,000, to publish a newspaper and do a general printing business.

JOHN MURPHY & Co., printers and publishers, Baltimore, Maryland, have dissolved partnership, Isaac Kleiner retiring. The remaining partners continue the business under the old style.

THE label and job office of Parker & Son, 908 Fourth street northwest, and Ninth and H streets northeast, Charlton Heights, Prince George's county, Maryland, has removed to Oakland, Maryland.

THE business of H. S. Crocker & Co., paper dealers, printers and manufacturing stationers, at San Francisco, has been transferred to the recently organized H. S. Crocker Company, which has a capital of $150,000.

MR. GEORGE E. DUNBAR has formed a partnership with Mr. W. E. Eaton, of the Malden (Mass.) *News*, and will conduct a well-equipped job department which has been established in connection with the paper.

MR. THOMAS P. ELLIOTT, a well-known contributor to THE INLAND PRINTER, has established himself in business in Toronto, Ontario, under the name of the Elliott Illustrating Company. The operating gallery is 28 by 25 feet.

COSACK & Co., lithographers, of Buffalo, New York, have sent us one of their zylonite calendars, a handsome novelty in the calendar line, and a most attractive piece of work. On page 519 appears the advertisement of this firm. Notice recent change in it.

THE Cleveland (Ohio) Printing and Publishing Company, who enjoy a high reputation in their line, have recently occupied commodious new quarters on Vincent street, where they have five floors, each 47 by 100 feet. The officers of the company are: W. M. Day, president; F. J. Staral, secretary; G. H. Gardner, treasurer, and A. Wintemberg, superintendent.

A FRIEND in St. John, Apache county, Arizona, sends us a postal sent by R. D. Wilson, Collierville, Tennessee, offering to furnish 500 letterheads, billheads, statements, all in nice boxes, of 125 sheets each, for $1.75. The postal before us looks as if the office sending it out had the *smallpox*, and had it bad; in fact it looks as though it had come from a $1.75 office.

WE acknowledge the receipt from J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Connecticut, of a neat and attractive catalogue devoted to a description, features and illustration of his two-revolution presses. In his circular Mr. Cranston says: "These presses are of the latest design, built from new patterns, with special reference to solidity and least degree of wear. For ease in running, convenience in handling, and adaptability to various grades of work, they are unexcelled, attaining the best results with economy of labor. We invite inquiries, and will promptly respond in personal interview or correspondence, as may be desired."

ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed at Camden, New Jersey, by the Stewart & Woolley Company. The objects of the corporation are to purchase materials for the printing, binding and publishing of the periodicals known as the Philadelphia *Music and Drama* and Philadelphia *Music Journal*. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, and the amount paid in is stated to be $1,000.

THE April issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will contain a full and detailed description of the Miehle press — built by the Miehle Printing Press Manufacturing Company — a machine which is destined ere long to become a general favorite. Mr. R. P. Yorkston, a gentleman who certainly needs no introduction to our readers, is the eastern manager, with his office at 114 Tribune building, New York.

THE Cleveland (Ohio) *World* has recently added a new Stonemetz web perfecting press to its plant. Its length over all is only 9 feet, its width about 6 feet; the highest part of the machine stands about 5 feet 6 inches above the floor. It does not require a pit. It prints and folds about 10,000 eight-page papers an hour. The press is so constructed that the roll of paper can be placed upon the top or on the floor.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Oak Cliff paper mill at Dallas, Texas, is ready to start up.

THE Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Virginia, will enlarge its plant.

SHERWOOD & RAYMOND, wholesale paper dealers, Penn Yan, New York, have dissolved partnership.

THE Nelson Paper Company, at Minneapolis Minnesota, succeeds the Nelson-Spencer Paper Company.

W. E. S. CRANE, of Bayonne, New Jersey, is organizing a stock company to erect a paper mill at Montgomery, Alabama.

THE Emerson Paper Company has recently put in a new calendering machine at its Star mill, Mechanics Falls, Maine.

STOEVER & DEVOLL, wholesale paper dealers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have been succeeded by Charles H. M. Stoever & Co.

THE Castle Mill at Yorkville, Illinois, will probably be rebuilt. A stock company with $40,000 capital is being organized for the purpose.

IT is now very certain that the new pulp and paper mills at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, are to be built. They will cost $100,000.

MILLS to manufacture pulp and paper from cotton-seed hulls are projected at Memphis, Tennessee, and other points in the Southwest.

G. W. COOKE & Co., paper dealers, at Los Angeles, California, have sold their paper business to Blake, Moffit & Towne, of San Francisco.

C. A. PAULSON, wholesale paper dealer, Dayton, Ohio, has been succeeded by Paulson, Clark & Co., and the firm has removed to Springfield.

THE Muncie (Ind.) Pulp Company, with its ten-ton plant, is turning out seventeen tons daily, and expects to make it twenty tons in the spring.

IT is claimed that all the creditors of the Winona Paper Company, except four in Holyoke and vicinity, have signed the agreement to accept 40 cents on the dollar.

THE Parsons Paper Company are offering a new specialty which meets with much favor, in the form of buff sermon paper. It is in fact their popular buff ledger paper, put up in the usual styles of sermon paper. The price is moderate, and while the

color is entirely agreeable, it relieves sensitive eyes in a very grateful manner from the glare of white paper.

THE prospect of a large paper mill at Marinette, Michigan, with a $200,000 company back of it and one hundred and fifty men employed, pleases the residents immensely.

A MOVEMENT to build strawboard mills to compete with the American Strawboard Company is said to be on foot, and it is reported that these mills are now under construction in Southern Michigan at a point which is kept secret.

THE Anderson Paper Company, recently organized at Toledo by capitalists of that city, will operate mills at Anderson, Indiana, for the manufacture of printing paper. The company have a capital stock of $100,000, own a five-acre tract at Anderson, and have completed a gas well which experts put down as good for 10,000,000 cubic feet.

SALINA, Kansas, is entertaining the proposition of outside capitalists to establish there a paper mill which shall cost about $75,000, employ twenty-five hands, and use twenty tons of straw per day, provided the Salina folks will donate a site of about three acres and some money "or its equivalent." There is but one paper mill in the state.

CANADA has fifty-six paper and pulp mills now in operation, employing 2,250 hands. Says the *Canada Lumberman*: "The manufacture of pulp is fast becoming a special industry, and it is probable that before long wood pulp will form a special item of export. The best wood fiber is made from spruce and poplar, of which the country produces unlimited quantities, particularly in Quebec and New Brunswick, and the conditions for manufacture in those provinces are very favorable."

OUR correspondent when in Springfield, Massachusetts, a short time since, had the pleasure of meeting Mr. S. M. Hunt, an old-time dealer in paper stock in Chicago and a most genial gentleman. Mr. Hunt is now selling paper stock strictly on commission, and has a large trade with all the principal mills in the East. He has offices both in Springfield and South Lee, Massachusetts, and letters addressed to him at either place will have prompt attention. Residing, as he does, in the heart of the best paper-making section of the country, being familiar with the particular wants of each mill, and being so well and favorably known by the buyers at the mills, he has every advantage in selling, and getting the best possible terms for people dealing through him. Rag dealers in the West will do well to correspond with Mr. Hunt.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Seattle (Washington) printers have adopted a time scale of $4 per day.

WE acknowledge with thanks an invitation to attend the annual ball of Syracuse Typographical Union, No. 55.

THE Boston Press Club recently blackballed Colonel Morgan, of the *Post* of that city, who recently discharged the union printers from his office.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, deputy organizer for the State of Georgia, has been elected president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, an honor worthily bestowed.

THANKS for invitation to attend the ball of St. Louis Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 6, on Thursday evening, February 28. Those who were present, we learn, had a good time.

THE *Pacific Union Printer* says it has been developed that the state office will continue to be run as a thoroughly union office, which is a matter for great congratulation to the craft at large.

THE recent difficulty resulting in a strike which occured in the office of H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco, has been settled to the entire satisfaction of both the typographical union and the firm. Matters are now running along smoothly, and everyone appears correspondingly happy.

THE oldest compositor now working at a case in Ohio is doubtless Walsh C. Wolf, eighty-two years of age, who "holds a frame" on the Columbus *Standard*. It is over sixty-five years since he began to pick up type in the office of the Baltimore *Gazette*, and he has followed his calling faithfully from that early day to the present.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, Raleigh, North Carolina, was elected state printer for North Carolina, by acclamation, on January 20. The election of this gentleman has given general satisfaction, he having proved himself at all times a friend of the printers. He is about thirty years old, one of the brainiest young men in the state.

THE printing and publishing establishment of the Sunday School Union of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, 206 Public Square, Nashville, Tennessee, is owned and controlled exclusively by colored men, and is the only one of the kind in America. Over twenty-five persons are employed, all of whom are colored people except the pressmen and engineer.

THE new web press of the New York *Herald* is to turn out 90,000 copies of four or six page papers per hour, and will be the most prolific in the world. The Woonsocket (R. I.) *Reporter* claims the fastest single press in New England, with a capacity of 28,000 per hour. The Boston *Globe* and Providence *Journal* have single presses which turn off 24,000 papers hourly.

A PRINTERS' technical school has been established at Dental Hall, northwest corner Thirteenth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. It is a movement inaugurated by a few energetic young men engaged in the printing business who feel the need of a more extended knowledge of the business than can be found in the busy hours of the day. Success to the enterprise.

MR. CHARLES GUY BROWN, formerly editor and publisher of the *Union Printer*, died at his home, Ninth street and Fourth avenue, New York, on Thursday night, February 26, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. His remains were embalmed and sent to Manchester, Iowa, the residence of his parents, where the funeral was held. The deceased had many friends in every section of the country, who will learn with sorrow of his demise.

ACCORDING to the semi-annual report, just issued, the German-American Typographical Union has 22 local unions with 1,310 members in good standing. The total income from July 1 to December 31, 1891, was $20,152.60. Expenses—Strike benefit, $3,644.35; out of work benefit, $3,948; sick benefit, $2,667.80; death benefit, $1,200; traveling benefit, $328.28; official organ, salaries, agitation, etc., $1,925.40. Total expenses, $13,731.83; surplus, $7,438.77.

HON. AMOS CUMMINGS and Hon. John M. Farquhar proved themselves true friends of organized labor in the discussion which took place in the house of representatives, January 28, on the amendment of the former gentleman that the extra pay of enlisted men as printers at headquarters United States Military Academy be $21 per week instead of 50 cents per day, as reported by the committee on printing. The amendment, however, was rejected by a vote of 38 to 49.

THE Boston electrotypers' strike is assuming serious proportions. The strike has been sanctioned by the International Typographical Union, which means not only financial aid, but is also interpreted that pressmen employed in book and job offices will not do any presswork from plates made by non-union electrotypers. Further than this, if non-union electrotypers and pressmen are secured, the type from which plates are made by men who take the strikers' places will not be distributed by union printers.

AT the last meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society of San Francisco, the report of the recording secretary showed 82 members in good standing, while that of the financial secretary summed up $486 as the collections for the past six months. The treasurer's book showed the sum of $3,064 to the credit of the society—$3,044 of which is on deposit in the San Francisco Savings Union. The board of directors, in their report, paid the officers a high compliment for the admirable manner in which the affairs of the society had been conducted during their term of office.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Mississippi Press Association meets at Bazoo City, May 13.

THE State Press Association of Arkansas will hold its annual meeting in May at Batesville.

THE Woman's Press Association of California will hold its first convention the third week in March.

THE semi-annual meeting of the California Press Association meets at Napa City, April 21, for a two days' session.

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial Association was held at Trenton on February 2. The treasurer, James S. Yard, reported $1,384.07 on hand. F. W. Baldwin, of Orange, was elected president for the ensuing year, and James S. Yard, treasurer. Thirty-two members attended and banqueted at the State Street House.

AT the convention of the Alliance editors of Kansas, held February 24, in Hutchinson, the following permanent officers were elected: president, W. A. Peffer; vice-president, A. C. Pattee, Salina; secretary and treasurer, S. McLallin, Topeka; executive committee — D. T. Armstrong, Great Bend; C. Vincent, Arkansas City, and A. H. Harris, Iola. The organization effected is called the Reformed Press Association of Kansas.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The executive committee of the National Editorial Association will meet at the Southern Hotel in St. Louis on Thursday, March 26, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of preparing a program and making necessary arrangements for the next annual meeting of the association to be held at St. Paul, July, 1891. A full attendance is desired. E. W. STEPHENS, President.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Farmers' Alliance has 116 papers in Kansas.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Business Directory* has suspended publication.

THE Portland (Me.) *Patriot*, a new venture, is the smallest daily paper in New England.

THE latest comer in the juvenile journalistic field is the *Young American*, published at Brooklyn.

AFTER an existence of twenty-five years, the Troy (Mo.) *Herald* has climbed the golden stairway.

THE *Traveler* is a new paper published at Washington, D. C., by E. S. Riley, of the Annapolis *Record*.

SECRETARY OF STATE LESSEUR has sold the Lexington (Mo.) *Intelligence* to James E. Payne for $12,000.

A NEW weekly republican paper has been started in Brooklyn. The name of the journal is the Brooklyn *Republican*.

THE *Register*, published at Cave in Rock, Illinois, could be materially improved in composition, make-up and presswork.

THE Ishpeming (Mich.) *Daily Press* is a new venture, by H. J. Stevens. It is a seven-column folio, and takes United Press.

THE Wellsboro (Pa.) *Agitator* has donned a new dress, and is now one of the handsomest publications which comes to our sanctum.

THE Norwalk (Conn.) *Gazette*, after a successful career of more than a century as a weekly, now appears as a daily, in addition to its weekly issue.

SECRETARY E. W. WILLARD, of the eighth congressional district republican committee, assumes the management of the Joliet (Ill.) *Daily Press*.

THE purchasers of the Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* are M. J. Dee, George H. and James E. Scripps, and George G. Booth, of the Detroit *Evening News*.

THE Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* and the *Avalanche* of the same city have been consolidated by the outright purchase of the latter, thus giving to the *Appeal*, which was established some fifty years ago, full control of both the Associated and the United Press franchises.

A LEGAL notice in a New York paper states that the name of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* is soon to be changed to *Arkell's Illustrated Weekly*.

A COMPANY has been organized for the purpose of publishing a morning republican paper at Manchester, New Hampshire. The capital stock is $100,000.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to establish a weekly paper in Brockton, Massachusetts, in the interests of organized labor. It will be known as the *Labor Standard*.

THE Seattle *World* is a very neatly printed illustrated sixteen-page monthly devoted, in the main, to the interests of that remarkable and progressive city.

THE Geauga (Ohio) *Republican* has just entered upon its forty-second year, and since 1859 has been edited by Hon. J. O. Converse. It is a good, reliable paper.

A NEW daily paper has been established at Raleigh, North Carolina. It is called the *Evening Capital*, and Col. John C. Tipton, late of Greensboro, is editor.

THE Massachusetts legislature is now represented by a weekly paper called the *Big Indian*. It is a four-column folio, and is published weekly by Bridgman & Beal.

THE *Evening Telegram* is the name of a new daily which has recently made its appearance in Montreal. It is a miserable looking thing, gotten up in genuine country style.

THE Aberdeen, (S. D.) *News* will change from a morning to an evening sheet until times become better. The Aberdeen *Republican* a short time ago discontinued its daily edition.

THE *Index* and the *Despatch*, of Columbus, Mississippi, both tri-weekly papers, are managed and edited by ladies — the former by Miss Lucile Banks and the latter by Mrs. S. C. Maer.

R. B. GELATT, at one time editor of the Dubuque *Times* and afterward occupying a similar position on the Minneapolis *Times*, has just been elected editor-in-chief of the Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune*.

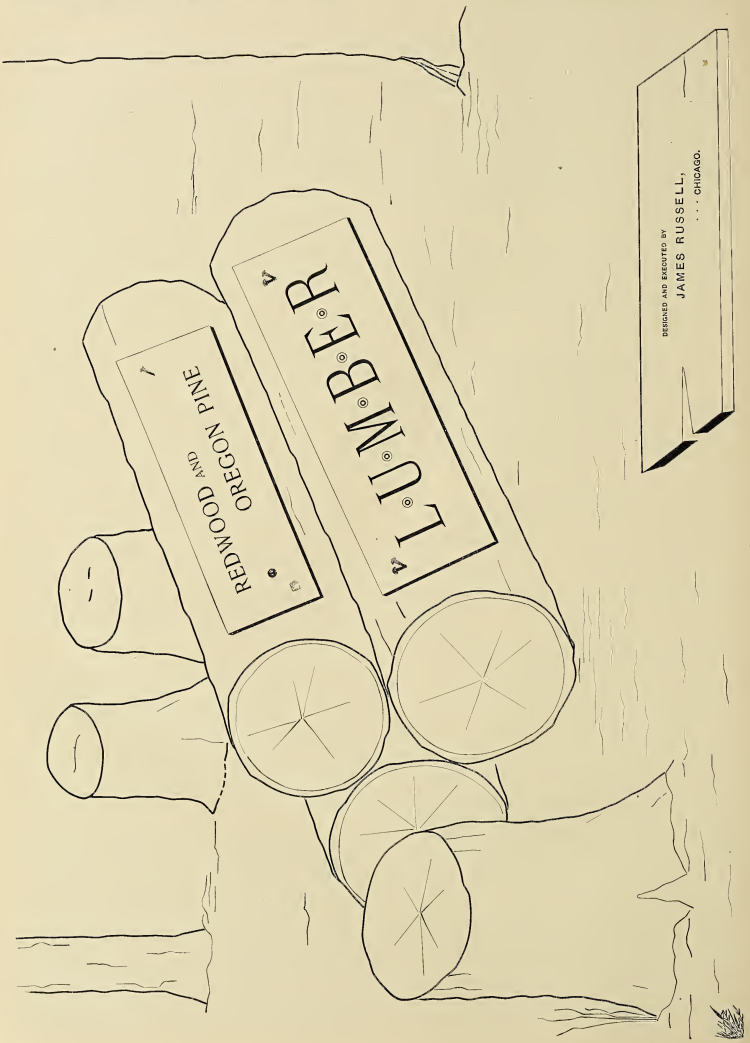
THE *Duluth Daily Union* is the name of a neatly gotten-up and ably edited six-column, four-page newspaper recently established by the typographical union of that city. We wish it abundant success.

THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat* presents a marked change for the better, under the guidance of M. A. Aldrich, an experienced and able editor. In all its departments the paper leaves nothing to be desired, and the territory contiguous to Grand Rapids will not be slow in appreciating this fact.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the *Colorado Collegian*, a neatly printed and ably edited sixteen-page monthly, published by the students of Colorado College, Colorado Springs. The presswork is especially commendable, and altogether it is a production of which both publishers and printers have especial reason to feel proud.

THE Richmond (Va.) *Times* has wrought a wonderful revolution in Virginia journalism and with phenomenal success. In four years it has grown from an experiment to a quarto daily and double quarto Sunday, bearing every mark of the metropolitan newspaper, including the latest Hoe perfecting press; and it is now issued from its own publishing temple that is a model of business convenience and building art.

WE have received the initial number of the *Aurora*, Waconia, Minnesota. It is published by Frank Rossman. It is a curiosity, both from a literary and mechanical standpoint. We are informed therein that the "lake *has* 11 miles in circumference, and the conveyance to the island does a *large* steamboat." Mr. Rossman, remember that a paragraph should be indented, and that it is more proper to use an fi, fl, ffi, than fi, ff, ffi. A word to the wise is sufficient.


REDWOOD AND OREGON PINE
LUMBER
DESIGNED AND EXECUTED BY
JAMES RUSSELL,
CHICAGO.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

SPARTANBURG, South Carolina, has a new daily paper.

THE *Tribune*, Rome, Georgia, has donned a new dress.

COLUMBIA, South Carolina, is to have a new morning paper.

A WEEKLY German paper will soon be issued in Atlanta, Georgia.

THE *Capitol*, Ocala, Florida, is issued daily during the winter months.

THE Robinson Printing Company, Savannah, Georgia, has been incorporated.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, now boasts one morning and two evening papers, while a third is threatened.

THE Memphis daily papers, and their name was legion, have been consolidated by recent purchase of a wealthy syndicate.

THE *Advocate*, Meadville, Mississippi, is the newest bud in the southern garland of journalism. Y. D. Butler, editor.

THE South is full of mineral, new booms and new papers, with unusually large crops promised for the coming summer.

THE recent death of Julius A. Bouitz, proprietor of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Messenger* will doubtless cause the sale of that valuable property.

THE *Times-Union*, Jacksonville, Florida, now issue a morning and evening edition. This is a fight against two already established afternoon papers.

THE *Ledger*, Adairsville, Georgia, is seeking another and more nourishing pasture, as there are so many gossipy old maids in Adairsville that a newspaper can find no news to print.

THE *World*, Charleston, South Carolina, claims the largest circulation in the state. The *World* was the strongest of Tillman's advocates during the recent very hot gubernatorial campaign.

THE *Constitution* and *Journal*, Atlanta, both use two perfecting presses in printing their enormous editions. The Weekly *Constitution* boasts a circulation of over one hundred and fifty thousand copies.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Harper's Weekly, of February 28, contains a readable account of the St. Clair tunnel, by T. G. LaMoille, who is furnishing the shorthand lessons which are now being published in THE INLAND PRINTER.

A COPY of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for the year 1740, printed by Benjamin Franklin, was recently sold at auction sale in England for $120. What would the philosopher have thought of such a price?

EDWARD N. MARTINEAU, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has invented a method of and mechanism for making blank books. The process is fully described in the specifications. The patent was issued January 13, 1891.

A PITTSFIELD (Ill.) mechanic has invented a folding type-case stand, which when not in use can be compactly stowed away in small compass and may be easily jointed up to hold cases for a compositor, either standing or sitting.

STANLEY was born in Wales, at an early age was left an orphan and spent several years of his childhood as the ward of the poor authorities. Being adopted by a Mr. Stanley, of New Orleans, he changed his name from Rowlands to Stanley.

A VERY popular style of printing without having the regular luster-ink on hand, a substitute, in every way suitable, can be procured easily by taking gum arabic and pouring vinegar over it until it has softened into a thick black mush. This is added to the ink (slightly warming the latter) and then well ground.

THE inventors and manufacturers of patented inventions of the United States will hold meetings in celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system in the city of Washington, April 8, 9 and 10. The President, members of the cabinet and all the most prominent inventors will be in attendance.

A PAIR of printers' quoins having inclined contact faces, one of said quoins being provided with a corrugated or toothed side, and the other with a fixed tooth adapted to engage with the toothed side of the opposing quoin by a slight lateral movement of one quoin on another, is the invention of Henry A. Hempel, Gotha, Florida.

THE *Lithographic Journal*, New York, publishes the following process for the manufacture of liquid bronze, which is patented by T. E. Stroschein, Berlin, Germany: Melt gum damar, together with carbonate of potash; reduce the mixture then to a very fine powder and expose this powder to a temperature of about 125 degrees Fahrenheit for several minutes. The alkaloid rosin thus obtained is dissolved in distilled mineral oil, while boiling at 300 degrees Fahrenheit. Any acid contained in the mineral oil must have been previously neutralized by conducting ammoniæ gases through it. A mixture of this preparation with any bronze powder will keep for a long time.

INTERVIEWED CHILDS.

A recent issue of the Colorado Springs *Gazette* contained the following interesting letter from Capt. M. L. De Coursey, of that city, written from Beverly, New Jersey. It will well repay perusal.

"I yesterday had the honor of being received by the Hon. George W. Childs, of the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, in his office in the Ledger building, and it occurs to me that what I saw and heard in that celebrated office may interest your readers. Our mutual friend, Mr. James J. Dailey, of the *Public Ledger* force, who is one of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, had kindly offered to present me to Mr. Childs, and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was the time fixed. We entered Mr. Childs' office, a medium sized room on the ground floor, immediately in the rear of the business offices of the *Ledger*, and found the author and owner of it all sitting quietly at his desk, looking as young, and fresh, and placid, and rosy, and cheerful and bright-eyed as I remember him over ten years ago. He greeted me with a cordial handshake, and at once made me feel at home by commencing to talk of my father, whose friend and associate he was in the years gone by, in many measures relating to the history of the city of Philadelphia. After a time Mr. Childs reached up to the top of a chest of drawers and handed down an ebony model of the Printers' Home according to the plan adopted by the trustees, which model had been carved and presented to Mr. Childs by a Washington printer. Of course this started the conversation on a congenial course for me, and I was exceedingly glad to perceive what a very great interest Mr. Childs takes in this home project. It is quite evident that he is proud of the use the boys have made of his and Mr. Drexel's $10,000 subscription, and that he is glad of the action of the trustees in voting to build a structure in consonance with the power and dignity of the International Typographical Union, and that he is looking forward to the completion of the home with feelings both of pleasure and of pride. Mr. Childs is emphatically the printer's friend and he is, moreover, proud of having himself been a printer. I think that his interest in this enterprise will not cease with his gift of $10,000, but will find further expression in ways peculiarly his own. He asked me whether our people at Colorado Springs seemed to be taking any interest in the home; and he gave it as his opinion that scarcely anything-else could advertise the city to the world so extensively as the location of the Printers' Home. I replied to him that our people appreciated this fact, and had evidenced their good will in various ways, one of which was a proposition in embryo for our ladies to take hold and furnish the rooms of the home, as was done in the case of the Bellevue sanitarium. And, by the way, I beg to call the attention of our good people to this worthy project, so that they may be giving thought to it in good time.

Mr. Dailey, in the course of the conversation, remarked that the corner stone of the home would be laid in May, and we both

assured Mr. Childs of the great pleasure the printers and our Colorado Springs citizens would experience in having him for our guest, present on that occasion. To be sure this was informal, but it will doubtless be followed up by official action from the proper quarters.

Mr. Childs was kind enough to show me the treasures of his cabinets of curiosities and objects of virtu and of art, and to explain to me the meaning and history of many of the treasures of his collection of pictures, armor, porcelain, clocks and bric-a-brac, of which the room is full, and with which the walls thereof are crowded. It would take a week to look through this lovely collection, but I saw enough to make me wonder and somewhat envy. Most of the articles, or at all events a great many of them, have been presented to Mr. Childs out of regard to his friendship, or in appreciation of his worth.

Upon shaking hands at parting, Mr. Childs handed me a volume of his 'Recollections,' in which he had written with his own hand, the words:

M. L. De Coursey: With the kind regards and appreciation of his father's old friend, George W. Childs, Philadelphia, January 16, 1891.

It is by such kindnesses that Mr. Childs makes and retains as friends all with whom he is thrown into contact.

I trust that, through the interest he takes in the Printers' Home, he may come to know and appreciate our lovely and beloved city of Colorado Springs."

A VERY COSTLY COMMA.

There is scarcely ever a session of congress in which bills are not found to contain mistakes in orthography or punctuation, says the Philadelphia *Press*. The only wonder is that many more do not occur, when it is remembered that all such work near adjournment is performed under extraordinary circumstances. All is haste, noise and confusion. Rest or sleep is unknown oftentime, for two or three days and nights in succession. The clerks become nervous, wearied and sometimes wholly exhausted by the intense strain and prolonged physical labor.

Probably the smallest, and apparently most insignificant, of all such blunders was the most expensive one of the kind ever made. It occurred in a tariff bill more than twenty years ago. There was a section enumerating what articles should be admitted free of duty. Among the many articles specified were "all foreign fruit-plants," etc., meaning plants imported for transplanting, propagation or experiment. The enrolling clerk, in copying the bill, accidentally changed the hyphen in the compound word "fruit-plants" to a comma, making it read, "all foreign fruit, plants," etc. The consequence was that for a year — until congress could remedy the blunder — all the oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes and other foreign fruit were admitted free of duty. This little mistake, which the most careful man might easily have made, cost the government about $2,000,000.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening paper, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $17; pressmen, $16. Those desirous of subscribing for, or perusing a copy of, THE INLAND PRINTER will now find the same on file at C. J. Maurer's, 120 South Howard street.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Work still remains quiet. The daily *Post* has once more resumed publication, but only runs two or three cases.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Lock-out continues. Electrotypers on strike. Prospects for an evening daily paper.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. The Sons of Veterans Company have dissolved partnership, F. B. Tabor purchasing the office.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $17. Bottom dropped out of job printing during past month; it is picking up a little, but the indications are for a protracted dull season.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, medium; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20, fifty-three hours. New morning paper started early in March with twenty cases. Candidates for delegates to International Typographical Union number five or six, with more, probably, as dark horses; the canvass bids fair to be a warm one.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Quite a surplus of printers in the city at present. Dubuque would be a good place for tourists to steer clear of.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $13.50. The Trades and Labor Council has decided to issue a weekly paper in the interest of organized labor in this city, to be called the *Labor Herald*. It is to be a four-column quarto.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, rather quiet; prospects, not very bright; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. The *Plaindealer* and *Sunday News* consolidated on March 1, and will continue under former name. The printers here are organizing a union and hope to receive charter some time this month.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. A good deal of interest seems to hinge upon the election of delegate to Boston. J. D. Flanigan, of the *Leader*, has the lead, with A. K. T.'s son and M. J. O'Connor in hot pursuit. Election March 25, when union officers will also be elected.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The legislative work has not amounted to much this winter, on account of the governor question, but the other work holds out very good.

Houston, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Supply equal to demand, but everybody is doing well.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13; job printers, per week, $13. C. M. Seger has gone to Buffalo and is succeeded, as foreman of the *Courier*, by Paul A. Gardner. James Frank, foreman of the *Patriot*, is now reporter on that paper, and A. J. Horton is foreman. No. 99 will be represented at the Boston convention.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, somewhat favorable; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Mr. Matt. Johnson now has charge of the *Times-Union* job office.

Kearney, Neb.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $16. Not a place to invite anyone to stop off at. Several offices and papers trying to start, with the other offices having a good run of work for the hard times.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Work in the jobrooms has been slack, but with the near approach of spring it is hoped it will get better.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, none too good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. At the present time the election campaign is at its height. The electors of this city have been favored with two stirring speeches from Mr. A. F. Jury, the labor reformer of Toronto, who is a firm believer in the policy advocated by the reform party — free trade with the United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. The *Times* has reduced its non-union compositors to 45 cents, and pays its job hands $15 per week.

Louisville, Ky.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Trade has been good the past month, with fair prospects for the future.

Macon, Ga.—State of trade, jobbing, good; prospects, jobbing, fair; bookwork, dull; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $20. Not so many printers in town as at last report. The union, at its meeting today, decided to send a delegate to Boston; also requested organizer to issue call for district convention.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. No idle job printers here, but plenty of "subs" on the newspapers.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Plenty of "subs" here.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, unascertainable; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents;

bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Trade is very quiet, notwithstanding this is supposed to be the busy season. The *Morning News* kept up the "time" system one week and then returned to piecework. Business of all kinds is sorely depressed in consequence of the deadlock in the Connecticut legislature.

New Orleans, La.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. At the meeting of this union on Sunday, March 8, the question of establishing a district union was discussed. The vote was strongly against the proposition.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18, $21. Trade has only been fair, and prospects are favorable for a good run of work when spring fairly opens. There will be two directories published this spring.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, moderate; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Work in job offices is very dull for this season of the year. A new paper starting Sunday, March 15, will help out the newspaper printers. There are a large number of "subs" in town. A good deal of interest is being taken in the election of International Typographical Union delegates.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. First-class compositors find no trouble in getting work.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $21. The city is overrun with printers of every description.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, live in hopes; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. It would not be a surprise to hear that a new morning paper was to start at any time, as rumors are floating about tending that way.

Seattle, Wash.—Job printers, per week, $21. Piecework having been abolished, all work hereafter will be done on time on both morning and evening papers, namely, 50 cents per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work, and all overtime to be price and one-half. This new scale was adopted at Sunday's (March 1) meeting, and signed today by the proprietors of both morning papers and the *Evening Press-Times* and the executive committee for one year. The new scale was unanimously adopted, and met with little or no opposition from the proprietors. It is as yet hard to tell how it will affect subbing. You will observe the *Press* and *Times* have been consolidated, the *Times* force being thrown out. There are at least fifty printers too many here at present.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, a little dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. At our meeting last Sunday this union decided to send a delegate to the next session of the International Typographical Union. Several candidates are in the field and the prospects are that the contest will be interesting.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The three dailies are each running a phalanx three days in the week, which makes newspaper work dull. Job offices are busy, and have been all winter. The *Republic-Times* will soon appear in a new dress of brevier, minion and nonpareil. L. E. Miller, late of the *Democrat* reportorial force, has in view the publication of a labor paper.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade remains unchanged; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents, or $10 per week; weekly paper, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Job printing good; no good job printer unemployed. There is always, however, an abundance of "subs."

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. About thirty men will be laid off at the adjournment of the legislature, which will probably be next week or at the end of this.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents, with optional scale for ads. of 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. Everything is topsy-turvy on account of election.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. Calling out the union men from the *Herald* has increased the number of "subs" in town, but so far there has been more or less work for all. Some of those who came out have left the city and the remaining ones will be taken care of. There are no new developments in the case and the situation remains about the same.

Westminster, B. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The overflow from Seattle has been crowding us lately and tourists are numerous. Our union elects a delegate to attend district convention next month.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, dull; prospects, only fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. There has been very little change during February. Jobwork has been a little better the past two weeks. More men in town than there is work for.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, about same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $15. We have about half a dozen candidates for delegates for International Typographical Union. Indications point to Secretary Duggan, of Felt's job office, and Assistant Foreman Foskett, of the *Gazette*, as the probable ones who will "get there."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Élite Manufacturing Company of Marshall, Michigan, have sent us one of their benders advertised on another page. We have not had an opportunity at time of going to press to test the tool very thoroughly, but should say that in the hands of a careful printer it would be capable of producing many attractive pieces of rulework.

A NEW series of type has just been issued from the Dickinson Type Foundery of Boston, called

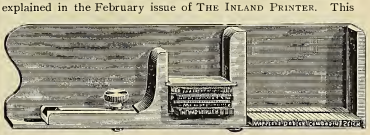
ERRATICK

in sizes from Six Point to 48-Point

which will be found useful in every job printing office. It is "erratick" enough to be very popular.

WE acknowledge receipt of a new specimen book of type issued by James Conner's Sons, of New York. They have very aptly named the work "Compact Specimens," for the book is of very convenient size. It contains all the standard book, newspaper and job faces, specimens of brass rule, etc., and a part of the many electrotyped cuts made by the firm. It is a handsome work and should be in the hands of every printer.

MR. JAMES G. WEBSTER, of St. Johns, Quebec, has made an improvement on his composing stick, which was illustrated and explained in the February issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. This



consists of a device made on the principle of an eccentric, so that by raising the main knee at the left of the stick the knee is disengaged, and by lowering it is made fast. With this improvement the stick will appear as above.

FOR the beginner — the apprentice — in the art of job printing, a most useful and instructive book is "The Young Job Printer," by S. M. Weatherly, Chicago, an advertisement of which appears on another page. The second edition of this work, carefully revised, has just been issued, and contains chapters on definitions of technical terms, names and sizes of type, selection of type, labor-saving material, arrangement of outfit, "laying" type, composition, spacing, making up, job composition, punctuation, tabular work, locking up, presswork, overlaying and underlaying.

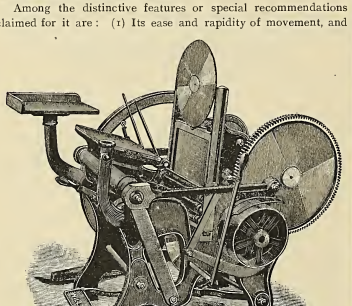
causes of a bad impression, setting the guides, care of presses and rollers, cleaning type, printing inks, color printing, mixing colors, bronzing, imposition, making the margin, locking up book forms, about estimating, cost of presswork, sizes and weights of paper, and much other useful information. Every ambitious young printer should possess one.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Peerless Perforator," manufactured by Avery & Burton, corner Clinton and Washington streets, Chicago, to be found on page 586 of the present issue of The Inland Printer. Any printer or binder desiring a machine of this character, will do well to examine its merits before purchasing. Applications for descriptive circulars and samples of work will meet with prompt attention.

WILLARD'S NOISELESS JOBBER.

This machine, a new candidate for public favor, an illustration of which is herewith presented, is the invention of a practical printer who has given his personal attention to every class of job-work for more than twenty years.

Among the distinctive features or special recommendations claimed for it are: (1) Its ease and rapidity of movement, and



firmness and power of impression. (2) It is provided with two disks, one above and one beneath the bed, a feature unlike any platen press on the market, which makes the inking equal to *double* inking, while the lower disk is a valuable auxiliary when working a heavy rule or border running down the sides of the form. The disk serves to distribute the ink more thoroughly than on other job presses, and also recharges the rollers with ink and obliterates from their faces the marks of the type and puts them in perfect condition before they ascend to again ink the type. Inking the form from both ends is one of the most radical improvements ever made in presses for the finest class of cut and book work. (3) The frame, bed and braces are in separate parts. The sides are held together by steel shafts having nuts on the outside and inside of the frame, which allow of the finest adjustment, a feature in advance of the usual construction of shafts, with shoulders and nuts on the outside of the frame to force the same against the shoulders; besides a positively true and unyielding impression surface is obtained by this form of construction. The bed is supported by cross braces, and has solid iron bearings which can never wear out. (4) Improved impression regulators. Two hand screws, one on each side of the bed on the outside of the frame in a convenient position, act upon wedges in a vertical position back of the bed on their respective sides, through an opening in the frame, and regulate the impression for printing a single line or a full form of type. A perfectly true impression can be obtained almost instantly, which is impossible with an eccentric movement. The impression can also be increased or decreased instantly on either side of the bed, while if it is considered desirable to change the impression of the bed it can be done by simply loosening the nuts that hold the lugs in position and moving the tops forward or backward to cause the face of the bed to assume a position exactly parallel with the platen. The sides of the bed are beveled to conform to the face of the wedges against which they rest, and have a bearing on its entire length. The steel spring operated on by a thumbscrew holds the bed firmly on the face of the two wedges. The spring is relaxed when the impression is adjusted by the movement of the wedges. (5) A self-acting throw-off. A lever at the side of the press convenient to the left hand serves to lock the bed in position. By lifting this rod less than an inch, which requires no effort, the bed, influenced by a counterbalance at the rear of the press, rises and at the same time recedes from the face of the platen and the rollers. This counterbalance is adjustable to the weight of the form being printed. By pushing on the lever the bed slides down the faces of the wedges and is again locked in position for printing. By its use any quantity of ink may be placed on the disks and the press run and ink distributed without removing the form from the press. (6) Lateral movement of the rollers. This is the most radical improvement ever made in platen press inking devices. On this press the roller carriage-ways or groove in the sides of the frame in which travels the lip on the inner side of the roller carriage, are so constructed that the rollers have a *lateral* as well as a *rotary* motion, while passing up and down over the face of the type, thus presenting a continuous or freshly inked surface to the type at every revolution. This peculiar and very desirable motion of the rollers is possible only on this press, owing to its novel construction. This feature, coupled with the disk below the form, leaves nothing to be desired. (7) The absence of cam wheels. By dispensing with them sufficient weight of metal can be placed in the wheels to permit of the insertion of one or more gears should they become broken from any cause.

Parties desirous of obtaining further information can receive the same by addressing Fred G. Willard, 236 Randolph street, Chicago.

CHEAP BRASS BRACES.

The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, have introduced a new series of brass braces, made on two-point body, and very cheap.

BOOKBINDERS' TYPE.

Brass type made by the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, are much more perfect in every way than those imported, and very much cheaper.

TYPE SPECIMEN BOOK.

English and American typefounders and printers all agree that the Central Typefoundry book is the best ever issued — full of beautiful styles and splendidly printed.

ENGLISH TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNALS.

The *Printing World*, *British Printer*, *Paper and Printing Trades Journal*, all use the Central Typefoundry type in their display advertisements.

ELZEVIR, 1659.

Printers and publishers will appreciate the charming borders of the seventeenth century, reproduced by the Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston, and specimens of which are shown on other pages. They are close imitations from the Elzevir (Leyden) tomes, and are full of the quaint strength of light and heavy contrasts for which that century's printing was so famous. These antique designs have been much sought after by admirers of the Elzevir editions, and in the hands of the appreciative printer will artistically combine into numberless head and tail pieces of old-time effectiveness.

NEW JOB FACES.

The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, have at least twenty new series of job type which they will soon bring out. There is no field of printing that their beautiful copper alloy type does not fill.

LABOR-SAVING MAILING TYPE.

Those who have adopted the Central Typefoundry labor-saving mailing type, which requires *no spacing*, wonder how they got along with the ordinary type.

SANDERS ENGRAVING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

This company has recently issued a specimen book showing the various styles of work produced in their establishment. The specimens include half-tone, zinc-etching and other processes, all executed in their best style. This firm is patronized by leading publishers in the West, and their trade is growing constantly. In order to show the readers of this paper the character of work they produce they would be pleased to send a copy of their book to any printer interested in engraving. Their address is 400 and 402 North Third street.

A CHEAP LEAD-MOLD.

The Central Typefoundry manufacture a perfect lead-mold, which casts 3-point, 6-point and 12-point slugs. It only costs $5. Every country printer should have one.

TWO-COLOR LETTER.

The success of the Hades and Erebus two-colored series has induced the Central Typefoundry to cut another series, each size made in four varieties. It is very novel and very beautiful.

THE PRESSMAN'S FRIEND.

The merits of inkoleum as an ink reducer, refiner and drier are too well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER to need any further encomium at our hands. Suffice it to say it is a preparation no pressman can afford to be without, as its effects are instantaneous while its use does not in any manner injure the rollers or the most delicate shades of ink. It has been appropriately termed the "Pressman's Friend," and it richly deserves the appellation, those who have tested its merits being loudest in its praise, as evidenced by the hundreds of testimonials in its favor received from practical pressmen in every portion of the civilized world. See advertisement on another page of THE INLAND PRINTER.

NEWSPAPER FACES FOR STEREOTYPING.

The new series of newspaper faces produced by the Central Typefoundry, cut expressly for papers that stereotype, is having an immense run. The new dresses just put on St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and *Post-Dispatch* are splendid.

ROYLE'S ROUTING MACHINES.

The fact that these popular routers are being placed in the best establishments in the country speaks well for the value put upon them. Messrs. John Royle & Sons, the manufacturers, Paterson, New Jersey, are constantly striving to improve them, and have recently applied an improved elevating guide-bar to both the straight line and radial arm machines, which enables the operator to rout into very narrow and closely converging spaces, and to "square out" corners with a degree of precision that renders subsequent hand trimming of such parts almost entirely unnecessary. This is a feature that will be much appreciated by users of machinery of this class. This firm has also brought out a new routing machine called their No. 3, which sells for about one-half what the other machines cost, and for many uses is exactly as good. The workmanship on it is fully up to that of any machinery they make, and the price puts it within reach of all. When you want a router, routing cutters, or cabinet or column saws, write to this firm.

A FIRST-CLASS INK MAKER can hear of a good opening by addressing "M," care INLAND PRINTER.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. "POSITION" and "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 15, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.



AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.—About ten more of the complete unbound sets at $3 to close out (formerly $5.75). Sets have been sold in the last three months to H. R. Bryan, Hudson, N. Y.; P. B. Medler, Montpelier, Vt.; J. F. Keary, Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. McMaster, Oklahoma City, I. T.; Charles F. Vail, Peoria, Ill.; M. P. McCoy, London, Eng.; L. A. MacDonald, Portland, Ore.; T. H. Collins, Oxford, N. C.; C. E. Van Pelt & Co., Stanton, Va.; C. L. Laren, Knoxville, Tenn. (who already had two bound volumes), and about thirty others in different parts of the country. After these are gone will sell single unbound volumes at 80 cents each, postpaid, except Volume 4, $1.50. ED. H. MCCLURE, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Printing office, will invoice at $2,500, in a manufacturing city of 20,000 population; a splendid bargain for an enterprising, practical printer; satisfactory reasons for selling; price $1,600 cash. Address E. C. JONES, 315 Ludlow street, Hamilton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—$5,000 (and market value for unused stock on hand), cash, buys fine job printing establishment of eight years in a leading city. Gross business now over $12,000 yearly at paying prices; a bargain. For full particulars address "BARGAIN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Newspaper and job office in a manufacturing town in Southern Ohio. Machinery and type in *good* order. Paper established five years, and has circulation of thirty-one quires. Independent in politics. Steady run of jobwork. Owner wants to go west. GEO. C. JAMES & CO., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A first-class, medium-sized job office, well established, doing good business, and has many leading houses among its custom; material new, well selected and ALL on point system; location central, rent cheap. Will net good living and profits for two industrious and practical job printers. This is a rare opportunity. Reasons for selling, other business on hand. For particulars address "H. F. B.," 58 Griswold street, Detroit, Michigan. N. B.—This opportunity is open only until May 1, 1891.

FOR SALE—Country newspaper and job printing outfit. BEST OFFER TAKES IT. Material can be removed if desired. This outfit is complete in every detail, with the exception of newspaper press. It consists of eighth Gordon press, powerful 30-inch lever paper cutter, 12-inch card cutter, over 500 pounds long primer, small pica, brevier and nonpareil body type, about 200 fonts wood and metal display type, stones, cases, racks, galleys, cuts, ornaments, brass rule, etc., large amount of leads and slugs, furniture, ink, paper, stock, etc. For particulars address THE NEW SOUTH, Summertown, Tennessee.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—The Hartford *Weekly Call*, consisting of 700 good paying subscribers, Washington hand press, Gordon job press, full supply of type. Everything in good running order. Will trade or sell on payment plan. T. O. GIBBON, Hartford, Kansas.

JOB FOREMAN WANTED in a city in Illinois; must be familiar with stock and prices, and give good reference; wages $18. Address "FOREMAN," care of or inquire of W. J. Mize & Bros., newspaper brokers, 149 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—By a practical printer in a first-class weekly, daily or job office. Capable of taking entire charge. Address "K. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Copies of Nos. 2 and 10 of Volume I, INLAND PRINTER. Will pay 25 cents apiece for these if in good condition. Mail or bring them in. Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

WANTED—First-class job foreman. Must have experience in commercial and color show printing and take full responsibility of job department. Address "JACOB," care INLAND PRINTER, stating terms, etc.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, $2; six months, $1; single copies, 20 cents. Also, send 10 cents for 16-page circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving complete schemes of imposition.

WANTED—A practical printer, experienced as proofreader and make-up, desires situation as foreman of good newspaper or book office. At city references as to sobriety and reliability. Address "H. S. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A foreman of fifteen years' experience on general catalogue, book, periodical and job work, now holding a foremanship in an office doing a business of $20,000 a year, desires to make a change to a more responsible position. Address "0x337," care INLAND PRINTER.

IF YOU WANT SEE THIS; BARGAINS

WE offer the following machinery, in good order, at prices named, for cash:

One	Cottrell Press, 2 Rev., Front Delivery, 4 Rollers, 35 × 52,	$1500.00
"	Campbell Pony Press, 2 Roll., 22 × 28, - - -	800.00
"	Universal Job Press, 14 × 22, Steam Fixtures, - -	300.00
"	Gordon Job Press, New Style, 10 × 15, - -	200.00
"	Cottrell Stereotype Outfit, 14 × 22, complete, - -	250.00
"	Sanborn "B" Standing Press, - - - -	60.00

As we have discontinued business, and having sold a greater portion of our plant, we offer the remainder at the above low prices, F. O. B., Birmingham, Ala., all in good order and used less than three years. If you need anything mentioned above, or in Type, Cabinets, Galleys, etc., write us quick, as everything is for sale, and sell it we will. Address,

CALDWELL PRINTING CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.

BISHOP'S

PRACTICAL PRINTER.

A BOOK OF INSTRUCTION FOR BEGINNERS.

A BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR THE MORE ADVANCED.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

Information on all the various parts of the Printing Business, with diagrams of Imposition and useful tables. **Price, $1.00.** To be obtained from H. G. Bishop, Oneonta, N. Y., and through all Typefounders.

The success which has attended the sale of the first edition proves the necessity for such a work. *The present edition is vastly superior in many respects, no expense having been spared in its production.*

THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER

BY

J. M. WEATHERLY.

A Valuable Instruction Book for Printers—Second Edition, Improved and Enlarged—just out.

FOR SALE BY . . . PRICE, 50 CENTS.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

109 Quincy Street, CHICAGO.

FOR SALE.

The patentees of the Webster Composing Stick (see page 575) wish to dispose of the patent right No. 442,790, or will grant licenses to parties wishing to manufacture, use or sell the same. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to

SMITH & WEBSTER,
ST. JOHNS, P. Q. (CANADA).

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE ELITE RULE BENDER.

A practical tool for bending brass rule. The mode of operation is simple, and with the ELITE you can easily learn the art of Rule Bending. Price, $3.00. We send it on thirty days' trial. If you are ambitious, write to

THE ELITE MANUFACTURING CO.
MARSHALL, MICH.



The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887, for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world that gives pressmen complete control over printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock in any weather and climate. It refines inks of any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

Beware of Infringements! Order Inkoleum and accept no worthless Piratical imitation, said to be just as good. Price, only 50 cents. For sale by every typefoundry in the world. Read circulars printed in five languages, put up only by

ELECTRINE MANUFACTURING CO.
GEO. M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee. St. Paul, U. S. A.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photo-engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp for copy.



SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND ESTIMATES.
PROMPTNESS ASSURED.



THE S. K. WHITE

Paging & Numbering Machines



With Automatic Serial Alphabet Attachment

Superior in Mechanical Construction and without a competitor.

Thumb screw, Repeaters, &c.

Front and combined Foot & Power Machines

EARL B. SMITH
Proprietor.
215 Dearborn St. Room 702
CHICAGO, Illinois.

For all Job Printing where Consecutive, Alternate or Repeated Numbering is required.

ESTABLISHED 1860. INCORPORATED 1877.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

CINCINNATI.

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC

INKS

OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE WEST.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

...THE...

"LIBERTY" GALLEY

The Best and Strongest Galley made.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, SOLID, ALL BRASS.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

PRICES AND SIZES.

NEWSPAPER GALLEYS.			
Single,	3¾ x 23¾ inches, inside measurement,	. . .	$2 00
Single,	3¾ x 15¾ " "	. . .	1 75
Single,	3¾ x 11¾ " "	. . .	1 50
Medium,	5 x 23¾ " "	. . .	2 25
Double,	6¾ x 23¾ " "	. . .	2 50
JOB GALLEYS.			
Octavo	6 x 10 inches, inside measurement,	. . .	$2 00
Quarto	8¾ x 13 " "	. . .	2 50
Foolscap	9 x 14 " "	. . .	2 75
Medium	10 x 16 " "	. . .	3 00
Royal	12 x 18 " "	. . .	3 50
Super Royal,	14 x 21 " "	. . .	4 00
Imperial	15 x 22 " "	. . .	4 50
Republican	18 x 25 " "	. . .	5 00

C. S. GOUCHER, *Foreman of "Record" Composing Rooms, Philadelphia, writes:*

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ut in Steel by Phelps, Dalton & Co. Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston

THEO. L. De VINNE

In Historic Printing Types.

long ago Mr. Henry O. H... 'Riverside Press,' solicite... ounder to make for his... aced types, P... color, and... impress... odels the types... founder declines... ne was for light... uld cast no other... had the types m... arity shows the soundness of his judg..."

EDWARD H. PHELPS

v England Homestead, Farm and Home, etc.

e No. 13 Series (the Minion size of you cut for us) has proved A1. I it especially because it is so compact at the same time so legible. The let- being tall rather than broad, the eye in each word *as* a word and not as so successive letters, which must often he case with a "fat" type. At the e time, the readi"eness of this Minion is much e...anced by the a... tween the lines, solid mat thin-leaded. I had always type founders were interested but the wearing quality of seem to show that you w the purchase of our next you!) to as distant a day that as it may, it is mighty *entirely* satisfactory to.

H. O. HOUGHTO

Riverside Press, Cambri

...w series of types, ...nson Type Founde ...my suggestion, seen ...more excellencies, such ... beauty of fac series I ku... ...aking the beauti... ...the early printer.

A. ROFE

The Rural Vermonter, Ma

We purchased recently, a of your *Riverside* Series, N never regretted following y the contrary, we have been satisfied with the selection week we have become fam its and advantages. The ch, is the extraordinary compact with remarkable clearness It also makes a very handsome page. The type wear satisfaction, and if we were outfit we should choose the No. 13.

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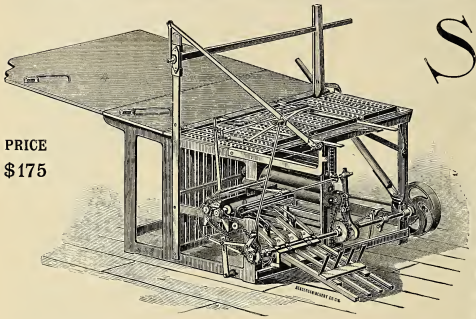
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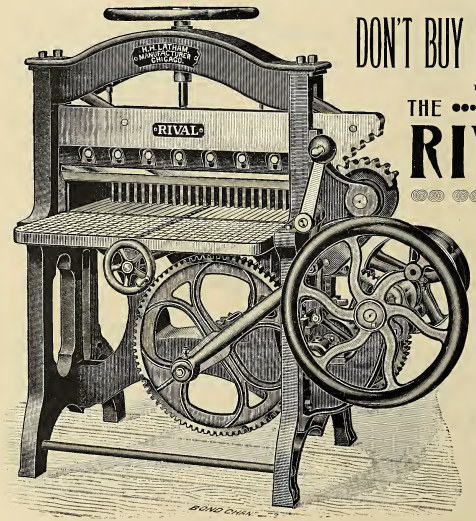
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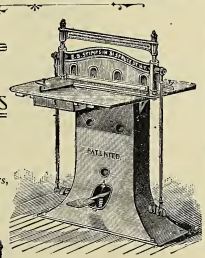
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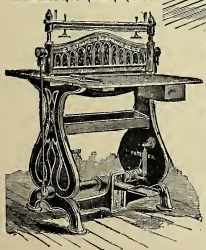
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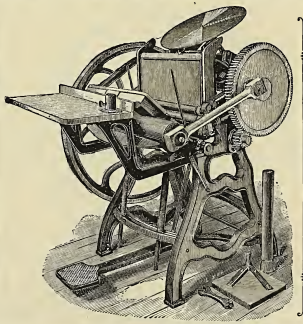
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" 10x15 "	"	1,000 "	135	" 10x15 "	"	"	190
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" 9x13 "	"	"	113				

Steam Fixtures, $12. Ink Fountain, $12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

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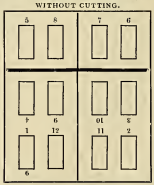
In the columns of ART IN ADVERTISING, printers will find much of interest on this important subject. "Lost Opportunities," by the publishers of the *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in the March number is of special interest.

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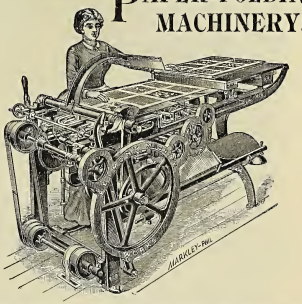
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We are thoroughly satisfied with our New Universal. It is considered by all as the best press in the market.
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We have in our establishment now fifteen presses—embossing, color and type presses—nine of which are Universals, the others being patterns of various prominent manufacturers.
Our foreman assures us that in every respect he finds the Universal superior to the others. For register, rapid and neat work we do not think the Universal can be surpassed.
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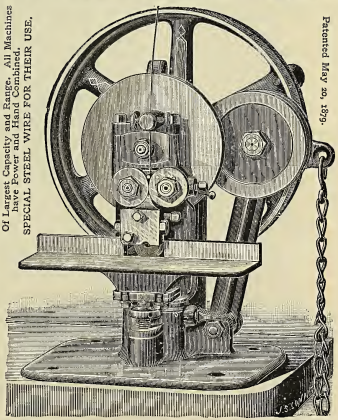
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When asked what we think of your presses, would say that we have fourteen of them in operation and they give us good satisfaction in every way.
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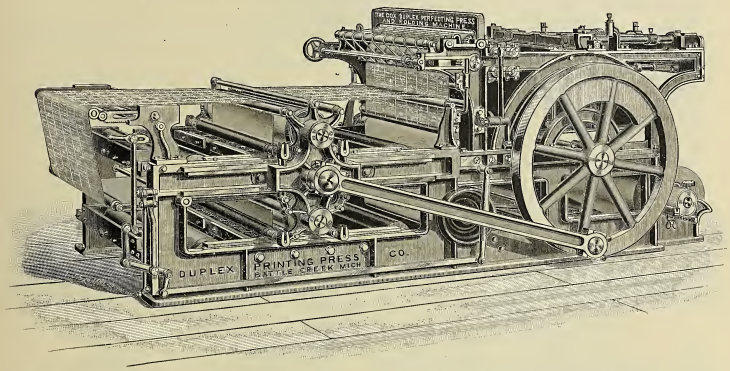
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The Cox Duplex Perfecting Press

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Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



Mr. T. C. O'Hara, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to Mr. H. I. Dillenback, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

Boston, Mass., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new Cox Duplex Web Perfecting Press, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

The press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the *Herald*, where it is fully demonstrating its capacity to do all that is claimed for it.

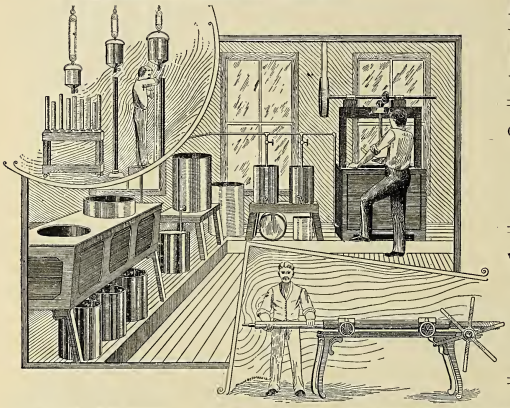
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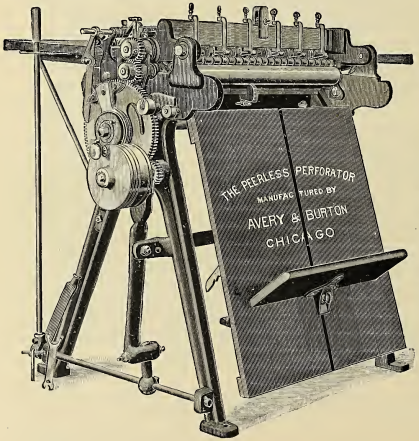
OUR ROLLERS ARE USED IN MANY OF THE LEADING HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND PAY EXPRESS ONE WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.

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BURTON'S "PEERLESS" PERFORATOR



MANUFACTURED BY

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MESSRS. AVERY & BURTON, Chicago, Ill.:

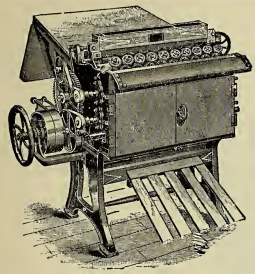
Gentlemen,—We have had one of your "Peerless" Perforators in constant use for five years, during which time it has been operated by a girl. The machine has not only given perfect satisfaction, but has become indispensable to us.

We could not replace it with any other perforator in the market. The wear and tear from use is remarkably slight, and in the five years we have used it the expense for repairs has been almost nothing when we consider the amount of work done.

Yours truly, J. S. McDONALD & CO.

THE EASIEST RUNNING AND MOST PERFECT PERFORATOR ON THE MARKET TODAY.

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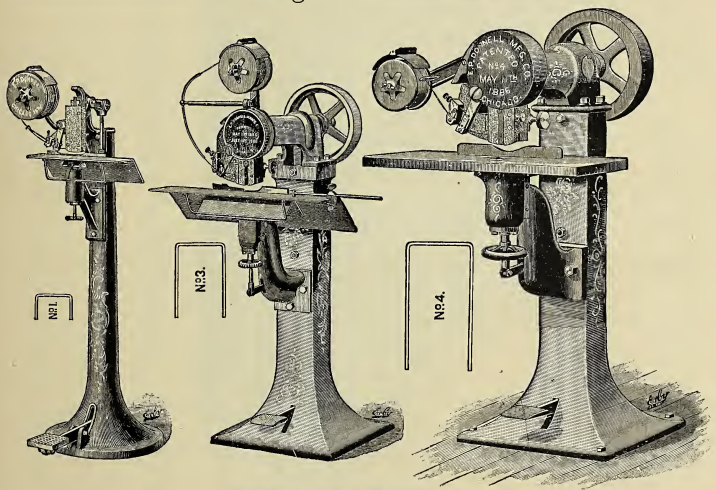
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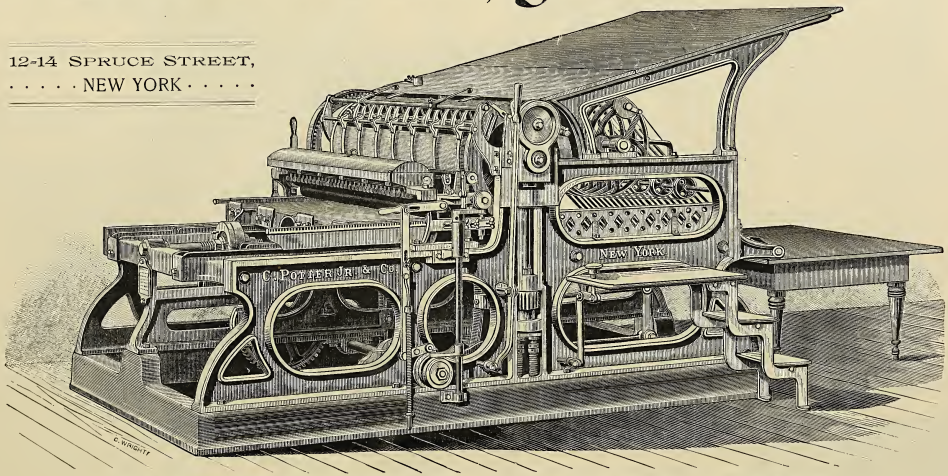
No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	Price, $125
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WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributor, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

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SAMPLE OF BRIGHT RED, $3.00. (296-33.)



SAMPLE PHOTOGRAVURE BLACK, $3.00. (209-80.)

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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 7. CHICAGO, APRIL, 1891. TERMS: { $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. XIII.—BY A PRESSMAN.

THAT the interest excited by these articles is on the increase may plainly be seen from the contributions and communications appearing in THE INLAND PRINTER from month to month invoked by the ideas advocated or the opinions expressed by the present writer. This is gratifying, as it evinces the fact that pressmen are a reading and thinking class, and I hope will shortly be a writing one as well. In regard to an evident misunderstanding of my meaning in a recent article which Mr. Math. Miller writes about in the March number of THE INLAND PRINTER, I desire to call attention to one fact which he overlooks, namely—that my contention was that American pressmen were superior not only to German, but to all other pressmen. I did not consider it necessary to decry the work of the foreign pressman in order to prove this; on the contrary, if it can be shown that the products of German pressrooms have excellence and our own products surpass them, the case is all the better for the American. Another point is that in considering the production of the pressman's craft from the artistic side, the methods of working do not enter into the case. The simple fact that a finished work is before us to be judged on its merits as a work of art is the whole question.

* *
*

It is almost time to be looking out for a supply of summer rollers. The hot weather comes upon us so rapidly that very many are caught napping. It is not the most pleasant thing in the world to find that though we spend never so much pains on the make-ready of a job that our rollers that have carried us through so well for the cold weather have gone back on us. Foresight will prevent such mishaps.

* *
*

How often it occurs that in using a palette knife the pressman gets his hands covered with ink. This can be obviated entirely by a very simple contrivance of my invention and which in the extreme generosity of my nature I give freely and without price. It is as follows: Drive a nail in the wall, or post, or any convenient place near the ink fountain, and one inch or one and a half inches to the left and three quarters of an inch higher drive another one. Both nails should be perfectly horizontal and project about one and a half inches from the wall. Insert the point of the blade of the palette knife between the two nails and it will remain there, the weight of the handle keeping it in place. The handle itself need never touch the ink.

* *
*

Pressmen in the East are awaiting an opportunity to study the new movements of the Miehle press which genial "Bob" Yorkston has been advocating for some time past. If it has merit, if it approaches, even, a fulfillment of the claims made for it, it has a most profitable career before it. It is undeniable that the ordinary rack and star wheel bed motion is not an entirely satisfactory or perfect one, and if it can be improved on in such a way as to permit large presses to be driven at a high rate of speed the presses embodying such improvement, other things being equal, must become popular. The Miehle Company are fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Yorkston, who is as well known and popular in the East as in the West.

* *
*

Ben Abou, a book critic writing for New York papers, in speaking of Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," deplores the miserable printing of the American edition, thinking it a disgrace that with the possibilities existing here in the shape of good workmen, first-class presses and the other concomitants such a notable book should show such inferior work. He is right.

The bane of the trade, something which this particular critic probably knows nothing of, is that the commercial has excluded the artistic spirit in a great many of our printing and publishing houses. I know of my own personal knowledge that the pressmen engaged on that work are capable of much better work, but I also know that time, that absolute requisite for the production of fine printing, will not be given them. How often do we not see an unequal and unjust distribution of blame where conditions are imposed, let

us say on pressmen, which are an absolute bar to good work; and the superintendent, the foreman or the employer will endeavor to saddle, on the unfortunate workman, the blame for a failure for which he alone is responsible.

***

I have seen and read of a great many remedies, more or less efficient, for preventing electricity from interfering in the pressman's work. Very few of them are more than makeshifts, while some are a positive injury to the work itself. A plan I have seen tried recently, and with good effect, is to provide one's self with a supply of this hard manila overlaying paper in sheets sufficiently large to be able to cover one-half the tympan, saturate them thoroughly with a mixture of machine oil and plumbago; the latter may be dusted on and then rubbed into the oiled sheet. After the form is thoroughly made ready cover the tympan with the prepared paper changing it as often as it is found necessary. Of course the careful pressman will not forget to print some waste sheets after every change to remove the superfluous oil and plumbago. This will be found, probably, as good as any of the remedies in use. It originated, I believe, with Mr. George Ferguson, of New York, an artistic pressman if there ever was one.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING.

NO. XVII.—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

IF any serious mistakes have been made in the plate, and the form has not yet been distributed, it will usually be found cheapest to make a new matrix and new plate. If a paragraph is wrong, it can be sawed out and the defective part re-stereotyped and tacked in its place. If a single word or letter is found defective after the plate is mounted, it should be separated from the block by carefully inserting a stiff knife between the two, and forcing them apart until the tacks are sufficiently loosened to be withdrawn with nippers. With the calipers illustrated in a former article the position is marked on the back, and with the finishers' chisel, graver, punch or square file, a hole is cut through the plate barely large enough to allow the word to be forced in. The type, carefully cleaned, are forced through the opening and tapped to make them agree in height with the face of the plate. Care should be taken to have the types at right angles with the back of the plate. They should then be touched lightly with soldering acid and fastened with a soldering iron. The projecting shanks of the type are now cut off and the back of the plate filed smooth.

If a form contains a wood-mounted cut which cannot be conveniently remounted on metal, the block should be built up from below with cardboard of about one typographical point in thickness. The cut should be carefully cleaned, otherwise the matrix may adhere to it. The utmost care should be exercised that the face of the matrix is free from any foreign substance. If the cut is very fine and has isolated lines, use a soft brush and beat somewhat longer than usual. Afterward use a planer, striking lightly with the mallet. In place of French chalk, use plumbago for polishing the surface before casting.

Wood cuts should never be stereotyped if it is possible to avoid it. The block is composed of a number of small pieces joined and glued together. Under the influence of heat and moisture the block is apt to warp and even come apart. An electrotype should be used instead of the original. Where this is impossible, the following procedure is recommended: Underlay the cut with a sheet of hard paper, and oil thoroughly with coal oil. It is a good plan to soak the cut in coal oil until it will absorb no more, and then dry thoroughly in sawdust. An extra sheet of tissue should be put into the matrix. Carefully examine the surface for hairs from the brush, lumps of hard paste and other irregularities, and remove all folds or blisters with a roller or by covering with a sheet of hard paper and rubbing with a folder. Observe the same precautions in beating as indicated in the last paragraph. Fill up the large counters with backing powder, felt or strawboard, and paste on another sheet of backing paper. Place the form face downward in the drying press with the blanket beneath it and screw tightly. It should not remain long enough to become hot, but as the heat travels slowly through the blanket there is little danger of this occurring. Now remove the damp matrix from the form and lay it face upward on the surface of the drying press on casting box. Then lay the gauges upon the matrix as though you were going to cast from it. Lay a piece of slug or rule on the impression of the top bearer and clamp the box tightly. The casting box should be heated so that the drying is performed in as short time as possible. If care is observed, the matrix will not warp, and the cast taken from it will be almost as sharp as one dried on the form, the difference being so slight as to be detected by none but experts.

Stereotyping is not recommended for fine wood cuts, zinc etchings or half tone engravings. They can be faithfully reproduced, but the metal, being relatively soft, will not stand many impressions with hard packing or stiff paper without showing wear. If cast with moderately hard metal they will wear better than the ordinary electro, which is composed of the veriest film of copper and backed by the softest metal, but for fine work on hard paper the very best electro procurable is none too good. For ordinary work, and even for fine work where few isolated lines occur, stereotyping will answer very well. If possible the zinc etchings should be mounted on metal. Use a very hot drying press, and thin paste containing a large proportion of whiting and toughened by the addition of glue, gelatine or gum arabic. Use at least three sheets of cream tissue in the matrix and beat lightly while covered with a damp cloth, as heretofore indicated. Cast with metal as cold as practicable.

An article has of late been circulated directing how to make stereotypes from wood cuts by spreading a

film of plaster of paris on paper and taking an impression from this. Another preparation long in use consists of magnesia mixed with glycerine and water and spread in the same manner. However, they present no advantages over the papier-maché method, which is capable of reproducing the finest cut, and as the proceeding is difficult, slower, more expensive and not always successful, it has not been described more carefully.

In making stereotypes from wood type the same precautions should be taken as with wood cuts. Some stereotypers cover the face of the type with a thin layer of tinfoil before laying on the damp flong. This to a great extent prevents the moisture from affecting the wood, and as the work on which it is used is seldom of a high order, the small loss in sharpness is unimportant.

There is considerable room for ingenuity in casting tint plates. A piece of cardboard, backing paper, or other stock not liable to be warped by the heat, should form the surface. The shape of the tint block may be cut out of straw or pasteboard with a sharp knife, and affixed to the bottom sheet by means of paste. Care must be taken that the paste does not run over the inside edges and detract from their sharpness. If it is desirable to have an even tint, the sheet must be smooth and matrix perfectly dry. Tint blocks are usually cast in large pieces and trimmed to shape with a graver and chisel. By pouring the metal into the casting box when the latter is cold, the surface is chilled in peculiar, wave-like forms, the sizes and shapes of which depend upon the temperature of the box and metal and the way in which the matter is poured in. Casts which will give beautiful effects can also be taken from stamped and embossed paper or cloth. If rosin is dusted irregularly over the piece of cardboard it will, when the metal is cast upon it, evolve gas, making bubbles and rough formations, which will give a peculiar effect to the tint blocks if printed in two or more colors. But a very small quantity of rosin should be used.

Similar effects may be obtained by applying water, but care must be taken to avoid accidents. Another method is, to take an impression of the key plate on paper or cardboard, and then paint such parts of the cardboard as is desired shall remain white with a solution of dextrine or gum arabic, to which a few drops of glycerine have been added, and then sifting finely-powdered chalk on the wet size. This will give the counters, which may be built up or routed deeper after the block has been cast.

Still another method is to mix equal parts of whiting and starch, and apply to the sheet of cardboard with a brush, through a sieve, or in any other manner which will produce regular or irregular patterns. If it is desired to have any part black, it may be temporarily covered with cardboard. If it is desired to have parts remain white, the cardboard may be permanently attached. The card should be stretched and thoroughly dried before casting.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING.

NO. II.—BY O. S. JENKS.

IN 1439, Gutenberg, in partnership with two artizans of Strasburg, established a printing office. Their researches were conducted with the utmost secrecy. We must depend upon the legal document discovered at Strasburg in 1760 for an account of the experiences of Gutenberg and his co-workers, Andrew Dritzehen and Andrew Heilmann. The trials and reverses of Gutenberg have been so often narrated in trade journals that a detailed account is not necessary to the purpose of this sketch.

It appears that an agreement had been made between the three partners in the enterprise that, in the event of the death of either of them, no right should vest in the heirs of the deceased to more than a sum corresponding to the amount invested by him. At the death of Dritzchen, his brother tried to secure a partnership in the business. After troublesome litigation and many reverses, Gutenberg, now a poor man—his partnership venture having proved unsuccessful—returned to Mayence, his native town.

Gutenberg's aspirations were next directed to the production of a bible. His printing outfit at this time consisted of a few boxes of type, an inconvenient form, and a press—probably a wine-press—with a wooden screw. It was doubtful if this latter instrument would serve the purpose better than the old method, the *frotton* (which consisted in rubbing the paper with a brush upon a form coated with ink thicker than ordinary ink), as the wretched type could illy resist the force of the blow from the bar of the press.

About this time Gutenberg's acquaintance with Fust began. Fust was a financier of Mayence, who was looking for some profitable business to invest in; from him Gutenberg procured a loan which was frittered away in fruitless experimenting.

For the payment of this loan Gutenberg had, confident of the success of his experiments, signed away all that he possessed, and to add to his embarrassment Peter Schöffer, of Gernsheim, employed as a designer in his office, having made a study of his (Gutenberg's) experiments, carried them to successful completion.

The accuracy of this story of Schöffer's success, related by John, of Tritenheim, called Trithemius, abbot of Spanheim, may be questioned, as the account is said to have emanated from Schöffer himself. Schöffer was, however, possessed of a good education, and it is not likely that he confined his researches to the particular branch of the business for which he was employed. It is possible that Gutenberg divulged some of the secrets of his methods to Schöffer.

On account of the success Schöffer had achieved, Fust found it quite profitable to establish the most friendly relations with the young man; he invested more capital in the business and even gave him his granddaughter in marriage. It is likely that Schöffer had

discovered a method for the rapid founding of types, and also employed the matrix and punch.

In 1454, the lavish issuance of letters of indulgence by Pope Nicholas V, which were sold to raise funds to aid in the prosecution of the war of the king of Cyprus against the Turks, furnished employment for numerous copyists. The distributors having arrived at Mayence, all the material of the printing office was brought into requisition to supply printed copies of these letters, which had a commercial value and were used much in the manner of bonds. Their issue was one of the causes of Luther's Reformation.

Fust and Schöffer, now having all the necessary material and a knowledge of the methods for conducting the business, endeavored to rid themselves of Gutenberg. This Fust accomplished by demanding of Gutenberg the repayment of the entire loan. This demand compelled Gutenberg to abandon the printing of the bible, and to sacrifice all the material he had accumulated for the purpose.

In November, 1455, he endeavored, with the help of charitable people, to establish a shop outside of the city, where work was conducted with the utmost secrecy. Fust and Schöffer were now enabled to complete the bible of Gutenberg, which appeared in the latter part of 1455, or early in 1456, and was the first book printed in Europe.

The history of printing now becomes a part of the history of the world's progress. It would be presumptuous for the author of this article to air his theories on the long-mooted question as to whom belongs the most credit in the invention of our art. As MacKellar says, "The merit of the invention of printing, however rude it may have been, belongs to Coster of Haarlem; Gutenberg placed the art on a permanent foundation; its economical application was insured by Peter Schöffer's invention of cast metal types."

I have simply pursued the narrative of the efforts of the early printers far enough to show the indomitable perseverance and devotion to his art, despite the treachery of his colleagues and frequent financial reverses, that characterized the labors of Gutenberg, and have won for him the homage of modern craftsmen as the "Father of Printing."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLVI — BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE illustrated newspapers and magazines in America have had great influence, and have been of inestimable benefit to the advancement of American wood engraving. We are informed by Mr. Lossing, in his "Memorial of Anderson," that the first illustrated publication was the *Family Magazine*, the first number of which appeared in April, 1833. It was published in New York by Julius S. Redfield, the publisher of "Chapman's Drawing Book," and a brother of the engraver Redfield. This magazine was wholly and profusely illustrated with engravings on wood, and held the field almost without a competitor for eight years. It was published monthly. We find from other authority that the New York *Mirror* began its career in July, 1823, and in Volume viii — 1830–1 contains five engravings on wood, and the succeeding volumes were more profusely illustrated, therefore the New York *Mirror* surely antedates the *Family Magazine* as an illustrated paper. The majority of these early illustrations in the papers referred to were not possessed of any great amount of merit or skill, yet they were wood engraving illustrations and bear an important feature in the advancing history of American wood engraving. During this same period, however, the *American Magazine* and two reproductions of the London *Penny Magazine* also made their appearance.

In 1842, the only illustrated paper in New York was the *Sunday Atlas*, illustrated to the extent of one four-inch portrait on the first page of each issue. The *Mercury* followed with cheap outline cuts in its Sunday issues about double the size of the cuts in the *Atlas*. The *Herald* soon fell into line with occasional illustrations, but all of these engravings were of the cheapest possible grade, costing less than $5 each on the average, and while they possessed no real encouragement for the draftsman and engraver the publication of illustrations in these papers was slowly paving the way for greater things in the way of newspaper illustrations which should have in the future a widespread influence on both the skilled and unskilled wood engraver. "Brother Jonathan," an illustrated annual, also made its appearance with a decided advance in the quality of its engravings, and held a high grade of popularity for some years, steadily improving in quality of its engravings with each yearly issue, doing much for the advancement of illustrating newspapers and magazines. In 1843 a monthly called the *Picture Gallery* was started by Mr. Wykoff. The illustrations, however, were few and very coarse, common-place cuts. It did not meet with any very satisfactory encouragement, and suspended after a three months' trial. The publication of the *Gallery*, however, was the occasion for bringing to this country an English engraver, "George Thomas," who was afterward well known for his designs for bank-notes. He, however, returned to England, and gained an enviable reputation as painter and draftsman on wood.

In June, 1850, appeared *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, the first volume of which was fairly but not profusely illustrated, but had the merit of containing a higher standard of engravings than its predecessors, which at best were what could be considered very good. These first engravings were by Lossing and Barrett, then carrying on an engraving office in New York.

Harper's was soon followed by the *International Magazine*, published by Stringer & Townsend, which, however, was short-lived. At this period *Godey's Ladies' Book* and *Graham's Magazine* were also occasionally embellished with wood engraving illustrations; and thus step by step wood engraving became a case of necessity for almost all publications that catered for appreciative

support, and the publisher, the printer and the engraver became inseparable, and with each succeeding year were more closely cemented together, and dependent one on the other. The practice of illustrating became so popular that it was almost a case of necessity for any publication to be illustrated in order to secure support from the public. This demand for wood engraving had the effect of bringing to light much heretofore hidden talent in engravers that had been laying dormant. It also brought many new engravers, of all grades and qualities, into the field. Some artistic, careful and painstaking, while others were fairly good and rapid but laboring for the money there was in it, others without even a shadow of talent or appreciation of the art, merely crude human machines, but the demand becoming of such magnitude that all classes found employment without difficulty in some way or another. Very coarse and unmeritorious wood engraving was in demand as well as the finer and more artistic results of the wood engraving art.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PROGRESSIVE PRINTER.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

BY progressive I mean one who is always alert to the advances the leaders of the trade are continually making in labor-saving contrivances and the many methods by which printing of today is so far in advance of that of yesterday. Did you ever compare the printing offices in any city, I don't care which one, without an expression of wonder as to the utter blindness of some printers to their best interests? There is a lesson in such comparisons that will do us all good if properly appreciated. I visited an office in a neighboring city recently, but which is by no means the only place possessing such an institution, where I was surprised at the methods of the proprietor. On entering the place the first sound I heard was the screeching of the shafting for want of oil. One of the pressboys informed me that they had no ladder in the place and so the shafting would have to cry for oil until it got tired. The boy informed me that he had been working in the office for six months and he never remembered seeing anyone oil the shafting. The engine and boiler occupied one of the corners of the room and the dust from the same was settling on the presses and paper stock continually. I could readily understand why no very fine work was done in that office. The belting was allowed to run as long as a section of the laces would hold it, and the uncertain diagonal course it took frequently threw it off the driving pulley; common inks were used, and I was told that whenever the fountain on the cylinder press was cleaned out the dregs were put back into the ink barrel to permit them being ground over again in the fountain. Whenever one desired to lock up a form (hickory quoins being used) it was often necessary to cut a quoin from some cherry furniture. Dead type and "pi" laid around in heaps, the accumulation of ages (?) and some of the type was so aged that the boys often remarked that the proprietor was thinking seriously of turning it up and printing from the other end. The job type was put in the case, caps and lower case together, with very few quads, and in some instances three fonts of type could be found in the same case. The rollers on the presses were used twice as long as they should have been, although their life could, by proper attention, have been prolonged; the foreman never heard of summer and winter rollers, so he made his summer ones answer for winter by giving them a thorough warming up behind the boiler before putting them on the press and then with very unsatisfactory presswork. Cheap labor is employed. The other day in the office above referred to it was found that the form on the cylinder press was not being inked properly and the foreman set about remedying the difficulty. The first thing he did was to let out more ink, but the result was not satisfactory. He was puzzled. Thinking I was conferring a favor on the foreman I suggested that he look at the rollers. He did so and found that only one of the form rollers was taking ink from the distributor. Both rollers were then placed snugly against the distributor and the result was rather pleasing to the foreman, although it would not have been so to me, as the presswork was not perfect, but as he accepted my suggestion in such bad demeanor I did not feel justified in looking further into the trouble. The following day he put a sheet of cardboard under the form and raised the cylinder and the result was all right. It was a roundabout way of getting into Robin Hood's barn, as the whole trouble was that the form rollers simply required resetting owing to shrinkage. I would not be surprised but that the foreman is still putting cardboard under the forms. Is it any wonder such printers are always poor? One would imagine we lived in the days of the babyhood of the printing art instead of the full majesty of its matured manhood. There is one good office in the place, where order reigns, and the contrast with the methods of the printer above referred to leaves no doubt in anyone's mind where the advantages lie. Quick work and good printing characterize the one, while slow work and botch printing is the product of the other. One is prospering while the other is on the verge of bankruptcy.

Now a word as to the progressive printer in contrast with the non-progressive one. Sometimes truth is portrayed more forcibly by bringing it into juxtaposition with untruth. So it is with the subject of this article. A progressive printer is all that the individual mentioned in the first part of this article is not. His office is the type of neatness; a place for everything and everything in its place; sufficient material to do the work he advertises to do; possesses all the conveniences necessary to do quick work, and above all he is a practical man and his employes are being benefited by contact with him. He is constantly watching the announcement of "new things;" caters to the wants of his customers; does not use type after it is worn out, but

replaces it with new faces; is a close reader of his trade journal, THE INLAND PRINTER, and hence is farther in advance in all branches of the trade than the printer who is not a reader of THE PRINTER. The result of all this is that although he does not ask more for his work than others he still makes a good profit, which the ledger of his competitors fails to show.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CALL A HALT.

BY CHARLES N. ANDREWS.

I HAVE read THE INLAND PRINTER with interest and, I am frank to confess, with profit for over three years, and propose continuing to do so while life and the necessary 20 cents hold out. I exceedingly regret, however, the feculent persistence with which this preëminently the most able printing trade's journal published in the world pursues, and, I think, needlessly, that type of the genus homo, the amateur printer. That the amateur (not *amachewer*, as pronounced by all the printers I ever met) is not what THE INLAND PRINTER and its high-class, satirical contributor, Mr. Baker, continually would make of him, a botch, I do not pretend to deny. That he is a menace to the printing business, and that he should be the subject of perpetual and uncalled for attacks is first an adept's fallacy, and second, as Mr. Baker's particular amateur has said, is niggardliness clear through, since all the caustic rhetoric and ridicule of the meaner order will avail nothing in finally disposing of the much-hated amateur. Inasmuch as the amateur is not a reader of printers' literature anyway, he never sees the ridicule nor feels the sting of causticity, no matter how hard laid on. This THE INLAND PRINTER must needs know. What, then, is to be gained by keeping everlastingly at it? To this question I can frame but one answer: it enables the writers of such articles to tickle their palates at a so much per column rate, equalized, perhaps, only by that tickling of the palate to which too many printers who are not amateurs are prone.

While I understand perfectly the torrent of abuse I am inviting about myself from the men who went the long way of an actual apprenticeship (and the only correct way, I am frank to admit, but how seldom followed to a successful ending) I hesitate not to boldly proclaim myself an amateur, an amateur who "went over the fence" in a short cut, and even more boldly declare that right here in this fourth city of the Union I execute with limited facilities better jobwork on a six-by-nine hand press, and entirely at night, than a very respectable percentage of the practical and unpractical printers who hang out their boldface signs and boast of having *learned the trade* by reason of their having gone around by way of the slower and more methodical course of apprenticeship. In case it be not fully understood what I mean by having taken the short cut over the fence, I will at once state that I am self-taught, therefore entitled to a reasonable amount of self-importance (since I will be accused of pouterpigeonism anyway, I see no reason why I should not assume the character); that I never spent five minutes of my life under the tutorship of anybody, much less of the too seldom to be found thoroughly apprenticed professional printer.

This statement of my capabilities may seem a most bold one to make before the audience of intelligent and progressive printers and readers of so high class a journal as is THE INLAND PRINTER, since, as I have already said, the botch in all of his many callings eschews anything and everything technical that would tend to make him more capable, more useful to himself and to his fellow men, but I have no hesitancy in making it; furthermore I do not ask that my own statement of being a printer out of the too common horse-sense order be accepted unsubstantiated. Under another cover I have handed to the editor of this journal a package of such specimens of my workmanship as I have been able to gather together. Other and perhaps some better specimens might have been submitted had I forseen the necessity for preserving same; at any rate, I have no fear of the editor's decision regarding these samples.

Of course, the amateur is, in a sense, a botch in almost every pursuit he undertakes. This I freely admit. Certainly nobody will attempt to deny his botchiness, when he essays the art preservative, after a reference to the "as they are — an improvement" ("an improvement" is infinitely superior to the injudicious "as they should be"). And right here let me say that while we can all recognize at once the immense improvement displayed in these reproduced specimens, the fact should not be lost sight of that the originals were probably produced under difficulties and with very limited facilities, while the improved specimen is executed by high-class artists with unlimited resources. The reproduction of these botch specimens of printing by THE INLAND PRINTER'S artists, using the same type, borders, etc., would be a test of skill that is not shown in the "improvement" series.

I repeat, though, to accuse the amateur printer who does work for gain of being an injury to the printing craft is like unto a fallacy, for, in truth, he is not; and to accuse him of being the author of such monstrosities as appear in the are and could be pages of THE INLAND PRINTER is ridiculously funny, since no sane man would, in my opinion, pay out good money for such frightful stationery.

To the question, where, then, did these merchants get their inartistic art stationery, there can be but one answer: they did it with their own little presses, robbing the legitimate printer, true, but robbing him only so far as their own individual requirements for printing are concerned.

There is a vast distinction between the merchant who does the robbing (and no one can deny his right to rob, in the sense he does it) and the amateur who works for remuneration — the latter soon does better work and gets correspondingly better prices, or quits. Abuse and ridicule are only the weapons of those people who have no case. Call a halt.

Written for The Inland Printer.

PRINTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

BY HARRY S. MERRILL, LOS ANGELES.

DURING the recent California "boom" there was once started a newspaper; in fact, there were several newspapers started; but this particular newspaper was interesting, not from its bright, crisp locals, stinging editorials or mechanical make-up, but from the difficulty with which the first issue was gotten out.

There were several capitalists who bought a large tract of land near the coast, many miles from any railroad or steamboat landing. This was a real nice stretch of country consisting of 25,000 acres of very nice land, with a park-like growth of large oak trees. There were several wooden buildings of an ancient style of architecture, besides numerous adobes. The land company proceeded to put the land upon the market as soon as possible, and streets were laid out, water piped, etc., and when everything was thought to be in readiness, they discovered that they had neglected the first essential of "booming"—a newspaper. A journalist acquaintance of a member of the company was quickly informed and soon there was enough capital raised for the plant, which was to consist of a good assortment of display and body letter, Washington press, etc.

In a few days the journalist arrived; we will call him J. Wilson Wilkins, a typical Yankee from Maine. I say from Maine, but from Maine about twenty-eight years ago, when he shipped from Bangor on the good ship Cinderella, with the sole intention of giving up the case and seeing the world. J. Wilson had seen many parts of the world and spoke many languages quite fluently, barring English, which he spoke with a rich Irish accent; his writings were also garnished with the same.

It was several weeks before the outfit arrived at the distant landing, via steamer from San Francisco. Meanwhile, J. Wilson had enjoyed what he termed a "daisy drunk," and was quite well sobered up before Craig's trail wagon and six mules pulled the outfit into town and proceeded to unload it at an old grain storehouse, which was to be the newspaper office and real estate bureau combined. What a smile overspread J. Wilson's face the next morning as he opened the boxes. J. Wilson had a real sunny smile. He also had a real rosy complexion that seemed to cluster about his nose. J. Wilson discovered, after all the boxes were opened, that there was but one pair of news cases, and none provided for the "ad." type. J. Wilson struck an attitude and made several remarks in small caps and italics that would not do to print. J. Wilson had an elegant flow of anger words, and for impressiveness, blend and feeling, I have never heard them equaled.

About this time the new bookkeeper, who had been viewing operations, discovered that the large, plump roller felt very damp and looked sweaty. He took it out to the door and hung it in the sun to dry. Now, it gets very hot there about this time and was about ninety-two degrees that day. After lunch J. Wilson searched high and low for the roller and at last found it, some on the core, some on the steps, some on the weeds that grew around the office. J. Wilson called the bookkeeper, and shaking his fist in his face, said some more real harsh words and breathed his strong breath in the vicinity.

When everything was in readiness for work except the "ad." type, J. Wilson scratched his head and thought real hard. Pretty soon an idea struck him and with smiling face he took a few pieces of billiard chalk and made several diagrams of cases promiscously over the warehouse floor, on which the "ad." type was laid.

A few weeks later, when all was in type, the new roller that was ordered from 'Frisco did not show up. But after two days more of hard thinking J. Wilson hit upon the idea of using a large bologna sausage in its place. He tied a stout cord at each end of it, and, striking another attitude, pronounced it one of the greatest discoveries of the age. The paper printed very well.

I was the bookkeeper and rolled my end of the sausage.

Written for The Inland Printer.

"ONLY A TRAMP PRINTER."

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

HOW contemptible the epithet, yet how sad: "Only a tramp printer." How touching, how galling, yet how true. In the good old days — those days when printers were few and wages high — we never saw or heard the expression so familiar to us all now. Then it was that the sentence, "The bearer hereof is entitled to the good offices of all union men," was inserted in the certificate of membership, the now traveling card, of union printers; that card which has been so extensively abused; that card, intended only for the eyes of printers, which has become nearly as familiar to the eyes of the outside world as the railroad ticket or hotel check. When, years gone by, the framers of the typographical union constitution were legislating for the welfare of the craft of the country over, little did they think that the results of their efforts would be misapplied; little did they know the work of their hearts' desire would be so degraded. Alas! could they but look down from on high and view the rank digression from the pure and legitimate lines they inculcated, would not their hearts ache (if it could be); would not their faces be mantled with shame, would not their eyes fill with tears of sorrow for the good men and true of the craft of today? Alas! that this must be so.

Scanning in the vista of the near future we can view the scene as from bad to worse. We know that the human mind is prone to error, and the path downward is precipitous. Must we, then, who have a firm footing stand idly by without tendering a hand of assistance to those who are going, rapidly going, on the path of degradation, carrying with them the reputation of our beloved craft?

We do not for a moment forget that within the rugged and illy-clad breast of "only a tramp printer," beats the heart of one who might have been a better man; of one who may be the father, brother or son of

an aching heart and dampened eye at home. God forbid that we could possess a heart so callous that we could not feel sorely with those in affliction. But may it not be our fault, our goodness of heart, that gives rise to the result of a vacant seat at some hearthstone?

Never was the expression, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," more fittingly used than on this occasion, where we find that traveling is carried on to an extreme, accomplishing no good results, and ending ofttimes in the death in ignominy of one loved and cherished by some one perhaps dear to him.

Let even the "haute beaux *" themselves learn the error of their way and join the attentive element in the demand that legislation be enacted prohibitory of unnecessary traveling, so that in the chronicling of a railway disaster it may not be said that among the dead one was "only a tramp printer."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HIT OR MISS.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

PRESS associations are a good thing, broaden the editor's outlook, widen his acquaintance and interest, and show him there is something of some importance going on outside of his own little field; but readers of some papers must be very tired of the press associations. I have seen two or three columns in a single paper devoted, not to anything which concerns or interests the reader, but to matters which no one but brother editors would care a rap about — personal hits on other editors, fulsome flattery ladled out by the quart with the hope of receiving a liberal return in kind, etc. Now if this isn't a swindle on the readers what is it? If an editor wants to poke a little private fun at fellow-editors, or discuss questions in which only they are interested, why not inclose a supplement to send to all exchanges, and not steal space which belongs to the subscriber?

***

A private letter, a few days ago, brought the following query from a suffering country printer: "Can't you do something to help a fellow out? I am trying to print a page of my paper on a job press; the electrotype cuts in the form are higher than the plates and the plates are higher than the type; the type is old and well worn, and somehow I can't make it show up sharp, clear and beautiful."

Strange, isn't it! If a form of worn-out type, filled with high cuts, will not come up sharp and clear like new type, something must be wrong with the press! I would suggest that if one end of the type does not print well, the form might be turned bottom up. By the time type is worn down to the second nick, it really ought to be turned bottom up to get the best results. Or, if the cuts are high, why not lay the form on a stone and smooth it off with a jackplane? — a few slices taken from the face of a cut would probably not hurt its appearance any, in the hands of a printer who can ask such a question. Or, he might condemn the press, and get another — the maker of the new press will guarantee it to do anything. Or he might cut a hole in the platen wherever a high cut strikes, so as to let the type come up to the squeeze. Or he might take out the cuts and run them in the next edition. As a last resort, he might use a little common sense, trim the cuts down to type-high, put on a soft paper tympan or rubber blanket, and use only good soft rollers with good ink.

***

How many people know that the venerable Degener, whose name will always be associated with the "Liberty" press, was the real inventor of the "Gordon" press? In early days, he put his patents against Gordon's money and they began the manufacture of what at first was called the "Franklin" press. But the company soon got into difficulty and went to the wall; Gordon and his friends had money to buy in the factory for a song, and lo! they owned Degener's patents without any obligation to share profits with the inventor. There was a great fortune in it for the manufacturer, while Degener was sore pushed financially until he and Weiler got the "Liberty" well upon the market.

***

"When I was a young chap, just starting in business" said an old printer who had laid by a goodly fortune from his business, "I once got into a tight pinch for lack of $200 owing on my little plant. A venerable friend, to whom I applied in my emergency, voluntarily loaned me $500. He told me to pay my debt and use the balance of the loan to buy stock and material with. He made only one condition of acceptance, and that was never to go into debt but always pay cash or not buy. I could pay cash. I date my prosperity from that time. I would not have believed that the chink of spot cash would make such a difference. As soon as it became known that I paid spot cash invariably, I not only bought stock and material cheaper, but my groceries, dry goods, meats and all living expenses diminished very appreciably in cost. 'The world is the slave of the man with the cash,' is not a new saying, but no one realizes how true it is until he tries it. Dickens knew it when he wrote of Nickelby, the money loaner; when the old skinflint's victims refused to pay the exorbitant interest he demanded, and turned to leave his office, he rattled a little box of gold pieces lying on his desk, and the seductive chink of gold usually brought them to terms. A cash customer has opportunities for bargains offered him constantly which the credit buyer never sees. Then a man with the cash ahead is not so afraid of losing an order or a customer; realizing the worth of cash in hand, he will be more strict in his own credits, cut his own sales down to cash or short-time deals, so as to supply the funds he needs himself. In a year I had saved that $500 by having the cash to buy with, and feel that whatever of good fortune I have had in business is really owing to the good advice and timely assistance of my wise benefactor."

*Typographical tourists.

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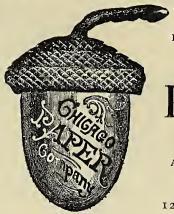
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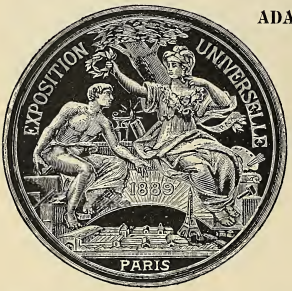
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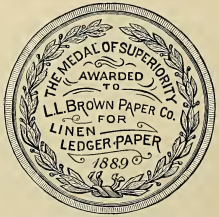
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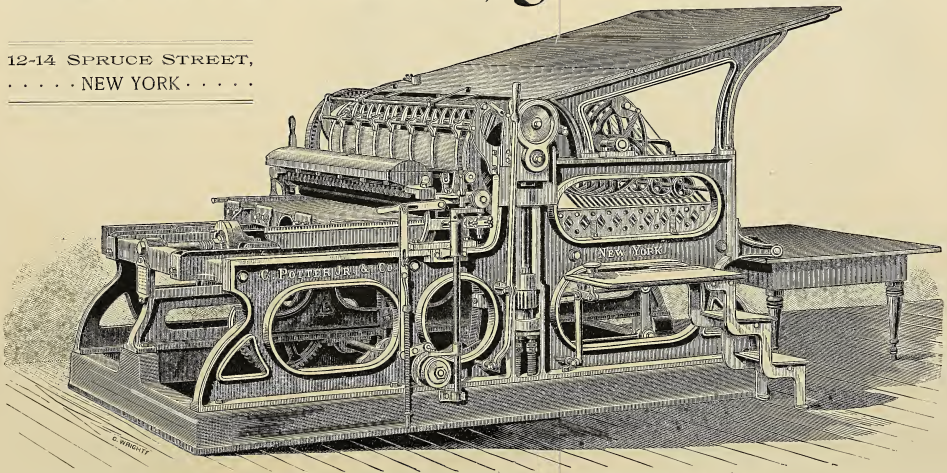
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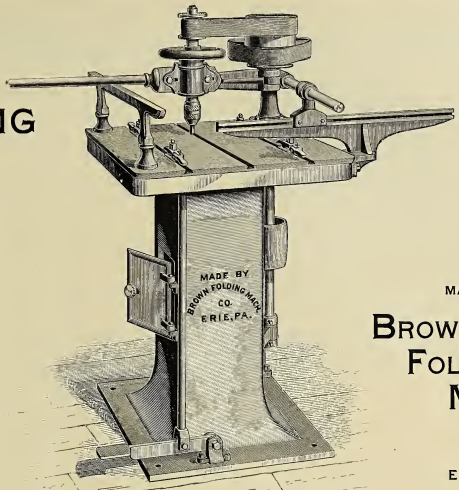


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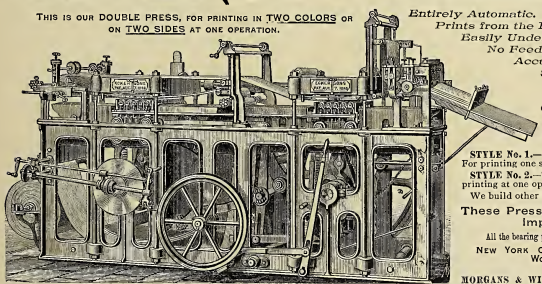
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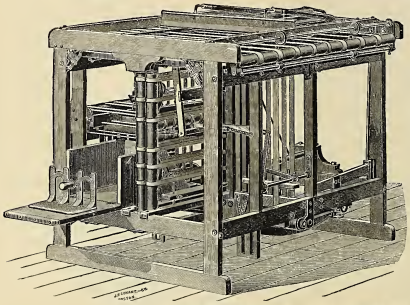
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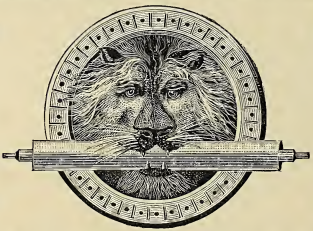
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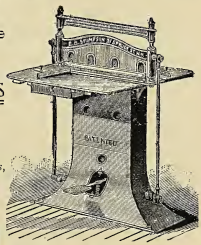
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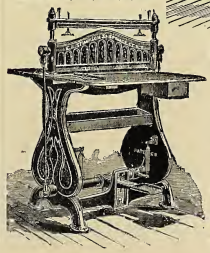
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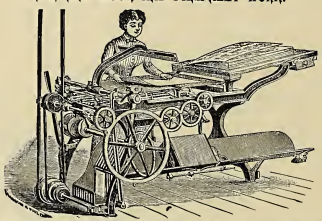
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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifteenth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

THE INLAND PRINTER publishes its net rates in each issue of the paper. No agent or representative of this journal is authorized to deviate therefrom or make any discounts. It solicits advertisements from dealers in or manufacturers of any goods used by printers, bookbinders, stationers and similar lines of trade. Its value as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements to insure insertion in the current number should reach this office not later than the fifth of the month.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE.	ONE MONTH.	THREE MONTHS.	SIX MONTHS.	ONE YEAR.
Plain card	$ 5 00	$ 13 50	$ 25 50	$ 48 00
One-eighth page	10 00	27 00	51 00	96 00
One-quarter page	15 00	40 50	76 50	144 00
One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.—Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following:

M. P. McCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, Eng.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.
J. F. MONCEL, 210 St. James street, Montreal, P. Q.
THE STOVEL COMPANY, Spencer Block, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
GOLDING & Co., 183 Fort Hill Square, Boston.
G. EDW. OSBORN & Co., 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
F. WESEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 11 Spruce street, New York.
HERMAN M. DERBELL, 70 Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.
PEACOCK & JONES, 14 East Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. MERK, 234 East Main street, Rochester, N. Y.
J. H. MILLS & Co., 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
J. G. MENGEL & Co., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
OSCAR E. ADAMS, cor. Ninth street and Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT J. YOUNG, 585 Custom House St. and 48 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
CHAS. F. TAYLOR, Bradley & Gilbert Company, Louisville, Ky.
P. A. LOESCH, 8 Jay street, Detroit, Mich.
GEORGE A. MENARD, *Our Republican* office, Lansing, Mich.
HUGO F. SCHNEIDER, *United Brethren* Job Rooms, Dayton, Ohio.
W. C. SMITH, 109 Perkins street, Akron, Ohio.
WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, Cbicago.
CHAS. W. CURRY, 183 Madison street, Chicago.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.
HERBERT L. BAKER, 191-193 East Fourth street, St. Paul, Minn.
W. S. BELL, 8 Third street South, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. W. SWINBURNE, 913 Washington avenue North, Minneapolis, Minn.
CHAS. H. MCFARLAND, *Register* office, Des Moines, Iowa.
M. F. FLEMING, Omaha Republican Printing Company, Omaha, Neb.
C. C. LEWIS, *State Journal* office, Lincoln, Neb.
FITZGIBBON BROTHERS, 14 East Eighth street, Kansas City, Mo.
JAMES P. HADLEY, Agent for Colorado, 1415 Lawrence street, Denver, Col.
J. L. ROBINETTE, State Printing Office, Sacramento, Cal.
E. A. CHEEVER, care of *Evening Express* Los Angeles, Cal.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL.

FOR the benefit of a number of our readers who have written us respecting the same, we herewith publish the full text of the International Copyright Bill, passed at the close of the session of the last congress.

As might have been expected, or rather as predicted, our British cousins are not altogether satisfied with some of its provisions, the principal objection being to the clause which requires that the productions of foreign authors copyrighted and sold in this country "shall be printed from types set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from transfers made therefrom. During the existence of such copyright the importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph or photograph so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set, negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, shall be and is hereby prohibited."

The *Paper Makers' Monthly Journal*, London, which has always been a strenuous opponent of the amended bill, in referring to the situation says:

We shall be told, in short, that the author's rights in a book or publication mean not only his rights in the thoughts expressed as against the pirate or copyist, but the rights of printers and bookmakers in general in the country where it is published. This is what we have to accept as the latest definition of copyright. We shall be told that any attempt to controvert it will be against the well-being of the human race. Very well. If this be so, let us settle it by passing a precisely identical prohibition in this country for the benefit of American authors and the progress and enlightenment of the British people who read and profit by their books. * * * It is to be hoped that nobody will make the mistake of representing that the necessary adoption of such a measure by our legislature would be for the purpose of protection or defense. Not at all. It is, of course, only an enlightened recognition of the eternal fitness of things, and therefore there is no need to delay its application. Let us not delay.

That there is a strong feeling in favor of such action among the publishers, printers, paper makers and newspaper press of Great Britain cannot be denied. Nor should this be a matter difficult to comprehend. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and the passage of similar restrictions when granting copyright to American authors would neither be a matter of surprise nor regret.

By the insertion of the clause referred to, the lawmakers of the United States did what they deemed best for the interest of American manufacturers, publishers and printers, and if the legislators of Great Britain adopt a similar line of policy no just cause for complaint can be found. There is one fact, however, in connection with this subject which should not be lost sight of, and that is no matter what action is taken the United States has the best of the bargain, because it stands to reason that the market afforded by a nation of sixty-five millions intelligent, progressive, reading persons — and which is increasing at an unparalleled ratio — is and must continue to be a more profitable

field both for the author and publisher, than that of an overcrowded country, whose area cannot be increased, and the limits of whose population, forty millions, has well nigh been reached.

WHY IS IT?

IN a recent issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, in one of the monthly reports from the local typographical unions, referring to the state of trade, occurs the following sententious expression: "Trade dull, but no *good* job printer unemployed." The question which naturally presents itself in connection therewith is Why does the *proficient* instead of the *botch* compositor secure employment under such circumstances, and what motive, business or selfish, induces an employer or foreman to retain the services of the former and dispense with those of the latter? Further, what steps are being taken by those most deeply interested to perpetuate the supply of the essential first-class workman?

Always willing to give a hearing to both sides of the question, we publish in the present issue a temperate communication from Mr. Charles N. Andrews, who takes exception to the warfare we have waged — and which we propose to wage — on the bane of the trade, the so-called amateur, though we fail to see that he materially helps his cause therein. The fact that *one* self-taught individual has raised himself to mediocrity in the printing profession certainly furnishes no evidence that an apprenticeship system is uncalled for. For one who has achieved success under such circumstances a hundred have failed and will fail. We have seen a two-headed calf and a five-footed colt, but simply regarded them as freaks of nature, exceptions to the rule. We have witnessed the lightning calculator add up three or four columns of figures simultaneously, who loudly proclaimed he had never gone to school a day in his life, but we thought none the less of the little red schoolhouse as an indispensable educator. The fact that the correspondent referred to admits that all the work he turns out is printed on a 6 by 9 hand press, and entirely at night, proves that even his business or financial success has not been commensurate with his ability to dispense with the advice or experience of those who have "learned the trade by reason of their having gone around by way of the slower and more methodical course of apprenticeship."

In referring to the specimens of botch work which have been published from time to time, in contrast to the "improvement" series, he says:

> While we can all recognize at once the immense improvement displayed in these reproduced specimens, the fact should not be lost sight of that the originals were probably produced under difficulties and with very limited facilities, while the improved specimen is executed by high-class artists with unlimited resources. The reproduction of these botch specimens of printing by THE INLAND PRINTER'S artists, using the same type, borders, etc., would be a test of skill that is not shown in the "improvement" series.

This is really no argument in defense of either the botch or the amateur, because no qualified printer would, *under any circumstances*, make use of the same type, borders, etc., used in the specimens referred to. He would not use them because they are entirely out of place, and it is in such discrimination that the good workman shows one of his essential qualifications. A builder would not be apt to use bric-a-brac in furnishing a kitchen, or embellish a drawing room with the utensils required in a pantry. The characteristics of these "botched" specimens have not been so much a lack of material, as a lack of knowledge how and where to use it to advantage, and it must have been evident to any intelligent observer that if the authors of some of them had had the products of a typefoundry at their command the hodgepodges turned out would have been more grotesque than they were. On the "improvement" specimens published no attempt at elaboration or display was made. Good, plain, ordinary work was all that was required, all that was produced; in fact, just such work as an office with a reputation at stake would under all circumstances demand. Thus much for the "unlimited resources" claim.

In this connection we herewith present a verbatim copy of a letter received by the same mail which brought the article referred to, the location being omitted.

> In as few words as possible I would like to ask you a little of advice in the manner of learning my trade. I am now only an amateur printer and but sixteen years of age, but would like some day to become someone or somebody, and not an amateur. In two more years I will graduate from the —— school in this city. Now what is your advice — quit school now or go through; I thought you would know what was best.
>
> Please state a good reliable house that you think would be a good place to learn the trade, but I want some place where I can learn it right.

Our advice would depend on circumstances. The spirit manifested, however, is a laudable one — a desire to be a *good* workman — or as our inquirer puts it, *to learn the trade right* — and that is the only way to learn it. If he intends to follow printing as a profession and as a proficient, our advice would be to make an arrangement with a reliable firm, which has a reputation for turning out first-class work, as soon as an opening occurs, giving the preference to one where he can have the opportunity of graduating as an all-round printer, instead of an establishment where the department system prevails. Let him improve his leisure hours by study and investigation, mastering all details and picking up an idea wherever he can, no matter whether in or out of the office; and when he becomes an honor to his craft, as he doubtless will, he will look back with pride to the time he "called a halt" on longer being a so-called amateur.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR correspondents will confer a favor on the editor if they will kindly forward their contributions so as to reach this office by the 5th of the month, at latest.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN WORKMANSHIP.

IN the November (1890) issue of THE INLAND PRINTER appeared the following editorial paragraph :

The Imperial State Printing Office, Vienna, Austria, will give a calendar exhibit the latter part of December, 1890, and extends an invitation to all printing and lithographic firms in the United States which make a specialty of this class of work to forward specimens of the same to the *Staats-Druckerei*, Vienna.

The exhibit referred to was held in the club rooms of the Imperial Printing Office in the Imperial Academy of Sciences building, at which was represented nearly every country on the globe where our art has a home. It would require more space than is at our disposal to present the full particulars of this interesting display, and we select only that part of a lecture delivered on the occasion by Mr. G. Fritz, an eminent and well-known Austrian printer, before a large audience of the disciples of Gutenberg and their friends. He said : "Without comparison, ingenuous, free and unaffected in selection and combination of the subject are these exhibited American productions of the printing press. John A. Lowell's, Boston, landscapes, "Fishing Children," etc., are perfect in artistic composition, and of an excellent and elegant execution. L. Prang & Co., Boston, renowned throughout Europe for their New Year's and Christmas cards, have through their selection added praise to their work. Among the specimens of jobwork you will see finely (unsurpassed) executed samples from the Swinburne Printing Company, Minneapolis ; Beck & Pauli, Milwaukee, lithographers ; Mangan Printing Company, St. Louis ; Rand, McNally & Co., Henry O. Shepard & Co., Poole Bros., Emil Simon & Co. (German jobs), Chicago," etc. He concluded his address with these words : "Anybody in search for richness in ideas, originality, striking effects and everlasting power of creating new and novel productions need only to look at these displayed American productions."

In this connection the following communication explains itself :

To the Editor : LA GRANGE, Ill., March 21, 1891.

The management of the Imperial Printing Office, Vienna, Austria, tenders its heartfelt thanks to above named firms, and especially to THE INLAND PRINTER for kindly announcement of the exhibit in November (1890) issue, and I am authorized to bring it to your kind notice. Respectfully,

JOHN E. SCHILLING.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

THE site for the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers has been selected by the committee appointed at the Atlanta session of the International Typographical Union, consisting of Messrs. August Donath, of Washington, D. C.; George W. Morgan, of Atlanta, and John D. Vaughan, of Denver. It is nearly in the center of the eighty acres donated by Messrs. McGovney and Martin ; it faces the mountains and is but a short distance from the rapid transit line and Prospect lake. It would be difficult to find or even imagine a more beautiful location. The building will be plainly seen from the town, and also command a fine view of the mountains and city. The bids for the erection of the structure were opened in Denver, Tuesday, March 17, and the contract will soon be let. The ground will be broken in a few weeks, and every effort made to lay the cornerstone May 12, Mr. Childs' birthday. It is the intention, we understand, to complete the building in nine months, and the celebration at which Messrs. Childs and Drexel are expected to be present will not take place until the Home is formally opened.

WE earnestly trust that the delegates to the next convention of the International Typographical Union will prove themselves to be men of broad, catholic, comprehensive ideas in indorsing the action taken by their authorized representatives in regard to the erection of the Printers' Home. These gentlemen have acted wisely and well and should have the undivided support of every intelligent printer.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PROOFREADING.

BY J. E. C.

THE object of reading proof is to have the printed page appear free from errors of typography and of grammar. Whatever will contribute to this end is very desirable. With human nature constituted as it is, the certainty that errors will be unerringly traced to the perpetrator will have a wholesome effect.

To have the matter open, so that the author may blame the publisher, the publisher the proofreader, the proofreader the compositor and the compositor the writer, is a most fruitful source of error, misunderstanding and loss.

An incident occurs to mind, where a very grievous mistake was overlooked, and run through an entire night edition, simply because a systematic form was not followed. The proof was read and properly marked, but in first proof was overlooked by the compositor. The revise was taken, but not compared with first proof. The "make-up" saw that the revise was unmarked, and took it for granted that it was "O. K."

In the morning there was a "hubbub," and a column or more of valuable space taken up with "explanation."

To obviate such blunders the revised proof should always be taken and compared with the first proof, by the proofreader or a competent assistant. He should retain the first proof and send the revised proof back with any remaining errors marked. This revised proof should, where accuracy is very desirable, or where there are many or serious errors, be again revised. Then, if errors occur, as they occasionally will, it is an easy matter to trace the blame to its proper source, and secure satisfaction. It seems clear that a person who receives pay as a skilled laborer, and who undertakes a difficult or easy task, and fails through negligence or incompetency, should make good the loss resulting from such failure.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

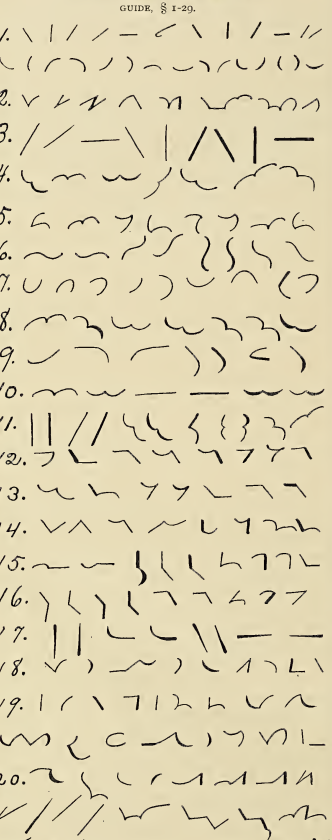
A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. III.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

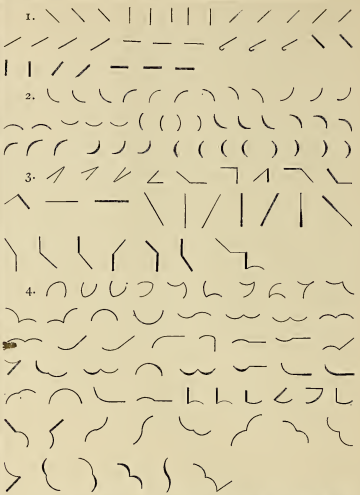
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CONSONANT READING EXERCISES.

GUIDE, § 1-29.



I.—This exercise is from actual pen work. It must be read, then written in longhand, and rewritten in shorthand, from four to ten times at least. Time, 6½ minutes.



II.—This exercise must be read, then written in longhand, and rewritten in shorthand, from four to ten times, and as many more times as possible. Time, 2½ minutes.

CONSONANT WRITING EXERCISES.

GUIDE, § 1-29.

The following directions apply to all the writing, and other, exercises:

30. Letters or words joined by a *hyphen* are written without lifting the pen. *Read* the characters, and form a mental picture of each; *write* the characters slowly, until their outlines are fixed in your mind, then write them faster and faster, until your hand and mind easily and rapidly execute them; *read* your shorthand; *compare* your shorthand with the key, if any key is given, that you may see if you have the correct forms; *translate* your shorthand into longhand, and compare your translation with the copy given. *When* you can accurately read and write both the shorthand and the longhand, and understand what you are doing, take the next paragraph. There is no objection to your practicing until you can write and read the shorthand in even less time than the minutes specified at the end of each exercise; but that given limit must be accomplished before taking up the next writing exercise.

I.—1. T, d, ith, thee, s, z; p, b, f, v, r, way; k, gay, m, n, ing; j, zhay, yay; chay, ray, hay; ish, lay; chay, ray, chay-ray, ray-chay, chay-d, ray-d; t, f, hay.

2. P, t, chay, ray, hay, k, b, d, j, gay, f, ith, s, lay, ish, m, n, v, yay, zhay, way, thee, z, ing; s, z, iss, r, ray, lay, ish.

3. Ray-chay, r-r-ray, p-k-d-m ; t-t, p-p, chay-chay, gay-gay ; n-n, m-m, f-f, lay-lay ; ith-m, m-lay, n-s, n-ish ; shay-lay, lay-shay, n-m, thee-z ; lay-s, m-ish, ith-shay ; lay-r, lay-way, f-shay, r-ish.

4. F-n, v-n, lay-m, r-z ; k-r, n-ray, lay-k, p-s ; k-k, ing-ing, m-m, n-n ; j-j, d-d, v-v, j-r ; k-chay, k-p, n-d, n-l, n-j, p-gay ; n-f, b-m ; r-m, b-ray, ray-n, n-d ; m-t, m-k, k-p, d-p ; t-p, p-t, b-d, d-b, m-k, k-m, m-d, m-t ; t-d, b-p, v-gay, f-gay.

Time, 3½ minutes. The key to this exercise is found in the characters in this Guide, from Section 7 to 20, inclusive. Write, read, write back into longhand, etc.

II.—P-chay, f-chay, chay-p, chay-t, r-f, t-f, f-d, v-t, t-b, f-t, t-p, p-t, b-t, k-t-lay, k-p-lay, n-p-lay, k-chay-k, n-t-k, n-t-lay, k-t-n, k-t-k, k-t-m, n-chay, m-chay, m-v, m-f, k-j, k-chay, k-v, k-f, n-v, n-f, k-b, k-p, n-p, n-t, m-t, k-t, lay-p, lay-t, lay-f, t-m-n, t-m-k, t-m-lay, m-lay-n, lay-n-t, lay-t-lay, lay-t-m, k-lay, m-lay, p-lay, t-lay, n-l, l-n, chay-k, chay-n, chay-m, p-k, p-m, m-m, n-n, m-n, n-m, k-n, n-k, m-k, k-m, m-d, d-m, m-t, t-m, k-t, t-k, lay-k, m-ray.

Time, 2½ minutes. Write, read, write back into longhand, etc.

III.—1. T-k, k-p, b-k, chay-k, chay-t, ray-p, gay-d, b-ray, t-chay, chay-ray, ray-chay, d-t, t-d, k-ray, j-k, r-m, f-l, f-lay, v-lay, v-l, s-n, f-r, n-m, m-n, m-lay, f-f, v-v, r-r, ing-ish, k-k, p-p, hay-p, j-b, hay-t, j-t, d-j, lay-v, lay-f.

2. P-k, ish-r, l-m, shay-lay, z-n, m-ing, m-ith, way-lay, thee-m, f-shay, s-n, yay-r, yay-k, f-t, ray-f, d-m, ish-p, ith-m, d-shay, j-m, ray-ith, ish-k, m-k, p-lay, hay-lay, r-k, ray-ith, m-chay, gay-lay, ish-k, n-b, j-m, d-shay, d-n, l-gay, ray-n, v-gay, way-k, k-l, k-lay, t-r, t-ray, m-ray, m-lay, lay-m, yay-n, chay-p, p-f, lay-k, l-gay, l-m, v-gay, m-t, zhay-n, lay-r, lay-ray, r-lay, r-m, chay-lay, p-n, n-p, n-ray, chay-n, d-ith, b-v, b-n, b-m, s-ith, way-lay, lay-way.

3. M-ray, n-k-t, p-p-lay-r, m-n-ith, n-gay-m, f-k-t, p-lay-t, p-lay-s, hay-d-lay, m-lay-d, hay-z-n, way-k-lay, ish-p-lay, l-ing-l, l-ing-k-p, z-d-k, ish-p-lay, gay-m-ray, p-r-lay, l-m-n, f-l-ing, p-p-lay, r-m-n, p-ray-t, t-d-m, p-p-lay, ray-ing-t-gay, p-p-lay, l-m-d, p-lay-r, p-lay-t, chay-m-n, ray-d-m, ray-d-ith, r-k-lay, d-gay-f-n, p-lay-t-m, v-k-t-ray, d-m-ray-ray, p-k-lay-r, p-b-n-k, ray-ing-t-ing, k-ith-lay-k, v-lay-b-lay, p-k-p-s, ish-b-n, v-lay-p-ray-z, s-ith-m-r-k, v-k-b-lay-ray, t-gay-l-m-lay.

Time, 6½ minutes. Write, read, write back into longhand, and repeat at pleasure.

IV.—1. P, t, chay, ray, k, hay, b, d, j, gay, chay, ray, f, ith, lay, r, ish, s, m, n, way, lay, v, zhay, thee, z, ing.

2. P-lay, chay-ray, ray-j-ray, lay-p, r-lay-d, p-k-lay-m, r-m-lay-s, ray-s, chay-chay, ray-ray, k-k, p-p, t-t, j-j, b-b, d-d, gay-gay.

3. F-v, m-m, ing-ing, ish-ish, f-f, lay-lay, r-r, l-m, lay-m, n-ish, ith-m, m-ith, n-s, m-lay, ith-m.

4. M-n, n-m, lay-shay, shay-lay, z-thee, thee-z, f-r, r-f, ith-shay, lay-s, m-ish, ish, r-ish, f-shay, lay-r, j-f, m-ish.

5. Lay-m, r-way, f-n, v-ing, way-r, r-r, v-ing, n-ray, k-r, lay-k, p-s, b-z, l-gay, p-z.

6. M-m, n-n, k-k, gay-gay, ing-ing, n-ing, t-t, d-d, chay-chay, j-j, f-f, v-v, j-r, ith-ith, z-s, r-r, lay-lay.

7. K-ish, b-k, k-p, n-p, n-b, k-j, n-l, k-b, n-f, b-m, n-chay, ing-chay, p-k, k-p, gay-p.

8. P-ray, ray-p, n-p, ray-n, d-n, n-d, r-m, b-m, m-k, n-k, d-z, t-p, d-p, t-m, m-d, m-t, p-k.

9. P-t, t-p, d-d, d-b, k-b, k-p, chay-m, m-j, k-chay, d-t, t-d, v-k, f-gay, b-p, p-b, gay-k, k-gay.

10. P-lay, z, k-ray-ing, s, v, ray-t, r, d-k, p, t, lay, b, k-d, t, s-m, t-m, v-lay, lay-v.

11. V-lay-f-ray-z, ish-b-n, l-n, gay-ray-v, z, n-s, p-lay-s, t, k, m-v, f-r-m, f, yay, n-ray-d, m-ray-d, k-ray-d, chay-ray-d.

12. Chay-ray-ray, chay-j, ray-ray, chay-chay, p-m-lay-k, p-k-p-ray, b-k-b-s, m-lay-d-m, r-ray-ray, d-n, p-n, m-n, n, k-ing, gay-n, d-shay.

Time, 7 minutes. Write, read, write back into longhand, etc.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ORGANIZER AND THE TRADE SCHOOL.

BY A. H. M.

THE agitation for a printers' technical school in Chicago has rapidly been gaining favor with the craft. The appointment or election of an organizer is a move in the right direction, and, coupled with an effort systematic and sustained for the higher cultivation of the craft by means of technical instruction, will be of great benefit to the typographical union and the trade in general. The creating of the office of organizer may also be assumed to be an act of justice to printers employing union labor, as measures may now be taken to disseminate the teachings of unionism in a more progressive and energetic manner, and thereby the non-union competitors may have their field for procuring low-priced help narrowed sufficiently to oblige them to charge living prices for their work.

To organize labor indiscriminately as respects competence would be hardly a judicious step, inasmuch as the less skillful are only employed under pressure when more skilled labor is not procurable, and the office of the organizer will prove one in which much tact and discrimination will be demanded, and the greatest aid that can be rendered him will come in the form of the trade school. The apprentice of today will be the printer of tomorrow, and on his education and training the future wellbeing of the craft depends. The organizer will be in a position to see in a more marked degree than anyone the lack of system at present in the training of apprentices, and his reports on the condition of trade and kindred matters will doubtless contain some expressions on this topic that will rouse the typographical union to a sense of the desirability of some action in the matter.

Notwithstanding that an eminent authority on the printing trade has in effect pronounced an apprentice-ship system as un-American and a relic of feudalism,

the good sense of printers generally will doubtless show them that the amount of restraint put upon youth is but that of the necessary business method. As well would it be to condemn all conditional contracts in the same category as that of an apprenticeship system.

At no time should more care be exercised by the employers and the union than when boys are being engaged to learn the art. The plan at present is to allow some years to be frittered away at the printing trade by apprentices who have no fitness for it. With no natural adaptability, the mistake made in engaging them only becomes more glaring with time, and at last, their full term being matured, they are declared to have served an apprenticeship to the printing trade. They may hold a steady situation, too, in large offices where system is at a discount — being cunning enough to make use of the competence of their fellow workmen to cover their own deficiencies. Such instances are not uncommon, and the exceptions are generally the result of the boys' own ambition and desire to excel, and not from any amount of encouragement and instruction they may receive from their employers, whose plea in defense may be, and truly, that they have suffered so much from time thrown away in instruction that a policy of everyone for himself has been the result. There is no doubt there are numerous cases where youths have been deceived by unscrupulous employers — their time wasted and their circumstances taken advantage of, and there are equally as many instances where the reverse has been the case, where thoughtful and almost paternal care in the education of the apprentice by the employer has been met by ingratitude and deceit. The remedy for this condition of affairs we may hope to see in the inauguration of a printers' technical school under the auspices of the typographical union, where not only may the judicious selection of suitable apprentices be made, but the business methods of the trade be explained and the economics of commerce lectured upon, so that the position of employers may be more fully understood and a better feeling between capital and labor in the printing business engendered.

By the influence of the school, recalcitrant apprentices would have an amount of condemnation placed upon them by an investigation of their conduct that would be a decided bar to others indulging in dishonorable practices, and the chicanery of employers in respect to apprentices under their charge would be exposed and the rights of the apprentice defended, as his competence and application would be known to his instructors in the school. The founding of technical schools has been looked upon with much distrust by trades unions as being a means of putting a horde of half trained workmen in competition with them and of instilling false notions of unionism, and denouncing it as a sort of slavery. Such a fear need not be entertained, as an institution on the lines proposed would be in the hands of the typographical union itself and be a means of aiding the organizer in his duty of increasing the membership.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NONSENSE.

BY S. B.

FROM Professor Sumner and many lesser lunatics we hear much, in these later days, of "cold-blooded business principles." We hear that the altruistic saying: "From each according to his ability, and to each according to his wants," sounds very nice in sentiment, but does not and cannot have existence in cold fact under free play of our inborn human traits.

In my humble opinion the communistic thought expressed above is not nice, either in sentiment or in "cold fact." It involves the forced division of the fruits of industry — the appropriation by some of that which the labor of others has won — and Sumnerans conceive this notion to be nice in sentiment. It strikes me as sufficiently "cold-blooded" to be pleasing to the most fastidious.

While it is true that this doctrine "cannot have existence under free play of our inborn human traits," nor under the suppression of those same traits for that matter, it is also true that the communistic formula is but the protest of earnest and thoughtful men and women to the limited application of the supply and demand doctrine — the inevitable result of monopoly supported by law. It is an attempt to cut a knot, and at the same time an admission of want of capacity to untie the same. The disciple of Sumner very properly laughs to scorn any attempt to "cut" an economic snarl, but does he show greater wisdom when loudly asserting the tangle does not exist? Note the following: "Let the printer who bewails his condition because it is not as good as that of his fellow workman know that the reason lies wholly within himself." It is safe to "jeff" that the author of the above sentence never had the pleasure of working under an unfair foreman. If he ever held a "sit," it was probably after the communistic force exerted by trade unions had attained sufficient strength to compel some degree of fairness on the part of employers and their fuglemen. Does anyone believe that printers working "in the same alley" are always treated with equal fairness by their employer; and that therefore any complaint as to condition on the part of either is fully met by the statement that "the reason lies wholly within himself"? Free competition is interfered with by the arbitrary action of some one in authority, and the cause of the unequal condition lies not "wholly within," but, on the contrary, wholly without, the victim. Carrying the idea to a wider field, as the illustration was intended to serve that purpose: Did the Star Route proprietors secure their wealth under free competition? Was the navy department administered on a demand and supply basis under Robeson? Is 1500 per cent "protection" on Wanamaker's pearl buttons necessary to maintain an untrammeled market? Is Carnegie's wealth the result of forces "wholly within," or did force exerted by the sovereign power of the United States have its due effect? Did the Pacific railroad companies produce

their millions, or did the government land grants and other subsidies add a few coppers? Have the bondholders earned their money ($1.28), or did the "credit strengthening act" and other financial legislation help them somewhat from "without" while the soldier, poor fool, was compelled by law to take greenbacks whose purchasing power depended on "reasons wholly within" himself? In 1626 Manhattan Island was sold for $24 worth of goods. Today it brings an annual rental of $100,000,000. Do the Astors, et al., earn this enormous income by the exercise of powers "wholly within" or do laws "wholly without" reason, which "protect" the unearned income of landholders by taxing the product of labor, aid them to a degree — and so limit the action of competition, and at the same time prevent the "free play of our inborn human traits," and give rise and impetus to our acquired cannibalistic instincts?

The idea that each man's success, or want of it, as the case may be, is entirely dependent on himself, is very generally held, and while to a great degree true, it cannot, without qualification, be admitted as an exact statement of the "cold fact." The owners of legally supported monopolies secure a portion of the earnings of labor without rendering an equivalent, and to that extent the natural operation of the law of demand and supply is hindered. That such hindrance is colossal in amount is evidenced by reference to two values only: Lands in the United States in 1880 were valued at $10,000,000,000; railroads, same date, $8,000,000,000. All of former amount and half of latter amount are purely of the nature of monopoly. Think of it! $14,000,000,000 annually drawing dividends from the product of labor, and then we are coolly told that lack of success is entirely because of lack of capacity or energy. "Bear in mind that knowledge is power, which, rightly used, will always command a price and bring a reward to its possessor." Same old story — opportunity has no place in the calculation. General Grant would have been known as the greatest general of his time even if there had been no rebellion; Bruce, of Mississippi, would have been senator of the United States whether the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were adopted or not. Does the communistic formula contain more nonsense?

The simple truth is that competition or demand and supply deals exact justice to each and all, provided the natural or common rights of all are equitably maintained by law. If government fails to secure the natural rights of each individual, for which purpose solely popular governments are instituted (*vide* Declaration), there follows, as an inevitable secondary consequence, the inequitable operation of demand and supply. When this truth is recognized and our common, or communal, rights are honestly secured and maintained by law, and as a necessary result competition showing its full and beneficent effect, we shall discover that there exist warm-blooded business principles in the economy of nature; and we shall, let us hope, haply hear no more of those "cold-blooded business principles" whose issue has already been a nation of gamblers and is rapidly becoming a nation of thieves.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TOO MUCH BOOM IS BAD.

BY R. M. TUTTLE.

IN the new towns of the far West, where houses are being erected with rapidity, where new store and office buildings are going up high in the air, and where everything is "booming," the newspapers are among the first to profit by the "boom." That is to say, they profit if the taking in of large sums of money for advertising town lots, new additions and promising acre property can be called such. The newspapers in such towns grow to an abnormal size. Their advertising columns are swollen to great proportions, and usually, if the proprietor sells out at the period when the boom is at its height, he gets a good round sum for the goodwill of his paper. But I have often been led to question if the work of conducting a newspaper in such towns as I have described possessed much solid satisfaction. Take, for example, such a town as Duluth — the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas." Its newspapers have borne on their fronts every evidence of prosperity. Enterprise in news and local columns have been conspicuous. And yet the sheriff has been painfully frequent with his visits to the offices of several of these papers. His business has been to take possession under writs of execution, and the rating of the papers with the commercial agencies has been sadly deficient.

The trouble has been that the business of publishing newspapers in such towns has been largely overdone. In some towns, such as Tacoma and Seattle, on the Pacific coast there are papers published that have made money for their proprietors, the result of exceptionally good business management. But the fact remains that there is nothing at which a man can lose money any faster than publishing a newspaper in a town where business is booming, and where the newspapers have large incomes from current real estate advertising. The paramount idea that seems in such a case to have taken possession of everybody, the newspaper man included, is that the extraordinary growth is bound to continue — that this, at least, is one of those towns which will see no set-back, for does it not possess extraordinary advantages? The Dakotas are dotted over with towns that were to become future centers of an enormous population. Every little paper, even before it got out of the swaddling clothes of a hand press, was to become speedily a paper of state reputation, and very shortly thereafter it was to be known and freely quoted all over the nation.

Many of us who are publishing papers that we once fondly hoped would in a very few years make us independently rich, find today that we have, perhaps, newspaper property that brings in a fair income, but our

expectations have not been reached. A good weekly newspaper, whose province it is to give the county news, and that has a good healthy circulation in the locality where it is published is a property worth having. Many a proprietor of a city newspaper, burdened with debt, with creditors clamoring for their interest and principal, would be far better off if he owned a country weekly with a plant worth $10,000, all paid for, and with an income of a couple of thousand dollars a year. There is the minimum of wear and tear and worry in the possession of such a newspaper property. The young man may think that this is a tame sort of a business. But as the years come he will grow gradually more satisfied. He will, as he watches the men who are floundering around with plants that are too big for them — where the competition is inordinately keen — have a real pity for their condition, and as the streaks of gray appear on his head be more and more satisfied with his own condition.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMINISCENCES.

BY JAMES BARNET.

SMITH & DU MOULIN'S CITY DIRECTORY.

IN the "History of Chicago," published by Andreas & Co., as found on the shelves of the Historical Society, no mention is made of the writer's connection with Smith & Du Moulin's City Directory, a book of over 500 pages, 8vo. brevier, double column, and dated 1859-60. A copy of the volume itself (once the property of another directory man, J. C. W. Bailey) stands side by side with its more pretentious neighbors, and bears irrefutable testimony to the fact of the omission. Of the compositors engaged upon what seemed a "big job" at the time, there may be some yet alive, but two of them have gone to "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," namely, John Fordham and James Rattray. As I had no steam machinery, the forms were sent to the pressroom of Scott & Co., a firm which was reckoned one of the best for turning out good bookwork, Charles Zeller being in charge. It was the practice to send a boy over with a sheet of the form when put on the press, so as to notice if anything was amiss. One of these happened to be light in color, and inadvertently I said that some more ink was needed. Almost as quick as a telephone message the boy hastened back, carrying the remark with him. When the next sheet was shown, the lad failed not to say, in referring to color, that "Mr. Zeller knew his business." If slapping one's self could have made any amends for the innocent innuendo, it would have willingly been done, and without recourse to the slapper. Now, however, it seemed to me the only way open to assuage wounded honor was to assure Mr. Zeller that there was no room to doubt his veracity nor the truthfulness of his messenger.

Being under bonds to get out sixteen pages a day, there was no room for dallying. One of the jours, punctual and attentive as he was, both to his case and copy, had an unendurable habit of taking an hour and a half at dinner-time without any apparent reason of distance or hindrance. On a complaint being made that his absence delayed the make-up, I spoke to him of shortening the time of his mid-day meal. Instead of explaining or giving an excuse, he felt as though he had been stung by a mosquito, and raising himself up to a dignified attitude, exclaimed, "What! can't a man who is on the piece take an hour and a half to his dinner if he has a mind to?" "No," I replied; "he cannot do it on the piece if it interferes with the getting out of the form." With that he left, as though in high dudgeon; but as there was no law on the subject except the usual custom of taking an hour for dinner, I considered his question of no force or regard, wondering, at the same time, "what can the matter be?"

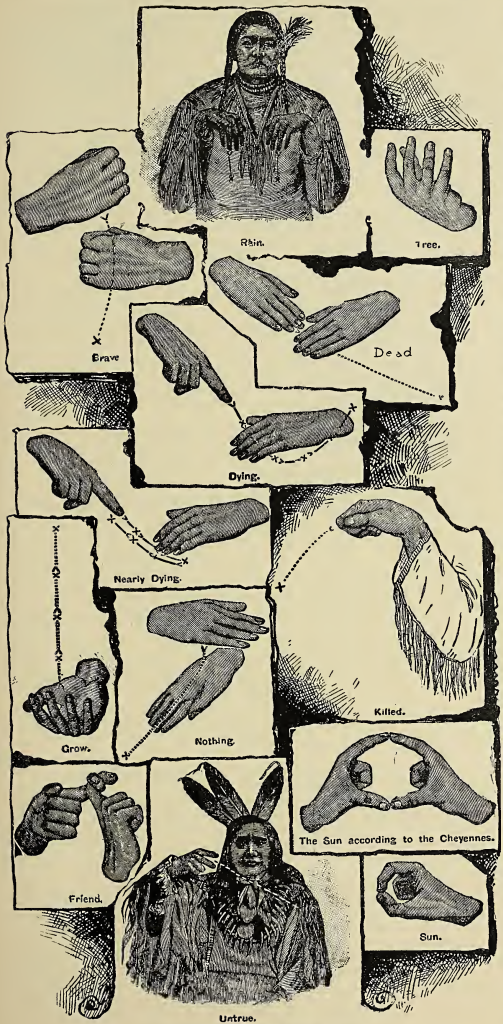
His place was filled by a stranger, seemingly, to both city and country; but as time would not admit of a selection, he was set to work. A good many mistakes decorated his proof. So much might be expected. The worst of it was, however, he did not return, after a day's work, to make the corrections, and the proof was given to another to do that for him. Saturday afternoon came around and the stranger also to get pay for what he had done. Two hours were deducted. This he could not understand, although he was told the reason. His dignity became affected and he decisively blurted out, "Why, I had five pounds a week in Dublin, and never heard of such a thing before as charging for corrections." I told him that another compositor was under no obligations to spend two hours' time on his mistakes for nothing. This did not satisfy him. I then put his money down on the desk that he might pick it up and retire; but he stayed and ineffectually tried to argue the point. I did not believe in physical force, except as a last resort, and in this case I was relieved from the necessity by the waiting jours behind him, when one of them said to the stranger that "he would throw him down stairs if he did not take his money and get out." He took the hint, as bluster and delay were of no avail, and the twenty-five-dollar-a-week Dublin man was not seen again. This settled the matter and the few weeks thereafter went into the past, bringing forth another record of the growing Garden City.

NEWSPAPER MAKING IN THE EAST.

One of the most curious specimens of journalism that we have come across, says the editor of a London paper, is the *Shi Gio Shu Dan Kwai Zasshi*, the tenth number of which has been kindly lent to us. It is about the size of an octavo pamphlet, 9¼ by 6¼ inches. As usual in Oriental books, the title page is at what we should regard the end of the book, and the reading throughout is in the direction that Occidentals would call backward. The name, of which we cannot give the English equivalent, is engraved and runs down, column-wise, the center of the title page. On the left are three, to us, cabalistic characters which convey to the initiated the injunction that "it is forbidden to sell or to buy this journal." The title leaf is on white paper; the inside leaves are on various brightly colored papers, as green, orange and yellow. The book is made up of single leaves; that is, the paper is not printed on both sides (anopisthographic, as the bibliographers would say); the sheet is folded at the fore-edge, not at the back, as with us; and the printing is done on the first and four pages. These leaves are then fastened together at the back, and although double, open as if single. In this case, all are fastened by wire staples — an evidence of the extent to which Japan is availing herself of recent inventions. The body characters are in movable types, about small pica body, but there are what appear to be quotations in a body no larger than nonpareil. Considering the complexity of the Japanese characters, these latter form quite a typefounding achievement. A thick and thin brass rule borders every page. These are the typographical characteristics of the *Shi Gio Shu Dan Kwai Zasshi;* its literary features, unfortunately, are hidden from us.

PAPER MADE OF IRON.

In the great exhibition of 1851 an American specimen of iron paper was exhibited. Immediately a lively competition ensued among British iron manufacturers as to the thinness to which cold iron could be rolled. Mr. Gillett rolled sheets the average thickness of which was the eighteen-hundredth part of an inch. In other words, 1,800 sheets of this iron piled one upon the other would only measure one inch in thickness. The wonderful fineness of this work may be more readily understood when the reader is informed that 1,200 sheets of the thinnest tissue paper measures a fraction over an inch. These wonderful iron sheets were perfectly smooth and easy to write upon, notwithstanding the fact that they were porous when held up to a strong light.



SIGN LANGUAGE OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE SIGN LANGUAGE OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

The language of signs is the only universal language and it is the oldest language, says the *Illustrated Christian Weekly* (to which we are indebted for the accompanying engraving and article). It is by signs that the brutes converse. Monkeys talk with their hands and legs, and even insects talk with their antennæ. The child speaks at first by gesture, though the gesture language is discouraged, and the limbs are put aside for the tongue. But just as we have to converse with a little child by signs, so we have to talk to the insane, who often have no knowledge of words. And signs are still used by the sane. When we pray we use our clasped hands as a sign of appeal, or bow the head in sign of reverence or adoration; and when we welcome a friend we clasp hands in token of welcome. In fact, try as we will, we cannot yet dispense with the gesture language.

At Washington, on March 6, 1880, seven Ute Indians who were proficient in the sign language were introduced to seven deaf mutes and conversed with them. The experiment was entirely successful. They told each other stories and the stories were written down and examined and found to agree in every particular.

The Indians are the best sign talkers in the world. The multiplicity of their dialects rendered some general means of communication inevitable among them, and though legend assigns the invention of the sign language of the plains to the Kaioways, we shall not be far wrong in assuming that it is much older than the division of the Indian race into its minor tribes. This language, to which we propose to devote some attention, is curiously complete. By it one Indian can converse with another from Alaska to Panama. It has its general signs, its conversational signs, and its tribal signs. Let us take the general signs first.

The blanket is often used for signaling. When the Omahas discover buffalo, the blanket is held out at length, with the hands as far apart as can be. When it is intended to camp, the blanket is raised aloft on a pole. When a signal is made to approach, the lower edge of the robe or blanket is waved inward to the legs. The signal of the discovery of enemies, game, or anything else, is to ride round and round in a circle, passing and repassing each other if there is danger.

If at any time it becomes necessary to communicate with friends at a distance, smoke signals or dust signals are used, so many pillars at different intervals apart signifying certain warnings or encouragements. At night a most

remarkable system of signaling by means of arrows of fire is in use. The arrows are wrapped with tow round their heads; the tow is dipped in some resinous matter and lighted and the blazing messenger is then shot aloft, to be visible over a wide extent of country and by many to be mistaken for a meteor.

But it is with the conversational signs that most interest lies. Furs have been sold, leases granted and treaties made in the far West without a word being spoken between the parties. The Indian interpreters employed by the United States government are all proficient in this wonderful universal language; and, though it varies in different districts, yet its meaning is always unmistakable. Some of the gestures used are strangely eloquent.

Take "bad," for instance. The general sign for this is to scatter the right-hand fingers outward, as if spurting away water from them. But among the Arapahoes the fingers of the right hand are half closed, the thumb is hooked over the fore and middle fingers, the hand is moved back upward a foot or so toward the object referred to, and then the fingers are scattered, so as to show that the object is only worth throwing away.

"Brave" is shown among the Shoshones by clenching the right fist and placing it on the breast. But among the Sioux the two fists are pushed forward about a foot at the height of the breast, with the palms inward, the right being about two inches behind the left. Among the Comanches and Kaioways the sign is that given in the illustration.

"Dead" is shown by throwing the forefinger from the perpendicular into a horizontal position toward the earth, with the back downward, or else by crossing the arms on the chest and then letting them drop at the same time on the head. The Bannack sign is that we give, which is also in use among the Shoshones. For "dying," we give the sign common to the Apaches, Comanches and Kaioways. For "nearly dying, but recovered," the Kaioways have a most significant gesture. The hand is moved slowly downward, and then upward again.

"Grow" has another eloquent sign, the hand being held as in the illustration and moved upward in an interrupted manner. Much the same sort of sign is used for "smoke," but in that the hand is thrown upward several times from the same place instead of continuing the whole motion upward.

For "none," "nothing," or "I have none," a very expressive sign is used among the Sioux. The palm of the flat right hand is passed over the left from the wrist toward and off the tips of the fingers. With a little modification this sign is used among the Kaioways, Comanches and Apaches.

For "friend," we give the Dakota sign. It is worthy of note that an Indian rarely shakes hands with Indians; that is a ceremony he reserves for his paleface friend.

For "killed," the Cheyenne sign is given.

"Rain" is denoted by the Shoshones and Apaches by apparently dripping fingers.

We give the ordinary "sun" and the Cheyenne "sun." Both mean the same, the complete disc being shown in each case.

"Tree" is given according to the Dakotas, the right hand being held before the body, as shown, and pushed slightly upward, to give the idea of growth.

"Untrue." The Arikara emblem of a falsehood is significant, the first and second fingers being moved in the direction of the dotted line.

The American Indians are the most stolid of races. We hear of them time and again sitting for hours without moving a muscle, and yet among them the language of pantomime flourishes at its fullest. It is much the same with them as it is with the Italians. As a nation of gesticulators we should class the Italians far below the French, but owing to their peculiar divisions it has been found indispensable to have one general language and to keep it at a fair average of cultivation. A most striking example of the perfection to which sign language can be brought, forced itself into history in 1282. In that year the Sicilian Vespers rebellion was arranged throughout the island, and even the day and hour fixed, without a word being spoken or written. Every detail of the conspiracy was commanded by gesture.

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRINTERS.

We extract the following interesting information about the early fathers of the art of printing from a circular recently issued by Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co., the well-known printing ink manufacturers:

It may be useful to give the names and the dates of birth and death of the great English printers from the earliest times. A chronological epitome of the kind is often wanted, but it has not, as far as we know, been put in a concise and connected form.

In the fifteenth century, commencing with the introduction of printing to this country in 1476 or 1477, the first name to be mentioned is of William Caxton, the date of whose death is not known, but supposed to be 1491. Theod. Rood printed at Oxford from 1478 to 1485; "the Schoolmaster" (name not known), at St. Albans, from 1480 to 1486; John Lettou in 1480 and 1481; Wynken de Worde, employed by Caxton at Westminster, printed there after his master's death and up to 1500, when he went to the city of London; Pynson, another servant of Caxton, printed here as early as 1493, became "King's Printer," and seems to have worked on till 1523.

There were few English printers of any eminence in the sixteenth century, except Richard Grafton, who printed from 1537 to 1553, and John Day, born 1522, died 1584. This dearth of eminent typographers was due to the neglect or opposition of the legislature, the oppression of the licensers, and the tyrannical decrees of the star chamber. Abroad there were giants even in those days. Among them may be named Aldus Pius Manutius, of Venice, born 1449, died 1515; John Amerbach, of Basle, died 1515; J. A. Badensius, of Pfortzheim, printed 1502 to 1526; J. Froben, of Basle, born 1460, died 1527; Badius Ascensius, of Lyons and Paris, died 1535; Sebastian Gryphe, of Lyons, born 1493, died 1556; Robert Stephens, of Geneva, born 1503, died 1559; John Oporin, of Basle, born 1507, died 1568, and Christopher Plantin, of Antwerp, born 1514, died 1590.

In the seventeenth century the only notable English names are: John Norton, who printed to about 1610; Richard Atkyn, who printed about 1677, and Joseph Moxon, best known as a writer about printing, born 1624, died 1686. Abroad there were Louis Elzevir, of Leyden, died 1617; G. Blaeu, of Amsterdam, 1571-1638; Balthazar Moretus, Antwerp, born 1574, died 1651; D. Elzevir, Amsterdam, born 1626, died about 1680.

The eighteenth century was more prolific. Of English printers may be enumerated: Samuel Palmer, died 1732; W. Bowyer, the elder, born 1663, died 1737; Cave, died 1754; Ruddiman, died 1757; Watts, died 1763; Woodfall, died 1769; Foulis, died 1774; Baskerville, born 1706, died 1775; Faulkner, died 1775; W. Bowyer, the younger, born 1699, died 1777; R. Foulis, died 1778, and W. Strahan, born 1715, died 1785. The foreign notabilities in this line were Isaac Enschédé, of Haarlem, born 1681, died 1761; P. S. Fournièr, Paris, born 1712, died 1768; J. Enschédé, Haarlem, born 1708, died 1781; E. A. Duperron, Paris, born 1748, died 1790; Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, born 1706, died 1790; J. G. Breitkopf, Leipsic, born 1719, died 1794.

The nineteenth century bears on its scroll, W. Woodfall, died 1803; John Nichols, born 1745, died 1826; Luke Hansard, born 1752, died 1828; Miller Ritchie, born 1751, died 1828; W. Bulmer, born 1756, died 1830; J. M'Creery, born 1768, died 1832; Thomas Curson Hansard, born 1776, died 1833; Thomas Bensley, died 1835; William Savage, born 1770, died 1843; William Clowes, born 1779, died 1847; J. B. Nichols, born 1779, died 1853; Charles Knight, born 1791, died 1873; Charles Whittingham, died 1876; William Clowes, the second, born 1807, died 1883; William Spottiswoode, born 1825, died 1883, and many others. The chief printers abroad have been: Firmin Ambroise Didot, Paris, died 1804; J. B. Bodoni, Parma, born 1740, died 1813; Firmin Didot, Paris, born 1764, died 1836; J. M. P. Renouvier, Paris, born 1804, died 1860; Henri Plon, Paris, born 1806, died 1872; Ambroise F. Didot, born 1790, died 1876; J. C. Derriey, Paris, born 1808, died 1877; Joel Munsel, New York, born 1808, died 1880.

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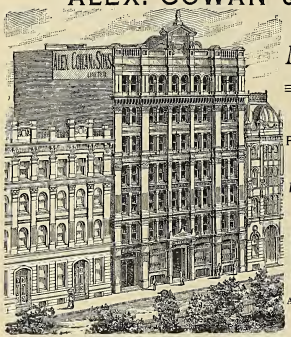
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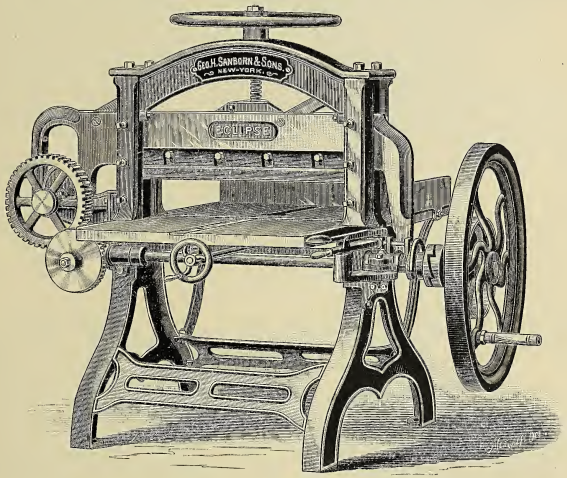
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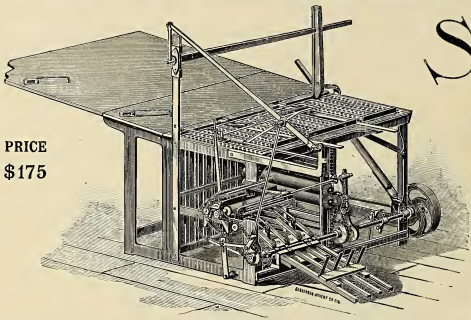
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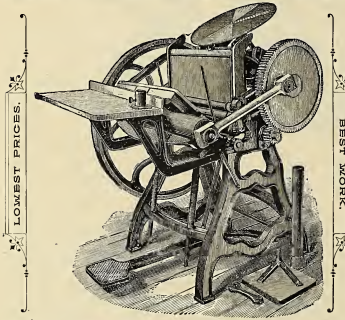


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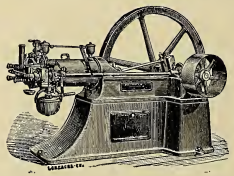
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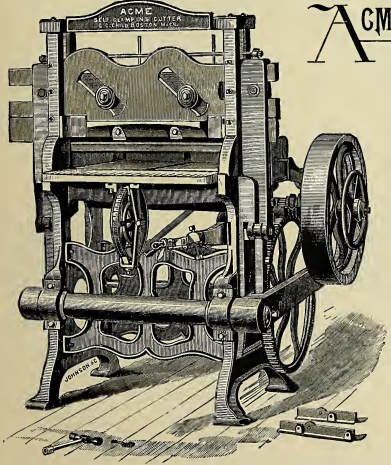
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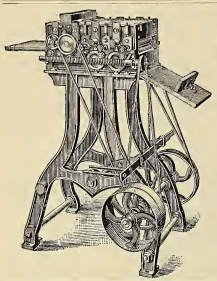
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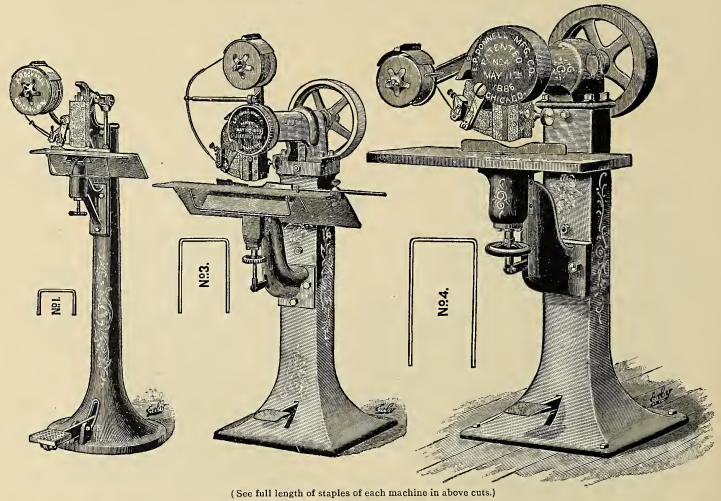
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PATENTED MAY 11, 1886; JULY 31, 1888; JULY 16, 1889.



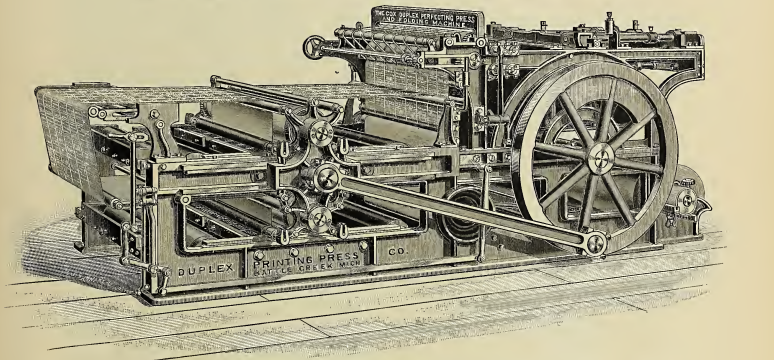
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No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching, - - - - - - - -	Price, $125
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Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald,* under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald,* the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald,* and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback. Manager of the *Herald* writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

The press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the *Herald,* where it is fully demonstrating its capacity to do all that is claimed for it.

Full information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers.

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Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from The Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

Mr. A. C. Cameron having retired from the editorship of THE INLAND PRINTER, all communications and correspondence should be addressed to The Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, ONT., April 1, 1891.

State of trade in this city cannot be said to be encouraging. We have quite a number of men idle. At a special meeting of the union on Saturday evening last the reply of the Employing Printers' Association to our new book and job scale was taken up. After some discussion, accepting many of their proposals and standing by the more important of our own, the matter was referred back to the committee to proceed further with it. We expect to get safely through without trouble. Scale, 30 and 33½ cents for morning papers; 28 cents for weekly and evening papers; 33½ cents for bookwork; week work, $11 per fifty-four hours.

Messrs. W. B. Prescott and Amos Pudsey were elected delegates from Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, to Boston.

W. G. FOWLER.

FROM A VETERAN PRESSMAN.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, March 18, 1891.

I recently saw a notice in a Columbus (Ohio) paper credited to THE INLAND PRINTER, announcing the death of Stephen McNamara. He was one of several journeymen who served their apprenticeship under my care in Columbus, and I have always been interested in his career. We were the best of friends and he always gave me the credit of bringing him out. Let that be as it may, he was a first-class workman and always took great interest in the trade.

I suppose I may lay claim to be one of the *old* pressmen. On the 23d of this month it will be sixty years since I went into the Boston *Evening Transcript* office to learn my trade, with Dutton & Wentworth. In 1838 I took one of Adams' double presses out to Vandalia for William Wotton to do the state printing, and moved it to Springfield the next year, and am now seventy-five years old.

J. WENTWORTH OSGOOD.

VERMONT JOURNALISTS.

To the Editor: BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., April 1, 1891.

The Bellows Falls *Times* has improved greatly under its new management and bids fair to eventually rival the best papers in the state. Some changes are rumored which will put it far ahead of what it is now. The management is certainly progressive and open to new ideas, and ready to adopt anything which seems feasible or likely to improve the paper in any way.

The Brattleboro *Phœnix* which, by the way, is one of the best papers going, typographically, has announced the necessity of a change as soon as the proper machinery can be put in position. The *Phœnix* is ably conducted and is one of the best examples of journalism, both in its mechanical and editorial departments, Vermont has on her list.

The *Teachers' Journal*, which was so recently moved to Bellows Falls, has been sold and will go elsewhere with its next issue.

C. P. Spencer, at Brattleboro, is doing remarkably well at his job printing, notwithstanding the fact that he must come in competition with several older established firms.

The Woodstock *Standard* recently celebrated its thirty-ninth birthday, and closed its thirty-first year under the management of L. O. Greene, its present proprietor. It is a good paper and is always found on the right side of the important public questions.

The Swanton *Courier* recently celebrated its fifteenth birthday with all the pomp and glory befitting such a long existence.

I can report job printing as good in all parts of the state, probably better than ever before. There is a constantly increasing demand for printing of all sorts, not always what could be desired in the way of first-class work, but taste is improving and the jobs turned out now average better than they did five years ago. The masses of the people are getting to appreciate really good printing more than ever before. It has taken a long time to educate the public taste up to its present standard, but, like all art education, it has its own reward, and those who have assisted in the development of the present appreciation of good printing are being amply repaid for all the time and labor spent by them in those directions. The watchword, however, is still onward, and not until all can understand thoroughly the advantages of first-class work should printers cease their endeavors to raise the standard of taste.

B. H. ALLBEE.

THE PRINTERS' HOME.

To the Editor: COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 28, 1891.

The contracts for the erection of the Printers' Home have been awarded, the survey made and the grades established. The foundation will be well advanced by the time the April number of THE INLAND PRINTER reaches the mail sacks. The work of raising money to build the institute, the securing of plans and specifications and other preliminaries necessary to complete title to the sightly location has been performed. The indistinct lines of the Utopian vision of the typo are appearing in bold relief in a Colorado sunrise. The health-laden air of mountain and plain is charged with fragrant welcome for those now delving, that others may enjoy a season of rest and reinvigoration.

The friends of the home, the Abou Ben Adhems of the craft, will soon be required to assemble and place the cornerstone and arrange for the formal dedication. The delegates-elect to the Boston convention, together with the directors, have these, with financial subjects and management connected with the home, to seriously consider before the meeting in June. The proverbial generosity and carelessness of the printer will soon be required to take on the color of business methods and foresight.

The contractors will be ready for laying the cornerstone in June or July, and the building will be completed within a year. Each of these events are of interest to all friends of the enterprise, and the question should soon be considered as to the proper course to pursue.

The ballots cast on Wednesday last have called many new men to the international council. With them in a measure rests the successful continuation of an enterprise matured by their predecessors. A careful study of this trust, in its magnitude, in its possibilities and its future should be made by every member of the international union who contemplates visiting Boston in June.

The comments and criticisms in craft journals for and against the liberal expenditure of funds in the erection of a home were of value to the directors, having resulted in the selection of a medium course which, while not satisfying the broad-gauge advocates of the $100,000 edifice, will at least merit the confidence of those who hesitate to expend a large amount in that which they consider a doubtful experiment.

The eighty acres of land donated for the home site has doubled in value since the acceptance of the gift in June, 1889, thus verifying the predictions of those who were then considered

enthusiasts on the subject. With a conservative estimate on probable increase in values at the time of contract completion of the building, it is safe to assume the printers will then have a property worth $200,000. In the East End, a platted addition joining the home site on the west, lots are held at $800 each. This will give an idea of the value of the home tract, if platted for sale.

Will not some of THE INLAND PRINTER correspondents furnish suggestions on cornerstone laying, dedication and other topics pertaining to the home prior to the June meeting? DURANGO.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., April 3, 1891.

On March 25, John W. Pickett was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union, but whether No. 116 will (as is the case with most small unions) have to be satisfied with electing and trying to send a representative remains to be seen. On March 27, No. 116 elected the following officers for the ensuing year: F. S. Lyon, president; W. E. Braton, vice-president; John W. Pickett, secretary-treasurer; A. C. Wilkinson, recording secretary, and D. M. Shearer, sergeant-at-arms. A business committee will be appointed at the April meeting. We hope the newly-elected officers will prove creditable to the union and themselves.

The doings of the standing committees of the city council for the past year will be submitted for estimates, this month, I presume, as March is generally the month; this is the largest job given out, in the way of printing, by the city, yet the bids are not made public. The work consists of about one hundred 16mo. pages brevier, mostly tabular work, and has been done as low as $1.17 per page; but as cutting prices seems to be the order here at present some of the bids this year may be lower than that.

The printers of Farmville, a thriving town between this place and Richmond, have organized a union and elected the following officers: C. G. Kizer, president; K. H. Cowan, vice-president; James Hart, secretary-treasurer; W. P. Holt, recording secretary; C. G. Kizer, delegate. We wish them abundant success in their labors for the right.

There are more towns in this part of the Fourth District that should have unions, but as they do not know the name of the district organizer or where to find him, and as that individual has never visited this section of his domain, we think it would be in order to appoint a deputy for this state and North Carolina. We believe such an appointment would prove beneficial.

WILLIAM.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., March 31, 1891.

The annual election of officers of Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, was held March 25, at their hall, Fourteenth and Douglas, with the following result: President, T. F. Sturgess; vice-president, C. W. Bigelow; recording secretary, W. A. Pangburn; financial and corresponding secretary, Joseph Stemm; treasurer, J. M. Sirpless; executive committee, Herman Matthes, Frank J. Kennedy, J. B. Corcoran, George W. Bills, W. S. Broadfield; finance committee, Frank M. Tracy, A. F. Clark, E. J. Machette; sergeant-at-arms, George D. Henderson; sick committee, George Farrell, Frank Keatley, G. H. Frederic; reading clerk, Nelson Bradway; delegates to International Typographical Union, W. C. Boyer, William Maxwell. The election was as devoid of enthusiasm, outside of the struggle between the several candidates for delegates, as one can imagine. The Australian system of balloting was used. Three years ago No. 190 adopted this mode of conducting its elections, that being the first trial of the system in this state. It has now just become a state law, and hereafter all elections throughout Nebraska will be conducted on the Australian plan.

Business is dull at present and printers are plenty. On the newspapers the number of subs are in excess of the regulars. The burning out of the office of Gibson, Miller & Richardson has given some of the larger offices extra work, so that a full force is kept going. At Ackerman Brothers & Heintze, on the city directory, about thirty printers are at work, both a night and day force being employed. That will be finished, however, in a few days. The first number of the Omaha *Original*, a new publication, copyrighted by Mrs. Helen A. Brown Van Camp, appeared as an Easter greeting. It is a household paper and will be issued weekly.

Topics, an illustrated society publication which has heretofore been issued as a weekly, will be changed to a monthly and enlarged to sixty-four pages.

Omaha *United Labor* is the name of a new paper recently started here by Lee Hartley. It is the official organ of the Central Labor Union, and will be issued weekly in the interest of organized labor.

A movement is on foot to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a handsome monument to the memory of the late O. H. Rothacker, the gifted journalist and editor, who died here last May; a similar move has been started in Kansas City and probably will be in Denver and Chicago. It is believed that a monument befitting the brilliant Rothacker will be erected in a few months. In the October, 1888, number of *Harper's Magazine*, Mr. Rothacker was a subject of illustration, and was there very properly classed among the leading newspaper men of the West.

The firm of Hartley & McNaughton has been dissolved, Mr. Hartley continuing the business.

The Omaha *Mercury* will appear this week in a new dress throughout. SLEMERSON.

FROM GEORGIA.

To the Editor: MACON, Ga., April 4, 1891.

Jobwork is rather dull, with no particular indications of a better condition prevailing in the immediate future. This is ordinarily the case, and last month here was the only one in my recollection when work was uniformly good throughout. Work is good on the newspapers, but there are men enough and to spare to do it. More travelers have put in an appearance this winter than for several years before, and the town is pretty well stocked now. Among the more prominent tourists here now, I would mention Charles O'Connell, San Antonio; R. E. Pugh, "The River"; Thomas P. Farrell, Augusta, Georgia; J. A. Waring, M. D.; George W. Harvell, Kansas; John B. Campbell, Savannah.

The election for delegate was quietly conducted, resulting in the choice of Mr. C. P. Cullen, of the *Telegraph* force. He will doubtless ably represent us at Boston.

By the way, I hope the wisdom to be assembled at Boston will put in a few licks in endeavoring to bring some order out of that chaotic production of contrarieties known as the "Constitution and General Laws." If this should meet the eye of any of the aforesaid "wisdom," will they please take a sly glance at sections 130 and 132 of the General Laws, and say which of them is law; for it is utterly impossible for both to be. And let them compare some of the "resolutions and decisions" with the portions of the Constitution and General Laws with which they conflict; resolutions 3 and 4 with section 36, General Laws; resolution 23 with section 4, Article IX, Constitution; resolution 30 with section 1, Article VII, which makes no provision for traveling expenses of the secretary-treasurer, while it does for those of president; decision 5 with section 4, General Laws; decision 6 with section 92, General Laws; resolution 35 with section 58 of General Laws—but I won't prolong the list, and would only remind them that according to section 130, General Laws, all of these resolutions and decisions are "still in force"; in which event the conflicting portions of the Constitution and General Laws should be eliminated from the next edition, or amended to "consist."

There is one thing I would like to see settled, and that is when delegates to the International Typographical Union should be elected; section 2, Article V, of the Constitution says they "shall" be elected on the last Wednesday in March preceding meeting of International Typographical Union; President Plank (see decision 12) says, conditionally, they may be elected at a subsequent date (I believe, however, he has reversed this in a subsequent

decision); while the Atlanta convention (see page 8 of Proceedings) says, in effect, that it is immaterial whether delegates are legally elected or not, the majority will seat them anyhow.

After the delegates who may read this have given the foregoing their prayerful consideration, I would recommend that each of them devote a day off to the study of standing rule 18, so that when a member introduces any measures covered by it, he may be summarily called down, unless he complies with its stipulations.

H. J.

FROM LANSING.

To the Editor: LANSING, Mich., April 7, 1891.

William M. Clark, editor of the *State Republican*, was made a member of the executive committee of the Michigan Republican Newspaper Association, which was organized at Grand Rapids last week by several republican editors.

S. M. Mitchell of the *Republican* jobroom was called to Ionia by the severe illness of his family last week.

La grippe has taken hold of several of the printers here during the past few days, resulting in a few vacant frames temporarily, Jerre Rogers, James Armstrong, Caleb Smith, Fred Burr and Sidney Dolan being among the latest victims.

Frank Doolittle, who has been seriously ill for some weeks and was taken to his home in Dowagiac a few days ago, has partially regained his health and expects to return to work again soon.

Col. W. W. Cook has purchased an interest in the Launt Thompson job printing office, and has promised to open it to union men.

No. 72 seems to be in a favorable condition at present. It has sixty-one members, who are all at work except one or two, and prospects are not discouraging.

For some time past the union and the *State Democrat* have had more or less difficulty, Mr. Sanford, the proprietor, having promised on several occasions to make his office a "square shop," and two weeks ago he gave it out point blank that he would not do so, and that it would be a fight to the end, which resulted in No. 72 declaring the office an unfair one and debarring all union men from working therein.

The election of a delegate to the International Typographical Union was well attended, only three or four of the entire union being absent. The candidates were S. N. Chilton, Caleb T. Smith and L. W. Goucher. Mr. Smith had the best of it from the start and held his own to the finish, being elected by fifteen majority.

THE INLAND PRINTER is a great favorite among the boys here, and has a good subscription list. A number of other trade journals are taken by some of the craft, but THE INLAND PRINTER has the lead and intends to keep it.

G. A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1891.

Since our last letter there has been considerable excitement here in matters of interest to the craft. The adjournment of congress has wrought many changes at the government printing office, at least there have been many "removals." One month has come and gone since adjournment, and today there are at least 175 less employés at that great workshop. The first discharge took place the following day after the adjournment of congress, at which time over one hundred fell victims to the "mighty ax," and since that time several more have been numbered with the "unfortunates." It is rumored that a large number will follow the list, and by the time the summer days have put in an appearance the force at the government printing office will have been reduced about one-eighth of its former size. This is a rather deplorable condition of affairs, and there does not appear to be any special pressure to bear that makes an employé "solid" at the government printing office.

The book and job printers down town have had a ripple of excitement in the way of a proposed "strike" recently, but as yet it is nothing but a bubble; yet in our opinion it will meet with an explosion ere many days. At a meeting of No. 101 last week it was decided to enforce the new rules of the International Union. "The printers in book and job offices request that their pay be increased from 40 cents per 1,000 ems to 42½ cents for daywork, 45 cents for work after 5 o'clock in the evening; that nine hours constitute a day's work, and if a printer be obliged to work after midnight he be paid 10 cents an hour extra if he is working on time, and 10 cents advance if working by the 1,000 ems." The printers claim that they cannot exist on the present rates, and have notified the employing printers that the only redress they now have is to strike. They set aside the first day of April for that purpose, but for some reason it proved to be an April fool joke. In the meantime No. 101 held a special meeting, at which it was decided not to strike without thoroughly ventilating the subject, and giving the employers here a thorough and impartial idea of the present condition of affairs. President J. L. Kennedy stated at the meeting mentioned that he did not think there would be a strike, and that when the proprietors of the various book and job offices affected by the newly adopted scale of prices fully understood the matter, they would accede to the union's demands. It was also decided to still further confer with the proprietors of the various establishments regarding the union's action in relation to the increase. There have been rumors that the government printing office printers were forcing the raise in prices in order to further increase the scale in their office. This charge was refuted at the above mentioned meeting by the fact that the government printing office men refrained entirely from either participating in the discussion or voting pro or con. President Kennedy stated at the meeting that the men in book and job offices were not averaging $10 a week, year in and year out. The men in the government printing office get over $19 per week. The proposed increase in the book and job scale would only make a difference of about 75 cents a day in the men's earnings. At present the men in these offices are not as well off as the hod-carriers, who get $2.50 a day, and only labor eight hours. Judd & Detwiler, one of the largest book and job firms here, came out in the *Star* a few evenings since, ridiculing Mr. Kennedy's statement.

LATER.—Last night a final meeting was held by No. 101, and came to a definite and unalterable conclusion by ordering all members of the union whose employers refused to accede to the terms laid down to strike today at 12 o'clock noon, and at precisely 12 o'clock today seventy-seven printers walked out on strike. The strike affects the firms of Judd & Detwiler, Rufus Darby, McGill & Wallace, H. L. McQueen, R. Beresford and Byron S. Adams. The firm of Gedney & Roberts have acknowledged their intention to accede to the demands of No. 101, and their employés are all busy and happy as a result. Each man on strike will receive the sum of $7 per week as long as he is out, and it is to be hoped that an amicable settlement will be brought about soon. It is stated that both No. 101 and the employing printers are determined to hold out till the end in this battle.

According to a dispatch, about one-half of the non-union printers employed on the Philadelphia *Press* walked out on a strike a few nights ago, after their demand that the foreman of the composing room be discharged had been peremptorily refused. Although trouble had been anticipated for several days past, the strike in question was a complete surprise to the managers of the paper, and they were in a measure unprepared for it, as it took place just at the beginning of the evening working hour. The management, however, secured a sufficient force of non-union printers to get the paper out the next morning.

Last Wednesday, March 25, was the printers' annual election day, and to say that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed the entire day and night is but mildly putting the facts. It was stated by parties who were in position to know, 1,300 votes in all were cast. The various contests were conducted very mannerly, and outside of a little confusion incident to any election good order prevailed. The main fight was for the presidency of No. 101. The election this year, however, was not conducted as in former years. Heretofore a regular polling place was selected, and the voters were required to go there and deposit their ballots. This year the

electors were allowed to vote by chapels. Printers attached to offices in which no chapels existed were required to cast their ballots at the office of the secretary of the union. The new system was adopted by the union after a warm and lengthy argument, and it was considered by many to be a failure, as the result of the election could not be ascertained until late the day following the election. The following is the result of the election in full: President, J. L. Kennedy; vice-president, C. C. Casterline; secretary, F. H. Padgett (reëlected); treasurer, J. J. Higgins (reëlected); reading clerk, E. A. M. Lawson; sergeant-at-arms, Harry D. Armstrong; doorkeeper, Granville Harford; trustee, George M. Depue; delegates to International Typographical Union, W. E. Shields, Charles H. Leeds, L. H. Jullien, Charles W. Otis.

The officers above elected seem to give perfect satisfaction; such at least has been the opinion already expressed.

The "grip" has reached the government printing office, and we venture to say there are more members of No. 101 on the sick list at present than there has been in many a year.

Foreman Aven Pearson, of the *Record* room has just returned to duty from a severe attack of the "grip." EM DASH.

FROM OREGON.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Ore., March 18, 1891.

Printing in Portland has been very slow for some time, and it looks as though it would be for some time to come. The job offices seem to have about pulled through this winter with just enough work to keep the presses from rusting. In fact, there have been three or four offices that would like to sell out or lease for a long term. It is hoped by next month that work will open up enough to start all the presses running, and work out the oil and dirt that have accumulated in the oil holes of the machines.

Mansfield, the printer, has sold out to McKibben & Phillips.

The *World* has removed to the Marquann block.

There has been a new monthly paper started in the interest of the Foresters, called the *Northwest Forester*. The editor, Mr. John W. Kelly, is an old newspaper man and a member of Multnomah, No. 58. It presents a neat typographical appearance, and has already been enlarged from four to eight pages.

Messrs. Lewis & Dryden have issued a neat and tasty little pamphlet, entitled "A Reminder," showing samples of the class of work they turn out, thus giving the public a chance to see what they can do in the way of neat printing.

The firm of F. W. Baltes & Co., is still out and will not recognize the union, and claim they will not have anything to do with it.

They advertise that they will not discharge their present force of competent hands for an incompetent force, notwithstanding they have scoured the city for apprentices, and have given work to all that they could find. They claim that they pay the highest wages and employ competent hands. This is the offer they generally make an employé when they ascertain that he is a non-union hand, which shows that there is a mistake somewhere as regards wages, and competent hands. The foreman will address an employé thus: "Mr. K——, you seem to be a pretty fair printer—I have a good offer to make you. I will give you a steady situation at $15 a week as long as you wish to stop here." If the employé replies, "No, sir," he is promptly dismissed the following Saturday. This offer is made Saturday morning, and if not accepted the employé is let out in the evening after being paid off. This is a fact, as the writer has worked for the firm for some time, and can recall three parties who were served in this manner. Still this same firm sends out circulars and advertisements informing the public that they employ competent men and pay the best of wages.

I would warn all printers (non-union) against coming here with the expectation of getting better wages, as they can do as good, if not better, if they stay where they are.

Union printers will please take notice, and give Portland a wide berth, as there is no extra help wanted. W. H. S.

CHIPPING OF ANGLE ROLLERS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, March 20, 1891.

I have read with great interest the articles in the November, December, January and February issues of your valuable journal, under the caption "To Prevent the Chipping of Angle Rollers." In one article a wash is suggested; in another a "patent friction starter," and still another says to "use the small iron riders on top of the angle rollers." The latter will, as the writer says, stop the motion of the angle rollers immediately on their leaving the plate, and thereby prevent their being in motion opposite to that of the plate on its return. But the writer seems to forget that the iron or rider roller causes double the friction to the angle roller, as when it is used there are *two* rollers to start instead of *one*, thus what is gained in stopping is lost in starting and the result is that the *rollers chip just the same*.

The remedy I wish to call attention to is one applied to our four-roller Miehle press, and briefly described is simply, instead of the small iron rider *stopping* the angle rollers, on leaving the plate, they are kept in motion by a very simple mechanism, which drives the riders and *reverses* them at the proper time, the same as the form rollers.

The angle rollers are set to the iron riders (properly speaking, the *small vibrators*) and the ink plate, the same as the *form* rollers are set to the vibrators and type surface, and are driven by and *with the bed*, thus giving a true motion without any grinding or unnecessary strain to the angle rollers and adding greatly to the distribution, as the angle rollers and riders are revolving at all times whether on or off the ink plate. I do not write this from theory but from practical experience, as the set of angle rollers furnished with our press last July are still in use, and although a trifle hard are *not chipped a particle*, notwithstanding the fact that we run this press very fast and use all colors of ink upon it daily.

I believe that the only way to *prevent chipping* of angle rollers is to revolve them the same as form rollers, *mechanically*.

R. J. KITTREDGE.

FROM BROOKLYN.

To the Editor: BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 28, 1891.

Work is very good here at present with fair prospects for it continuing so. The advent of the new morning paper, the *Recorder*, in New York, has been the means of giving work to the surplus idle men across the river, and as a consequence livened up work here. The scale is 40 cents—there being no morning papers in Brooklyn except a Sunday edition, nightwork, which is 50 cents; job scale, $18 per week.

Several important meetings of the union have been held regarding a proposed modification of the scale, and things had progressed even as far as a conference with the proprietors of the papers, which resulted in nothing. It appears that the publishers have formed themselves into the "Brooklyn Publishers' Protective Association" and when notice was served on them for a conference they held a meeting to determine upon the course to be pursued by them. The committee from the union met them and after stating as plainly as possible the changes proposed, the leading publishers announced that "we have made up our minds to refuse to accept any change of the union—did so previous to this conference—and as a substitute we wish to offer to the union a change of our own." The gentlemen then handed out a long paper stating that the office wanted all the ads, tables, fat of every kind, etc., apparently as a burlesque on the demands of the union, for it was too ridiculous to be construed other than such. The report of the committee was handed in to the union, which promptly and energetically refused any such substitution. The committee was continued with instructions to inform the publishers that the union was making its own by-laws and scales, at which point the matter now rests.

Considerable interest is being manifested among the fraternity of this state regarding the new state printing bill now before the legislature. This measure is intended for the state to do its own

printing, thereby taking it away from the contract non-union shops which now perform the work; and also to raise the price of labor in the vicinity of Albany and immediate cities to the capital. Of course "help one, help all." The great drawback to the bill is the senate, it having already passed the house. If it were made a law the governor of the state would have the power to appoint a state printer at an annual salary of $3,000, and this is where the "hitch comes in." The democrats are willing for the bill to pass, for they are in power with the governor, but the republicans have control of the senate and, while some favor the measure, not enough votes have been secured to insure its adoption. The passage of this bill has been attempted for several years, but the prospects have never appeared as flattering as now.

"Big 6" gave its annual grand ball a few evenings since, which, despite the inclement weather, was a "glittering success." Many prominent personages were present and all enjoyed themselves abundantly.

Dame Rumor has it that the *Tribune* (New York City) is anticipating discarding the machines and putting on a large force of men; likewise returning to the fold. Also that the *News* will shortly establish a morning edition, giving work to about seventy-five extra men. As to the reliability of these reports your correspondent is not able to vouch.

President Wilkins and Secretary Harry Zeigler were unanimously renominated for their respective positions at the last meeting of No. 98, and as they have no opponents will certainly be reëlected. The names of the delegates in the field are too numerous to mention.

LATER.—The annual election of officers of No. 98 took place on March 25, and resulted in the reëlection of President William D. Wilkins and Secretary H. W. Zeigler; the other officers chosen are: R. L. Gillespie, vice-president; William C. Rosenkranz, treasurer; P. F. Finnen, reading clerk; D. M. Webster and F. Regel, trustees; H. Kyler, sergeant-at-arms; Hugh C. Curry and George B. Hall, delegates; total vote, 306. There was little or no excitement during the day, as the vote was cast by chapels and after the result was announced at the union rooms a nice lunch with liquid refreshments was served to the members, the successful nominees being the donors.

The following special, sent from Albany on March 25, tells the tale of the bill to create a state printing office: "The finance committee of the senate reported adversely today the bill to create a state printing office. A motion was made to disagree with the report, but it was made a party measure and beaten by a strict party vote, the republicans opposing the bill." The result of this action is keenly felt in labor circles here and possibly may have a tendency to influence the labor vote at the coming fall election. The stand taken by the opponents was that the establishing of such an office proposed would entail the state in an expenditure of some $300,000. Non-union printing offices continue to turn out botchwork for the state. More's the shame. THINSPACE.

FROM MONACO.

To the Editor: MONTE CARLO, February 7, 1891.

It is not often that a rambling compositor from the western democracy prolongs his journeys into such high-life resorts as these; but the liner has done it, and in the reading room of the superb Casino itself decided to jot down (after a tour of the pretty "state") these notes.

The big salon-de-lecture receives some three hundred diverse periodical publications from most countries of the universe, from the London *Daily News* to the St. Petersburg *Golos*, and of course newspapers from the American cities. But there is no evidence of any of the trade journals and advertising annuals which publishers assert are donated to reading rooms of notable public institutions in all visitors' resorts, and than Monte Carlo Casino what better-known aristocratic public building and amusement place in Europe?

Of course the writer was duly registered among the arrivals, but in a rather peculiar manner. Leaving the Casino at too late an hour on first night of arrival, it was ascertained at all hotels that they were full up, almost even the doormats had been forespoken. Not one had a chamber to spare. Such was the result of neglecting to secure a rest earlier in the day. But, wandering about, tiring of ringing and inquiring at rude inns, scarcely knowing the vicinity, at last a gendarme in his box was come up to, and a friendly conversation entered into. That was up on the rocky promontory of Monaco *ville* itself. Although he knew not a word of anything but French himself, we got along. "You had better do as others do who get short cut," said he; "walk about till dawn; then go into a café and enliven yourself over your coffee." But I had had enough of promenading that day, so suggested a stretch on the wide fern alongside. All right. The night was not very cold. Getting inside the thick warm rug (always an indispensable companion), and casting down, just as sleep was coming on, two midnight inspectors anticipated it. Questions. Replies. Passport? Hadn't it; left in Paris; first and only time it was ever demanded; had it not! Had I any money? Ample; showed it. Then it was understood that they thought the visitor had lost all his cash over the tables, was penniless, and had not the wherewithal to enter a hotel. Good! but don't rest there; come down to the military barracks; there a couch would be found, though rather rough. At the station more questions, mostly trivial. Satisfactory. Shown a soldier's trestle bed in next room. Left in peace. Slumber until 7:30. Toilette. Appearance before sergeant. Continued interrogations. Full particulars of printer visitor entered on register. All very polite and obliging, but the little officialism of the miniature territory required these formalities. Dismissal. Salutes. Will take care not to get shut out again, if only to avoid weariness of answering repeated questions.

Typographers are not such fools as to lose all their money in gambling; more often does it disappear down the red lane in liquid form. But being a strict temperance man the compositor has no fear of being shortened even that way.

Monaco has its one-horse state printing office of half-a-dozen employés, where the weekly *Journal* (entirely in French), about thirty years old, is printed. There is also impressed the *Annuaire de la Principauté de Monaco*, a useful yearly of data upon the minor *pages*. It is property of the princeling.

Printers here would have something to do if the two weekly newspapers of Monte Carlo were composed in local offices. As it is, the couple are set in Nice houses (forty-five minutes away by train). *Rives d'Or* is the most modern of the two, established last year and having its bureau close to the Casino. It is of four pages and appears weekly. A *réclame* (advertising) sham, it is at same time well produced, but its fortunes are not all "rivers of gold."

Printer of other hebdomadal sheet is N. Barral, the Alberti 12, Nice. This is *Monte Carlo Mondain*, the rather newsy organ of the house agent, A. Roustan, on the avenue de la Costa, Monte Carlo. A little part of it appears in English, which is choked with errors.

Anglo-American printing has its home, on the Riviera, at Nice. Half-a score periodicals in English (including small monthlies) now appear there. During the summer months this number is reduced to three or two (from beginning of April to end of September). But nigh all are a struggling, foully-typoed lot of issues.

Compositors in the Monaco principality — styling themselves Monagascos — consider themselves well-off with 35 to 40 francs weekly ($7 to $8), and working close on sixty hours. Same in the capital of the Alpes Maritimes, with the exception of a slightly better payroll. Work is difficult to obtain there: if one lays down his stick there will be three indifferent hands to pick it up. The American or British job compositor, quick and with good taste and swift and clean at news, will stay in any place doing English work once he gets a footing there, but the difficulty is to catch on first.

What opportunities are open to the tourist compositor to journey the world? He has simply to take up his stick and be off. He can seek cheap means of transit other than freight cars. He

can visit the land of the midnight sun by working for a short time on the (during seasonal months) English press of Bergen, Western Norway; can steam into the Bay of Naples of immortal splendor, to stick type on the local English weekly, *Observer*, and subsequently scale Vesuvius; can traverse mountainous Switzerland and revel in its landscapes, with all the poetry of vast horizons and distant prospects, by moving about among several English printeries of various Swiss towns; and he can run through the historic and beautiful cities of Italy by looking in at Anglo-American houses en route. For all these offices can generally find work, if they will, temporarily for tourists, their own staff as a rule not understanding English and making fearful blunders over the foreign composition. The tourist typographer can thus pay his way through eventful, magnificent Paris (but let him also have, especially at this place, a neat cash reserve) on to the smaller Paris, the capital of Belgium; thence through the German cities into Berlin. Next he can proceed to another (Eastern) Paris-Wien (for the British-American periodical press lines the way), after which to the Austro-Hungarian city of Budapesth, subsequently continuing on through whilom Turkish provinces until Constantinople—most cosmopolitan city of journalism and printing in the world. After a rest here, he can proceed on to see the moldering glories of ancient Greece, then to Cyprus, when he would be within a few days' run of Jerusalem (which he could visit if he tried); going on past the Suez Canal to Alexandria and have a look at the ruins of old Egypt. The boat will carry him from thence to Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Spain, Gibraltar, Lisbon, and home.

Such is the outline of a trip within the accomplishment of any intelligent printer desiring to travel, yet having limited means. And maybe one day, if there is a call for the information, will state in detail how it can be done. PRINTER-TOURIST.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., April 5, 1891.

It would seem that misfortune singles out some people for its own. I am reminded of this in the many calamities that have visited within the last year the printing house of Mr. James Young, whose establishment is on Baltimore street just opposite the *Sun* office. Within this time Mr. Young has experienced two fires, a robbery (which involved a malicious pi of type) and a lockout of workmen. The fire, which broke out at an early hour one morning last week, originated in the first floor of the building occupied by Mr. Young, and was quite disastrous. The department used in getting out the *Telegram*, Mr. Young's weekly paper, suffered to some extent, but the job office was nearly gutted. Cuts were lost or destroyed, cases and forms of type pied, tables burned and other damage done. The building is owned by Mr. Young, whose loss is estimated at $1,300, which is covered by insurance.

Last week occurred the election of officers to control the destinies of Baltimore Typographical Union for the next twelvemonth. Delegates to represent the union at the international convention were also voted for. The contest was a spirited one and resulted in the election of Nicholas B. Talbott, for president; John B. Roche, vice-president; James H. McDowell, corresponding and recording secretary; William T. Fleming, secretary-treasurer. Lea J. Raber and George I. Mathison were elected delegates to the convention. Edwin J. Smead, of the *American*, polled 128 votes for the presidency of the union against Talbott's 233.

Death has invaded quite frequently of late the ranks of Baltimore printers. Mr. Thomas D. Sultzer, aged seventy-five years, one of the oldest typos of this city, was called to his last account a few days ago. During his lifetime Mr. Sultzer played many parts in connection with the art preservative, having been compositor, foreman, reporter, editor and publisher, and was known as one of the best newspaper men of his day.

A reunion of the former compositors of the Ellicott City *Times* took place a few evenings ago in the building of the *Howard County Progress*. Refreshments of a tempting character were served and many amusing incidents experienced in the early days of the paper were recalled. Those of the former employés present were: Clinton G. G. Brown and George M. Mercier, editors and proprietors of the *Howard County Progress*; Moses C. Gosnell, first assistant foreman of the Baltimore *Daily News*, and Albert J. Mellor, editor and proprietor of the Catonsville *Argus*. Ellicott City is a town of some few thousand inhabitants and twelve miles west of Baltimore.

There is a lockout of printers in Frederick, Maryland. A short time ago Mr. Frank Watson, deputy organizer for Maryland for the International Typographical Union, went to Frederick and organized Union No. 27. The union then adopted rules and regulations governing the craft, and a scale of prices, all of which were submitted to the various proprietors. The answer was a refusal, and a lockout the result. And now the locked-out men are publishing a paper of their own called the *Journal*.

The officers of the new union are: William T. Montgomery, president; Robert M. H. Lease, vice-president; A. J. Tapper, secretary-treasurer; Val. McCleery, recording secretary. Mr. C. K. Stribling was elected editor of the *Journal*, which is a four-page sheet.

The committee of a bookbinders' organization that recently waited on the mayor learned that all the school and other books used under the direction of the school board are printed and bound in other cities, and come from firms connected with the American Book Trust. The bookbinders here are determined to change all this if possible; they say that our taxpayers' money should be expended at home, and not sent abroad for work which can be as well done in Baltimore as elsewhere.

The Electrotypers' Union, No. 18, was organized here last week by Mr. Frank Watson. It starts with twenty members and the following officers: Warren H. Shane, president; John H. Hall, vice-president; Samuel R. Copper, recording and financial secretary; J. Winfield Lovell, treasurer.

Mr. Albert Southwick, who for the past five years has been editor of the "Notes and Queries" of the *American*, has severed his connection with that journal, and will hereafter give his whole attention to the dual fields of literature—educational works and fiction.

The Stereotypers' Union has elected Mr. J. W. Evens, delegate to the International Typographical Union.

Charles Talmer, publisher of the *Revealer*, has been sentenced to one year in jail and to pay a fine of $100 for sending obscene matter through the mails. The vile sheet still continues to make its appearance on our streets, but its sale has greatly fallen off since his conviction.

John W. Gibbs, the publisher of another paper of the kind, has not been brought to a second trial yet, the jury having failed to agree at the first trial; but if conviction shall follow, he will hear from Judge Wright, as the court plainly intimated when sentencing Talmer.

The *Farmers' Alliance* is the name of a new weekly paper which lately made its appearance in Baltimore. It is published by the Pearce Publishing Company, and presents a neat and attractive appearance.

The new city directory is out, and R. L. Polk & Co. have succeeded in publishing a most thorough and comprehensive book. It contains 164,973 names, an increase over 1890 of 5,315, showing an increase in population of 17,372 souls.

The certificate of paid up stock of $20,000 of the World Newspaper Company has recently been filed for record.

Advertisements for printers appear quite frequently in the dailies just now, which is an indication, of course, of a demand. The first ad for an operator on a type machine figured in the "want" column of the *Sun* last week. As there are no printers or publishers using the machine in this city, the question arises among the typos, what will the advertiser do with him?

The trouble down in Washington between employing printers and the union accounts, I presume, for the following, which I noticed in one of our daily papers yesterday:

WANTED—Twenty-five NON-UNION PRINTERS, to take the place of strikers; steady employment; $18 per week, 40 cents per thousand; foremen, proofreaders and job hands $20 to $25. DARBY'S PRINTING OFFICE, Washington, D. C.

FIDELITIES.



THE SABBATH DAY.

Specimen of half-tone engraving by BLOMGREN & LINDHOLM COMPANY,
Corner Dearborn and Harrison streets, Chicago.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, April 2, 1891.

The printing trade is busy beyond its average condition in this city. This description applies to all three departments, book, news and job work. The law courts of late have given out copious orders; booklets and pamphlets have afforded a gratifying amount of work for willing hands, especially in the religious and educational sections which are largely cultivated here. The accounts from such houses as Harper's, Polhemus', Atkins' and Sherwood's indicate fairly well lined order books. The new morning daily, the *Recorder*, is spending a mint of money in advertising itself, having found avenues of publicity which everyone else failed to secure. It aspires to be a purer paper than its contemporaries in the city, but has as yet displayed no conspicuous literary ability. Another six months or so will test its staying powers. There is, however, little if any room for it in a city containing a contemporary circulating, as it *states*, 300,000 per day! However, the printing trade has the benefit of its speculativeness. The *Daily Continent*, recent devisee of the *Star*, is a decided improvement upon the latter, apart from any question of the change in politics; it is vigorous, able and aggressive. If there is room for it and its purse is long enough, it will live, but its advertising connection is very modest, even for a youngster.

It is rumored that the *Daily News*, a diminutive evening paper whose continued existence surprises some people, is to become a morning daily. However that may be, its proprietor is taking the premises formerly occupied by the *World*; and this fact alone may have started the rumor. The *Mail and Express*, a mixture of blatant Sunday-schoolism and dogmatic personalisms, leaves Park Row for Broadway before long.

The *World* alone in this city pays its printers on time wages. It is a bold experiment in a business in which under piecework wages a man's own abilities differentiate his earnings from those of his slower neighbor; but a placid view of the question as to the relative merits of the two systems shows the time system to have an amount of all-round considerateness for average merits, worthy of contemplation. I am told the *World* hands appreciate the arrangement as beneficial and that, strange as it may appear to some minds, the printers require no more watching or bossing than under piecework regulations. But that nine men out of ten work as hard at daily wages as under the incentive of so much per column is improbable under existing sublunary conditions, and with pork chops at their present price. There are compositors in this city who, with long hours and an avaricious "maw," earn on piecework $25 a week on an average. Others strain a point and dirty a proof — at reasonable hours, granted — and can't get beyond $18. Is the former a better citizen? Not necessarily; he is a quicker workman, hurrying from this world to the next, where there are probably no galleys to pull. On the other hand, a man who is a quick workman has shown what he is made of — has lived with a purpose. There are numerous arguments on both sides of the question.

The bitter personal attacks of the New York *Sun* upon Grover Cleveland are the subject of common comment, owing to their frequency and their evident petty spitefulness. There is no politics in the affair, thus enabling the public to gauge it the more clearly on its merits. It is not believed to be to any extent a question of alleged free trade on the one hand and quasi-protection on the other or sunny side. The *Sun* knows that a man who consistently and intelligently advocates the ideas of an acknowledged school of economics may possibly be a longheaded man simply fighting for a somewhat unpopular cause, and which may not be characteristic of rascaldom, but which may eventually win. That is not the trouble. It is believed to be a purely social affair in which one lady was piqued at the careless but unintentional oversight of another lady; or, if you like, change the gender of the individuals and for pique substitute mutual contempt as between a president and an editor. And how the latter keeps it up!

The resolution of the United States government to adopt a uniformity in spelling geographical names is more important in its bearing than it has got credit for from printers. Why should there be any doubt as to the propriety of (say) Chili or Chile, Hayti or Haiti, Congo or Kongo, Muscat or Muskat? The wonder is that no country through its government offices arrived at such a wise decision years ago. Geographical knowledge in primary schools has been sadly hampered by the undecided, unauthoritative spellings of the same word, and proofreaders and printers will hail the change with acclamation. A few of the words affected are: Punjab, *not* Punjaub; Oudh, *not* Oude; Fiji *not* Fee-jee; Puerto-Rico *not* Porto-Rico; Barbados, *not* Barbadoes; Rajputana, *not* Rajpootana; Bering sea, *not* Behring sea; Helgoland, *not* Heligoland; Pribilof Islands, *not* Pribyloff; Unalaska (Bering sea), *not* Ounalashka; Makushin bay, *not* Makonchinskoy bay. One peculiar change is that of Rat Island to Icmisopochnoi, but as a rule the change is in favor of brevity and sanity. Between two and three hundred names have thus been altered by a "board on geographic names" — counties, cities, seas, rivers, lakes and mountains coming under their learned purview. The change is binding upon all American government departments, from the printer to the president.

Printers and publishers have looked to the effects of the copyright act when in operation as certain to increase the demand for American literature in quantity and probably also in quality. Some of them speak glowingly of the prospect, owing to the alleged healthy restrictions enforced in that piece of legislation.

The New York *Tribune*, Horace Greeley's well-known organ, celebrates its fiftieth anniversary on April 10. It deserves its success as a worthy exponent of clear-headed, consistent journalism, aside from party issues. I will, however, refer to this subject again.

LEONIDAS.

FROM PORTLAND, OREGON.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Ore., April 3, 1891.

The outlook in the printing trade here is encouraging, and plenty of work is looked for in a short time. On March 16 the firm of F. W. Butler & Co. was thoroughly unionized, and is once more a union office. This office has been out for five or six months, and at last has seen the error of its ways. It is a hard matter now to find a printer here without a card. Offices, which a month ago were only running two to four men, now employ from four to eight.

Gus Bynon, of the Nehalem *Journal*, has sold out his interest to his partner, William Broden, who will continue to publish the paper.

The Sunnyside *Sentinel*, William Dunstone, editor, has enlarged to double its former size.

The *Northwest Forester*, devoted to the interest of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America, edited by John W. Kelly, made its initiatory bow to the public February last.

The *Oregon Express*, published in East Portland by D. C. Ireland & Son, printed its first number on April 1. Success to it.

It is generally believed that the mammoth new daily, about which so much has been said, will not soon materialize. This is to be regretted. A more inviting field for a first-class daily newspaper cannot be found. There is not a city in the United States, perhaps, of Portland's population, commercial position and business strength, so poorly supplied with first-class daily newspapers. Portland, Oregon, population 80,000 (and growing) — one daily morning newspaper!

George Halsey was elected delegate to represent Multnomah, No. 58, at the International Typographical Union at Boston.

The pressmen of this city are pretty well organized, and much good is expected from this.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivered a lecture here on March 19, which was largely attended by the different trades unions. Mayor De Lashmutt made the opening address, and after extending the freedom of the city to the distinguished gentleman, said: "I come as one of you, and not as one among you, as I have a working card in the typographical union that dates back twenty-six years, when there was little or no organization." This was received with rounds of

applause. He then introduced Samuel Gompers, who held the audience spellbound for over two hours.

Men of all trades contemplating coming to Oregon with the expectation of bettering themselves in the way of work and wages had better stay at home, as they can do as well, if not better, by so doing. Living is high here compared with eastern cities. If you should come, don't forget to bring enough of this world's goods to last you six months or a year. There are more idle men, both laborers and mechanics of all kinds, here in Portland today than in any town of its size in the United States. There are about ten or twelve persons to every situation, and one real estate agent to every ten persons.

W. Nihs.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: San Francisco, Cal., April 3, 1891.

It is very evident that the trouble between the San Francisco Typographical Union and the H. S. Crocker Company has by no means been ended, and that the threatened strike is only postponed temporarily. It is true that the employés of the printing department of the H. S. Crocker Company are all at their posts, but when the orders will come for them to walk out on a strike is only a matter of time, and they are expected at any moment. It appears that the union did not sustain their executive committee in its promise to the H. S. Crocker Company that, in the event of the non-union employés joining the union, everything would be satisfactory, as the original *causus belli* was the refusal of the H. S. Crocker Company to compel the non-union men in its employ to become members of the San Francisco Typographical Union

As the men in dispute voluntarily applied for admission into this organization when the strike occurred, rather than that any unnecessary expense should be incurred by the company through them, it was considered that, as the employés all returned to work, the trouble was ended, the cause having been removed. However, at the next meeting of the typographical union, three of the six applicants for membership were elected members, and the remainder rejected. Measures were then adopted, instructing the executive committee to order the employés of the H. S. Crocker Company to walk out in case of the refusal of said company to discharge these three men, and to provide for the financial assistance of the men on strike.

According to these instructions, the executive committee called upon the H. S. Crocker Company and stated the demands of the union. Charles H. Crocker, the treasurer, replied that the company would take no action in the premises until the International Typographical Union was heard from, and that it was previously understood that if the non-union men in the company's employ *applied for admission* to the typographical union, the union would be satisfied. The executive committee postponed ordering a strike until the matter could be brought before the union at its next meeting. It is but right to state that throughout the difficulty the executive committee has been most fair in its actions, but the union as a body being opposed to a settlement of the trouble, this committee has been compelled to act in harmony with the feeling manifested.

The last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held Sunday, March 29. The report of the executive committee in regard to the H. S. Crocker Company's refusal to discharge the employés rejected as members by the union was submitted. This subject was taken under discussion, which continued till a late hour when the meeting adjourned without taking action in the matter. Another meeting has been called for Sunday, April 5, when definite measures will be adopted. What the results of the proceedings will be cannot be prophesied, as the members or officers will not divulge their opinions.

The Typothetæ of San Francisco has been holding several meetings lately in regard to this affair. The results of these meetings have not been given out, the organization desiring to see what action will be taken by the typographical union before making known what decisions it has come to. At the last meeting, held Wednesday, April 1, a conference committee was appointed, to which any intended action on the part of the typographical union will be reported by representatives of that body, and which will confer with a similar committee of the union with the endeavor to amicably settle the points at issue.

It is necessary to chronicle the death of one of San Francisco's oldest and best-known printers and publishers, A. J. Leary, which occurred in this city the beginning of last month. The cause of death was apoplexy, the second and fatal stroke happening three days after the first. Although a young man in years, the deceased being only about forty-five years of age, his connection with the trade dates far back. He early left the employ of H. S. Crocker & Co. to start in business for himself, and at the time of his death had a large printing, stationery and bookbinding establishment in profitable operation. Mr. Leary leaves a young daughter and a son. Special letters of administration have been issued to George R. Armstrong, the previous bookkeeper of the deceased, who will continue the business as administrator under the name of the estate of A. J. Leary.

Walter Brunt, of the firm of Brunt & Co., is the manager of a new monthly publication which is deserving of favorable comment. It is called the *Western Soldier*, being devoted to the interests of the army, militia and the Grand Army of the Republic of the Pacific coast. The paper used is a fine quality of coated book, and the make-up and printing is exceptionally fine. The cover is printed in three colors and is an excellent piece of workmanship, representing two unfurled American flags, drums, swords and guns artistically grouped with the title of the publication. The reading matter consists of articles contributed by leading military men on the coast.

The executive committee of Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46, and the proprietors of the Sacramento *Bee* have entered into a satisfactory arrangement which ends the strike of the union against that publication. By the terms of the agreement, the *Bee* composing room will hereafter be run as a union office, under union rules. The managers of this newspaper withdrew their objections to the foreman of the composing room becoming a member of the union if he so desires. The *Bee*, in unionizing its office, is allowed to choose through its foreman, its own force and to say who shall work in its office. It is apparent that concessions hare been made on both sides and it is only to be regretted that the conclusion was not reached sooner. During the five months of the struggle there has been much bitterness manifested and the differences should have been amicably adjusted in much less time.

E. P.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC PAPER MILLS.

Notwithstanding the extent and importance of the Argentine Republic and its vast population, it possesses only one single paper mill. This is situated at Garate, about two hours run by rail from Buenos Ayres. Four new machines have lately been put in by Messrs. Escher, Wyss & Co., of Zurich. At present the mill only runs on packing papers and a little news, but when the new machines get fairly to work, colored paper and school-book papers will be placed upon the Buenos Ayres market. The packing paper referred to sells at from 40 to 50 piasters per 2 cwt. (100 kilos). The piaster is nominally worth 4s., but in consequence of the depreciation of paper money and the high premium on gold it does not fetch more than about 1s., 7d., but even at this price a good profit is assured, as the duties on imported papers are very high, thirty or thirty-five per cent being levied on ordinary kinds, while some descriptions of colored paper have to pay seventy per cent. Thus, high-priced packing papers have little chance as against the cheaper home-made article.—*Paper Trade Review.*

To make an impermeable glue, a method is given by a French journal. Soak ordinary glue in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primitive form. After this, dissolve it in linseed oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistence of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kinds of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.

THE TYPEFOUNDRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. III.—THE CENTRAL TYPEFOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.

Prominent among the manufacturing and business houses of St. Louis is the Central Typefoundry, situated on the southeast corner of Fourth and Elm streets. It is a new building five stories high, with a frontage of fifty feet on Fourth street, and is provided with every facility for conducting an extensive and constantly increasing business.

As they feel perfectly comfortable and content in their quarters, an outline description of them and what they contain may be of interest to our readers.

In the basement is a fifty-horse power boiler, which furnishes steam for the engines and heaters, and a thirty-horse power engine furnishes power for all the floors. Two elevators, each having its separate engine, communicate with every floor, and facilitate the handling of freight. The building extends from Fourth street to an alley one hundred and fifty feet, and all goods are shipped from the back doors of the basement, which is on a level with the alley. In the basement are also stored the different metals used in the composition of their unexcelled and world-renowned "copper alloy."

The first floor is devoted to office and salesroom. It is handsomely fitted up, and most convenient for the display and sale of all articles required by printers. Here, on shelves and compartments is stored an immense stock of types, borders, cuts, ornaments, rules, etc., of their own manufacture and from other foundries, arranged for the greatest facility in filling orders. A full assortment of inks, bronzes and varnishes, is also placed within easy reach, as are all other articles required in the outfit of a well-appointed printing office. Speaking tubes and a dumb-waiter connect with all the floors, giving quick communication between the office and salesroom, and the employés in their manufacturing departments. Their immense salesroom is thoroughly lighted, producing a comfortable and cheery effect, in addition to displaying goods to the best advantage.



The second floor is used as a stockroom. It is fifty by one hundred and fifty feet and contains a large display of cabinets, stands, cylinder presses, paper cutters, and printers' machinery of all kinds.

On the third floor is the electrotype and stereotype foundry, the largest and most complete and commodious in the Southwest; also the brass rule department, and the department for the finishing of brass type for bookbinders' use; likewise the department for the manufacturing of brass galleys, leads and slugs.

On the fourth floor—fifty by one hundred and fifty feet in area, lighted by large windows on all sides, and conveniently arranged throughout—is the finishing and dressing department. In this room all their type is given the finishing touches—rubbing, setting, dressing, picking and paging. The finished type is then taken to the dividing department, where it is separated into fonts and put up in wrappers for the salesroom, to which it is then transferred. In this dividing the strictest attention is paid to giving the proper proportions of the various characters to each font, and their system has been so perfected that errors in the putting up of fonts are almost impossible.

On the same floor are the fire and burglar proof safes, which contain an extensive and valuable collection of matrices, the increasing number of which has necessitated the purchase of several new safes of larger capacity. The engraving and punch-cutting department, in which their beautiful original patented faces are produced under the hands of skillful and artistic designers and engravers, is situated on the fourth floor, as is also the matrix-making department, in which superior workmen are engaged in following up the work begun by the engravers, in the process of getting out the new styles of type for the novelty, beauty and utility of which the Central Typefoundry has achieved such a world-wide reputation. As all the matrices have to be made to withstand the intense wearing action of the "copper alloy" metal in casting—against which the ordinary matrices of other foundries cannot hold out—this is in itself a very costly branch of the business, requiring superior methods and more than usual skill on the part of the matrix-makers.

On the same floor is also the specimen department and printing office, from which emanate the *Printers' Register* and the books, pamphlets and cards which are issued from time to time. Here the cases are well stocked with all their new designs in type, and orders for sorts from these are filled immediately. In the printing of the specimen sheets they use the same type as is sold from their shelves, no better care being exercised to cast more perfect type for their own use than is cast for their customers.

The office of the superintendent of the manufacturing departments of the foundry is on this floor, being neatly fitted up and in convenient position to oversee all work under his charge.

On the fifth floor is the casting department, where they have now thirty-five machines, including the wonderful Foucher French type casting and finishing machine, all of which are supplied with the improvements which they have found it necessary to make on the old-style casting machine, in order to enable them to use their metal, the "copper alloy."

Near the casting machines are placed the tables of the "breakers," who break off the jet formed at the foot of large type during the casting process. A large force of girls are employed at this work, as well as in that of rubbing, setting and paging on the floor below.

On this floor are four large furnaces for casting brass type. The Central is the only foundry in America casting brass type, and is now not only supplying the bookbinders of America, but does a large export business with England and Australia. The demand for "copper alloy" type and patent faces abroad has compelled them to establish agencies in England and Australia, and in both countries the "Central" does a large and increasing business.

On the fifth floor is also the metal-mixing department, where every pound of the famous "copper alloy" is compounded. This is a process requiring the closest attention, and peculiarly is this the case with their metal, in order to have the proper proportions and the proper methods carried out. The proportions of the different metals in the "copper alloy," and the secret of combining them are known only to them.

On the fifth floor is the machinists' department, where superior casting machines, molds, etc., are constructed under the hands of the most skillful workmen. In each division of their foundry they have endeavored to obtain machines and tools which combine labor-saving qualities with the ability to turn out superior products. We believe that they have been successful and have secured the best facilities for obtaining the highest results.

A cordial invitation is extended to visitors to inspect their new building and look through the various departments, of which they are justly proud, being satisfied that when their inspection is over they will be convinced that the ability of the "Central" to furnish the best of everything wanted in a printing office is unsurpassed.

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36 inches — 14 Point, No. 104 — $1.50

36 inches — 14 Point, No. 105 — $1.50

24 inches — 14 Point, No. 106 — $1.50

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30 inches — 20 Point, No. 108 — $1.50

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Elzevir, 1659

Printers and Publishers will appreciate the charming Borders of the XVII century, which are here reproduced. . . They are close imitations from the Elzevir (Leyden) tomes, and are full of the quaint strength of light and heavy contrasts for which that century's printing was so famous. . . Those antique designs have been much sought after by admirers of the Elzevir editions, and in the hands of the appreciative printer will artistically combine into numberless bead and tail pieces of old-time effectiveness. . . . . .

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18 inches — 28 Point, No. 123 — $1.50



12 inches — 42 Point, No. 124 — $1.50



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15 cents each — 48 Point, No. 126



48 Point, No. 127 — 15 cents each



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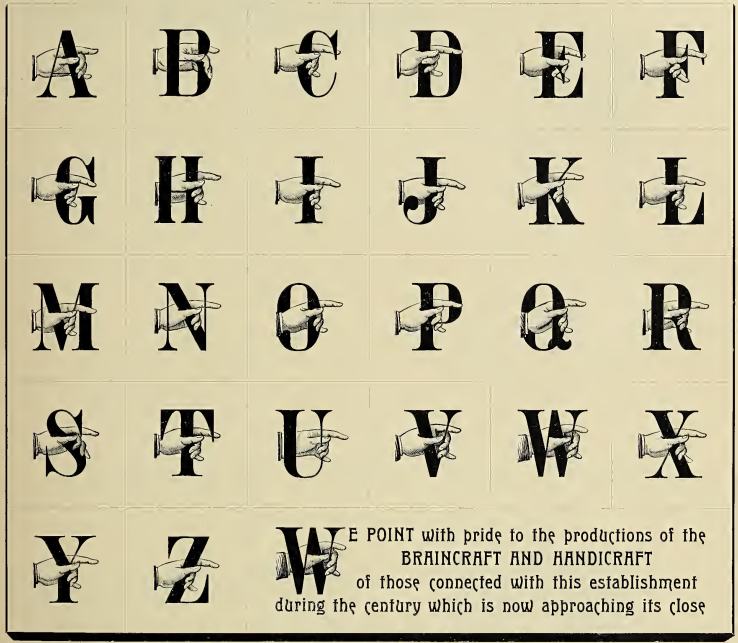
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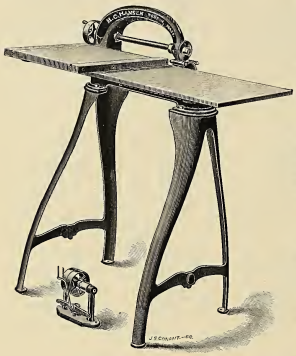
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Yours truly, CHAS. W. KNIGHT.

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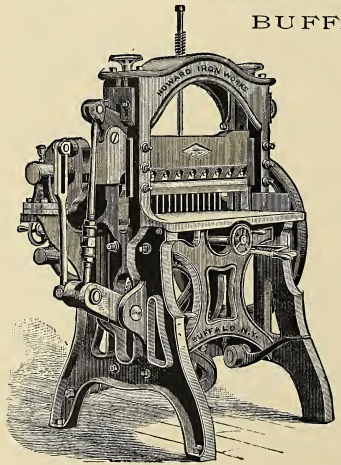
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6. Punctuating, capitalizing, spacing, divisions of words and other minor points will be taken into account by the judges. In fact, all points will be considered which enter into the production of good work.

The first competition will close in June, 1891.

It is hoped that competitors will begin their work at once, so that we may have as many specimens as possible to select for early publication. All communications to be addressed

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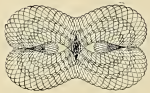


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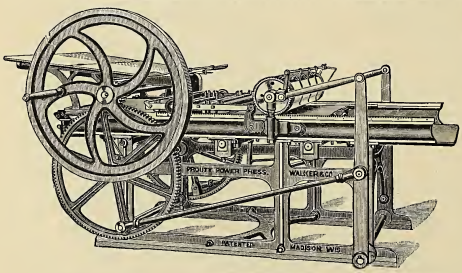
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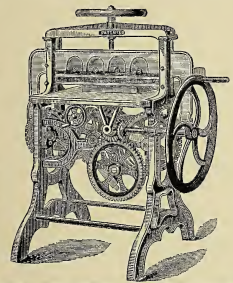
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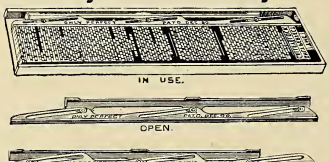
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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ANOTHER LEAF FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S DIARY.

THE AWFUL MARBLE ROCKS OF JUBBULPORE AND THE FATAL BEES OF NERBUDDA.

BY MALCOLM MC PHERSON.

THERE is a good deal of sadness mingled with the pleasure that comes from looking over the leaves of one's old diary. I think it is Shelley, the English poet, who says there is no song, however sweet, but is fraught with some pain. Well, so it is with glancing over the brief records that were made years ago. On almost every page incidents that recall pleasant recollections stand side by side with others that bring up out of the past emotions of a totally different description. These latter are the unbidden guests at the feast, the skeletons that hover around the glittering and mirth-resounding banquet hall to serve the guests as grim reminders of mortality.

The writer, a few days ago, was idly turning over some memoranda of his East Indian experiences when he came upon a name which sent a flood of diversely mingled memories rushing to his brain. Ah, poor Nelson, what good times we used to have in your pleasant bungalow on the flower-girt banks of the Moota-Moola, and what a lamentable fate was yours, cut off in an instant in the very prime and flower of your splendid manhood!

When I first met Nelson he was a civil engineer employed on the Great Indian Peninsula railroad, which was then in process of construction between Bombay and Calcutta. He was a singularly handsome young fellow, with a frank sunburned face which invited admiration and true friendship. Standing six feet high, with a powerful frame, he was the typical picture of an athlete. His genial manners made him a favorite in ladies' society in the drawing room, the ball room or the dining room. Being a splendid horseman, a dead shot and an enthusiastic leader in all kinds of sports he was equally a favorite with the men, especially the military officers who form such a prominent and important part of Anglo-Indian society.

A few days before Christmas in 187–, Mr. Nelson invited a number of bachelor friends to spend a few days with him in his bungalow at Kirkee, which is a few miles from the great military cantonment of Poond, in the Bombay presidency. I happened to be among the number. There were eight or nine of us altogether, and a jollier party probably never met together. With the exception of myself, all the guests were either young officers or civil engineers, who could tell stories, play whist, drink champagne, and smoke gigantic Trichinopoly cheroots "to the Queen's taste." One evening after dinner we all went out on the veranda, which overlooked the tranquil, glistening waters of the Moota-Moola. Each man wore the regulation bachelor dinner costume of the East, which is a short white jacket, white cotton trousers supported by a silk cummerbund wound round and round the body, and a full dress shirt. Some threw themselves into long bamboo chairs, called to the khansamab for pegs (i.e., brandies and soda) and cheroots, while others leaned over the railing and lent themselves to the full enjoyment of the night. It was truly an entrancing night. The odors of roses exhaled from the garden, the cicada drummed his music among the shrubs, fireflies flickered among the mango trees, the river made just the slightest sound as it rippled along, and overhead, in a cloudless sky, the moon shone with a splendor which bathed water and land in molten silver. It was a lotus-eater's night, everything appeared to be so beautiful and so tranquil.

Nelson appeared to feel the influence of the scene, for he remained silent, gazing at the river, until he was suddenly roused out of his reverie by a voice from one of the bamboo reclining chairs:

"Hello, Nels, old man, what's the matter? Have you got a touch of the blues, or are you growing sentimental and thinking of that young lady you waltzed with twice at the last government house hop? Own up, old man. Don't be afraid to speak out. We'll all help you if you are really pretty far gone."

Nelson took the raillery in good part and joined in the general laughter. Presently, however, he grew grave again and said:

"To tell you the truth, gentlemen, I do feel a trifle hipped. That river has a strange fascination for me tonight, somehow, and I think I hear it saying, as it flows along so softly, 'come to me; here you will find true tranquillity and rest.'"

"Rubbish!" cried out the young fellow who had previously been bantering him. "It isn't love you've got; it's only your liver a little out of order. Take another peg; that's what you want. Or, let us go in and play a round game at 'Nap' or vingt-et-un."

Nelson cheerfully agreed to the latter proposition and soon recovered his usual gayety. In view of what happened a few days later, however, I could not help being struck by his remark about the river and the spell it seemed to cast over him for a time. When the game broke up, one of the engineers, named A—, mentioned that he had to go up the line as far as Jubbulpore, and said he thought it would be a good idea for us all to go with him, as we were sure to have any amount of fun. He would take us to the jail to see the few survivors of the gang of thugs, or professional poisoners and stranglers of India, which the government had broken up after immense difficulty; and after that he would show us the celebrated Marble Rocks of the sacred Nerbudda river. Well, the trip was agreed upon. Nelson said he wanted a change anyhow, and besides, he might get a shot at some of the big game which at that time used to infest the banks of the Nerbudda. Next day our rifles were packed in our dogcarts, a copious supply of liquor and provisions was not forgotten, and off we went to the railway station, singing and laughing like boys going to their first picnic. After a run of about two hundred miles we reached the banks of the Nerbudda, where the engineer stopped and asked one of the native contractors what was going on and how the finishing of the bridge was getting along.

"Sahib," replied that worthy, "Everyting alle right; nothing new only dô, teen (two or three) coolies eat with bagh (tiger) yesterday."

We all pricked up our ears at this information, for now there was a distinct prospect of exciting sport in sight. At that time it was quite a common occurrence for coolies working on the line to be picked up and carried into the jungle by man-eating tigers.

We reached Jubbulpore all right and after enjoying a hearty luncheon at one of the military messes, we went to the jail, where a villainous looking old thug who credited himself with the murder of two or three hundred people offered to show us, by practical experiment, how he used to throw the roomal, or strangling handkerchief around the neck of his victims; but his offer was declined with thanks. Nelson was all impatient to get out to the Marble Rocks, not because these are justly considered one of the greatest natural wonders of India, but because he was anxious to get at the big game there. I confess I was not quite so enthusiastic as he was, because I remembered a very graphic saying that it was all very well hunting the tiger, but the fun was all the other way when the tiger did the hunting. Nelson, however, was a natural-born shikaree, or huntsman, and most of the rest of the party had had some experience with big game in the open, and as there were plenty of guns there was really very little danger to be feared, even if we did come across the terrible man-eater. A journey of twelve miles brought us back to the bank of the Nerbudda and to the railway viaduct, which was not then quite completed. Inquiries were made of the natives as to whether anything had been seen of any big game. They replied that there had not, but they knew the baghs were somewhere near. Nelson and the other engineers then organized a big gang of beaters to go into the jungle and make all the noise they could with tomtoms, trumpets and yells, so as to drive out any animals that might be hiding there.

In the meantime, while the beaters were gone, it was decided that we should visit the Marble Rocks, which were about a mile distant. Boats were procured at the edge of the river, but as I had seen the rocks before, I did not go in the boats, preferring to watch the muggurs (alligators) which lay basking on the river in

hundreds. Everywhere you could see the razor-backs floating like logs, but nevertheless cunningly keeping a keen lookout for any dog or cow that might go down to the water's edge to drink, or until some superstitious Hindoo cast a sheep or a goat among them to propitiate them.

Nelson waved his hand to me from the boat and shouted that they would all be back again in about an hour. That was the last time I ever heard his voice or looked upon his handsome face. Slowly the party sailed into the majestic gorge, with rugged walls of glistening white granite beetling 200 feet high above them on each side. Silently, sullenly dark and deep, the great Nerbudda sweeps through this awe-inspiring gorge for at least a mile. One peculiarity of these Titanic walls is that they appear to be covered in spots with what look like bags suspended downward. These are bees' nests, and many a native will whisper, "Beware of the bees of Nerbudda!" Before the party entered the gorge they were adjured by the boatmen to keep absolutely silent until they got out of it again, and the myriads of bees' nests were significantly pointed out to them. They passed up through the gorge in safety, and were returning, when suddenly there was a loud explosion, and in an instant the canyon was filled with echoes which rolled and re-rolled from side to side. It was a magnificent effect, but the native boatmen did not heed the grandeur of the echoes. With a cry they pointed to the air above them, which had already grown dark with angry bees, and leaped out of the boat into the dark depths of the river. All but Nelson followed their example. He had become entangled with his rifle. Myriads of bees settled on his hands, his face, everywhere that was exposed. With a cry of agony he leaped, or rather tumbled out of the boat. He tried to save himself by diving, but when he rose to breathe again and again the remorseless bees swarmed upon his head. At length he sank in agony and exhaustion, never to rise again. And the river swept on as calmly as if no tragedy had just been enacted in its bosom.

The rest of the party were badly stung, but managed to escape with their lives. Whether by accident or otherwise, it was the explosion of poor Nelson's rifle that had caused the terrible affair. His body was never recovered, but a little square tomb on the right bank of the river marks the spot where the bees of Nerbudda took their terrible revenge for having the silence of their somber home disturbed.

A NEW SYSTEM OF CATCHES.

In printing offices where many impressions are made from stereotype plates, the employment of catches has become general. A number of systems more or less advantageous are in use; but the one which is best known at present is the system of catches simply bent at the top and bottom, which hold the plates by the pressure exercised upon the furniture and the side-sticks when the form is locked.

Many times we have called the attention of our readers to different inventions having for their object the fastening of plates or galvanos upon blocks; some were recommended by the rapidity with which they were put in place, others by their immovability while the press was in motion, still others because they could be fixed any place in the form without disturbing the press. All these systems, we repeat, have certainly their advantages.

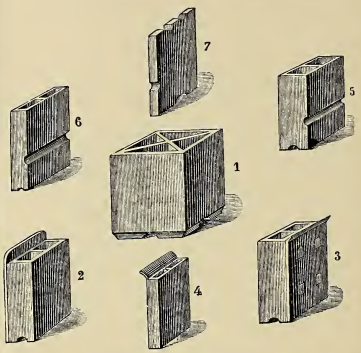
Nevertheless we come to examine a new kind of blocks without combinations which is destined to replace others, and which will facilitate the use of catches as much by the solidity as by the rapidity of being put in place, two advantages of capital importance for the pressman as well as for the master printer. This new invention of blocks for catches without combinations is due to Messrs. Warnery Brothers, typefounders, No. 8 Rue Humbolt, Paris. It is composed as follows:

1. Of hollow quadrats on 48 points.

2. Of headpieces and catches mounted upon blocks of 12 and 24 points in thickness.

3. Of demi-quadrats and spaces, also 48 points.

As there is but the single body, 48, employed for the catches, they can be placed at any distance from each other according to the dimensions of the plate. These distances are always easily determined by the removal of quadrats, demi-quadrats or spaces, since the justification is made with great rapidity and absolute precision, the whole being cast systematically on typographical points.



For the purpose of enabling our readers to comprehend the system, we give a cut showing each piece as follows:

Fig. 1. Hollow quadrat, 48 points, with which is made a first composition before fastening the plate above by means of the catches.

Fig. 2. Headpiece welded on 12 and 24 points.

Fig. 3. Catch welded on a demi-quadrat, 48 points.

Fig. 4. Catch welded on a quarter-quadrat, 12 points.

Fig. 5. Demi-quadrat, 48 points, which serves for the justification of the catches.

Fig. 6. Quarter-quadrat, 48 points.

Fig. 7. Space, cast on 2, 4 and 6 points.

The blocks, catches, demi-quadrats and spaces are cast with a transverse bar to facilitate the raising with the pincers.

MANNER OF USING.

Fill the form with quadrats, less the place necessary for locking; impose the plates, drawing out a quadrat at each place where a catch is needed, and replace the quadrat by a catch of 12 or 24 points, justifying by spaces so as to have, catch included, 48 points; lock the form, taking care to plane the catches lightly in order that they may touch the plates.

The following advantages may be enumerated for this system:

1. Lightness of at least twenty per cent over ordinary combination blocks, the quadrats being made hollow and by machinery instead of a mold.

2. Economy of material, there being no need of complete fonts of blocks, three-fourths of which are never used.

3. Regularity and facility of justification, slugs, leads and reglets of wood being unnecessary.

4. Absence of any possibility of lifting in the form, the blocks being beveled on the four sides, which insures the locking through the center.

5. The catches being secured to spaces of 12 points or to demi-quadrats, body 48, cannot be raised by the rollers as very frequently happens with the ordinary catches.

6. An economy of time in changing plates, an operation which can take place upon the machine even.

7. Regularity in the height.

8. Facility with which quadrats of matter can be replaced by quadrats of wood, for the purpose of nailing the plates if necessary.—*La Typologie-Tucker.*

HARLAN P. HALL.

We are indebted to the *Western Printer*, of St. Paul, for the accompanying sketch of Mr. Harlan P. Hall, the president-elect of the Minnesota State Editorial Association :

"Harlan P. Hall, editor and proprietor of the St. Paul *Daily News*, is a man who has made a lasting impression upon Minnesota journalism. Right in the beginning of this article, I will take the liberty of giving a brief extract of his life history ; and then, perhaps, before it is finished we will consider some of his virtues, vices and peculiarities as a successful newspaper man.

"Mr. Hall was born at Ravenna, Ohio, August 27, 1838. He came of newspaper stock, his father being one of the best-known country editors of the Buckeye state. Harlan P. Hall began to tinker with the types as a means of amusement at ten years of age. A few years later, at fourteen or thereabouts, he entered into a regular apprenticeship in his father's office.



"The journalist or printer still living who played the devil in a country office forty years ago cannot fail to have fresh in his memory the duties devolving upon him. Neither can he forget the pride of responsibility that rested upon him. He carried papers to the home of the village subscribers on each recurring publication day — the proud hero who was a never failing source of envy to his former schoolmates and companions. He distributed the 'pi' made by the 'jours' under the influence of the hotly rushing 'growler.' He cast the perfumed composition into the cast-iron mold, and was midwife at the birth of every brand-new roller. He kept the roller sweet and clean by means of the lye, which dripped and drizzled from the ash-barrel in the dark corner behind the press. He 'rolled' the forms on press-day — a job to be dreaded if it were not for the opportunity to besmear his face with ink. When the 'jour' went off to dinner it was his delightful prerogative to remain behind and ruin a whole column of types by amateur efforts to 'fly the frisket' and 'pull the devil's tail,' as well as the foreman himself.

"The hero of this sketch went through all this, and more, for a lingering period of three years, and then was mistakingly fired out of the most useful of free schools into college. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, a Methodist institution at Delaware, Ohio, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1861. Next studied law and was admitted to the bar early in 1862. Later in the year he concluded to come west, wisely selecting Minnesota as the Medina of his first hegira, landed in St. Paul on October 6, 1863. He commenced his western experience as a 'comp,' enlisting in the ranks, as it were ; but shortly afterward was promoted to the position of reporter on the St. Paul *Daily Union*. Later the *Union* was consolidated with another daily paper, and the St. Paul *Daily Press* was born. On this sheet Mr. Hall continued to exercise his talents as reporter, telegraph editor, exchange editor, editorial writer, etc., until November, 1865, when in company with other parties he purchased the *Morning Pioneer*, and he took the position of editor-in-chief. The *Pioneer* had been a democratic paper, but under Mr. Hall's management it became independent republican, and made itself so objectionable to its former friends and patrons, that in 1866 a stock company was organized by democratic capitalists, to whom Mr. Hall and his partners resold the concern. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Hall bought a half interest in the job printing establishment of D. Ramaley, the firm becoming Ramaley & Hall, and in February, 1868, this firm established the St. Paul *Evening Dispatch*, the junior partner becoming the editor-in-chief of the new paper. In 1870 the firm was, by mutual consent, dissolved, Mr. Hall taking the newspaper and its good-will for his share, and Mr. Ramaley falling heir to the job office. The proprietor of the *Dispatch* had already engaged in the ready print — or patent inside — business, being the third man in the world to engage in that branch of trade. In the fall of 1876 he disposed of the *Dispatch*, but continued for some time his ready print business.

"On the 15th day of January he issued the first number of the St. Paul *Daily Globe*, having first secured by purchase the morning franchise of the Associated Press for St. Paul. He continued the publication of the *Globe* until 1885, when the paper and all of its appurtenances and hereditaments were sold and transferred to its present owners. Being thus once more out of business, Mr. Hall resumed the ready print, and continued to assist worthy members of the local press of the Northwest until 1887, when he transferred that business to the A. N. Kellogg Company. In 1889 he became connected with the *Daily Evening News*, and still continues with it as editor and proprietor.

"Mr. Hall was happily married to Miss Harriet E. Lamb, a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1862."

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT BILL.

Be it enacted, That section 4,952 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4,952. The author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatical or musical composition engraving, cut, print, or photograph or negative thereof, or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as works of fine arts, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of any such person shall, upon complying with the provisions of this chapter, have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, completing, copying, executing, finishing and vending the same, and, in the case of dramatic composition, of publicly performing or representing it, or causing it to be performed or represented by others; and authors or their assigns shall have exclusive right to dramatize and translate any of their works for which copyright shall have been obtained under the laws of the United States."

SEC. 2. That section 4,954 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4,954. The author, inventor, or designer, if he be still living, or his widow or children, if he be dead, shall have the same exclusive right continued for the further term of fourteen years, upon recording the title of the work or description of the article so secured a second time, and complying with all other regulations in regard to original copyrights, within six months before the expiration of the first time, and such persons shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more newspapers printed in the United States for the space of four weeks."

SEC. 3. That section 4,956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:

"SEC. 4,956. No person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, on or before the day of publication in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, a printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or chromo, or a description of the painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or a model or design for a work of the fine arts for which he desires a copyright, nor unless he shall also, not later than the day of the publication thereof in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, or deposit in the mail within the United States, addressed to the Librarian of Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, two copies of such copyright book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, chromo, cut, print or photograph, or in case of a painting, drawing, statue, statuary, model, or design for a work of the fine arts, a photograph of same; provided, that in the case of a book, photograph, chromo, or lithograph, the two copies of the same required to be delivered or deposited as above shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom or from negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States or from transfers made therefrom. During the existence of such copyright the importation into the United States of any book, chromo, lithograph, or photograph so copyrighted, or any edition or editions thereof, or any plates of the same not made from type set, negatives or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States shall be and is hereby prohibited, except in the cases specified in paragraphs 512 to 516 inclusive, in section 2 of the act entitled 'An act to reduce the revenue and equalize the duties on imports, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 1, 1890; and except in the case of persons purchasing for use and not for sale, who import, subject to the duty thereon, not more than two copies of such book at any one time, and except in the case of newspapers and magazines not containing, in whole or in part, matter copyrighted under the provisions of this act, unauthorized by the author, which are hereby exempted from prohibition of importation; provided, nevertheless, that in the cases of books in foreign languages, of which only translations in English are copyrighted, the prohibition of importation shall apply only to the translation of the same, and the importation of the books in the original language shall be permitted."

SEC. 4. That section 4,958 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so that it will read as follows:

"SEC. 4,958. The Librarian of Congress shall receive from the persons to whom the services designated are rendered the following fees: First, for recording the title or description of any copyright book or other article, fifty cents; second, for every copy under seal of such record, actually given to the person claiming the copyright or his assigns, fifty cents; third, for recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, one dollar; fourth, for every copy of an assignment, one dollar. All fees so received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States; provided, that the charge for recording the title or description of any article entered for copyright, the production of a person not a citizen or resident of the United States, shall be one dollar, to be paid as above into the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of lists of copyrighted articles as hereinafter provided for. And it is hereby made the duty of the Librarian of Congress to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the entries of titles of all books and other articles wherein the copyright has been completed by the deposit of two copies of such books, printed from type set within the limits of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of this act and by the deposit of two copies of such other articles made or produced in the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to prepare and print at intervals of not more than a week, catalogues of such title entries for distribution to the collectors of customs of the United States and to the postmasters of all Postoffices receiving foreign mails, and such weekly lists, as they are issued, shall be furnished to all parties desiring them, at a sum not exceeding $5 per annum; and the Secretary and the Postmaster-General are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce such rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States, except upon the conditions prohibited by this act."

SEC. 5. That section 4,959 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4,959. The proprietor of every copyright book or other article shall deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress or deposit in the mail, addressed to the Librarian of Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, a copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial changes shall be made; provided, however, that the alterations, revisions and additions made to books by foreign authors heretofore published, of which new editions shall appear subsequently to the taking effect of this act, shall be held and deemed capable of being copyrighted as above provided for in this act, unless they form a part of the series in course of publication at the time this act shall take effect."

SEC. 6. That section 4,963 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4963. Every person who shall insert or impress such notice or words of the same purport in or upon any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph, or other articles, for which he has not obtained a copyright, shall be liable to a penalty of $100, recoverable one-half to the person who shall sue for such penalty and one-half to the use of the United States."

SEC. 7. That section 4,964 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4,964. Every person who, after the recording of the title of any book and the depositing of two copies of such book as provided by this act, shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, within the terms limited and without the consent of the proprietor of a copyright first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, print, publish, dramatize, translate, or import, or knowing the same to be so printed, published, dramatized, translated, or imported, shall sell, or expose to sale, any copy of

such book, shall forfeit every copy thereof to such proprietor, and shall also forfeit and pay such damages as may be recovered in a civil action by such proprietor in any court of competent jurisdiction."

SEC. 8. That section 4,965 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4,965. If any persons, after the recording of the title of any map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, print, cut, engraving, or photograph or chromo, or of the description of any painting, drawing, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected and executed as a work of the fine arts, as provided by this act, shall within the term limited, contrary to the provisions of this act and without the consent of the proprietor of the copyright, first obtained in writing, signed in presence of two or more witnesses, engrave, etch, work, copy, print, publish, dramatize, translate, or import, either in whole or in part, or by varying the main design with intent to evade the law, or knowing the same to be printed, published, dramatized, translated, or imported, shall sell or expose to sale any copy of such map or other article as aforesaid, he shall forfeit to the proprietor all the plates on which the same shall be copied and every sheet thereon, either copied or printed, and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of the same found in his possession, either printing, printed copies published, imported or exposed for sale, and in case of a painting, statue or statuary, he shall forfeit ten dollars for every copy of the same in his possession or by him sold or exposed for sale, one-half thereof to the proprietor and the other half to the United States."

SEC. 9. That section 4,967 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4,967. Every person who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever, without the consent of the author or proprietor first obtained, shall be liable to the author or proprietor for all damages occasioned by such injury."

SEC. 10. That section 4,971 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. That for the purpose of this act each volume of a book in two or more volumes, when such volumes are published separately and the first one shall not have been issued before this act shall take effect, and each number of a periodical shall be considered an independent publication, subject to the form of copyrighting, as above.

SEC. 12. This act shall go into effect on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1891.

SEC. 13. That this act shall only apply to a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation when such foreign state or nation permits to citizens of the United States of America the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens, or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States of America may, at its pleasure, become a party to such agreement. The existence of either of the conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States by proclamation, made from time to time, as the purposes of this act may require.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE JOB PRINTERS.

The feeling that the United States government does an injustice to so important a body as the job printing fraternity of the country in the matter of gratuitous printing of return requests on stamped envelopes, is finding more general expression; and certainly every thinking man must admit the justice of the complaint. Here is a considerable money item involved; since the number of envelopes so printed amounts to some two hundred million per year, the matter of dollars and cents taken from the legitimate industry of the country is certainly worthy of consideration, as relating merely to the matter of "presswork" alone. But here, as in other cases, the principle is greater than the financial amount at stake, and the present agitation will call attention to the injustice that is being done.—*The Paper World.*

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: E. B. Fletcher, Morris, Illinois; Thomas H. McKone, St. Paul, Minnesota; Fred Slocum, *Journal* office, Detroit, Michigan; John Rychen, president Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. A. McLean, *Herald*, Urbana, Illinois; R. O. Boyd, Denver, Colorado; F. J. Brainerd, Oakland, California; J. T. Story, of Story & Fox, Buffalo, New York; E. B. Dewey, Jamestown, New York; W. J. Irvine, *Broadaxe*, Lidgerwood, North Dakota.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

WILLIAM MARSHALL & CO., Melbourne, Australia. Twelve-page calendar in colors for 1891.

H. M. KENDALL, Hartford, Connecticut. Very neat business card, announcement and blotter.

GUIDE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia. Very neat and attractive firm circular in colors.

F. W. BROWN, Marcellus, Michigan. A very attractive neatly designed and executed business card in colors.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM & CO., Philadelphia. Attractive business card, set in Keystone Typefoundry's new Ancient Gothic series.

THE Moline (Kan.) *Republican*. An assortment of bill, letter and note heads which would do credit to a much more pretentious office.

RAYNOR & TAYLOR, Detroit, Michigan. Neatly executed eight-page circular, with cover in colors, the design of which is unique and attractive.

THAD. B. MEAD, New York. A number of samples of commercial printing, of which the firm letter and bill head are worthy of special praise.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Indiana. A handsomely printed catalogue of fifty-six pages, neat and clean, the composition on which was done by Mr. C. J. Love.

ROBERT K. THOMAS, Fernwood, Illinois. Business card in colors! A genuine curiosity. Mr. T., remember the adage, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*—let the shoemaker stick to his last.

MCCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. A number of neatly designed and executed specimens of general commercial printing. This firm deserves credit for their judicious selection of type faces.

C. N. ANDREWS, Brooklyn, New York. A large assortment of general commercial printing. Coming as they do from one who claims to be a non-professional, they are certainly worthy of commendation.

CURRY & RICHARDS, Bement, Illinois. Several specimens of fairly good work. The circle or rather what is intended for a circle on the firm letterhead could be materially improved. The card in colors is a very creditable job.

LATTA & MCELHINNEY, *Morning Sun* office, Louisa county, Iowa. Several specimens, principally bank checks, invitations, etc., all of which are executed in a first-class manner. The selection of type is admirable, its use appropriate, and the press-work number one.

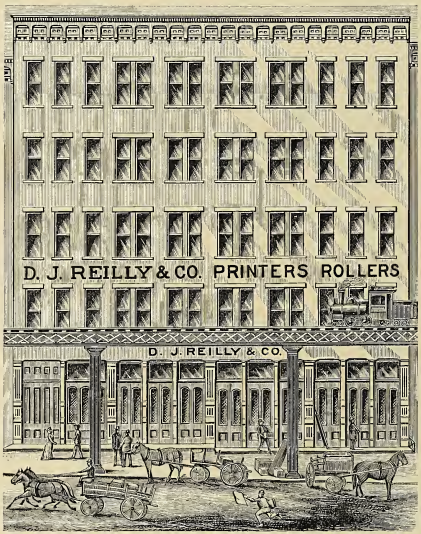
POMEROY BROTHERS, Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania. A large batch of general jobwork, such as folders, letter, note and bill heads, circulars, programmes, business cards, etc., which it gives us sincere pleasure to *commend* because it is worthy of commendation and also because it comes from a city which in the past has turned out some execrable work.

LEIGHTON BROTHERS, Minneapolis. Specimen book of seventy-five pages containing over 125 samples of artistic printing—plain and in colors. They are all printed on coated paper, and the designs, execution, register, blending of colors and last but not least, the presswork, are, we might truthfully say, beyond criticism. Price $1.25. It will certainly pay to send for a copy.

D. J. REILLY & CO.

AN ENTERPRISING NEW YORK FIRM MAKING PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

To see the facilities and become acquainted with the amount of business transacted by the above firm at the present day, one is surprised at the rapid progress made in the short time the house has been in existence, starting as it did but about ten years ago in a very small way. The business was established in 1880, by Mr. D. J. Reilly, who bought out a small roller house at 59 Gold street, and named the new concern the New York Roller Composition Company. The character of the composition and rollers turned out soon gave the firm the reputation that caused the business to grow rapidly, and in the spring of 1882 it was found necessary to move to larger quarters. A store was rented at 326½ Pearl street, and a new impetus given the house by securing the services of Mr. O. J. Maigne, a gentleman well posted in all that pertained to roller making, and who was given entire charge of the mechanical part of the business. For three years the firm remained in these quarters, the volume of trade increasing continually, and the reputation for first-class materials, and prompt production growing greater each year. At the end of this time, it was again found necessary to move, and the large store at 324 and 326 Pearl street, adjoining, was leased, giving them about 3,294 square feet of floor space. This, with about the same space below in the basement, where all small job rollers are made, constitutes the present manufactory, and enables them to turn out an immense quantity of rollers. The building, shown in the accompanying illustration, is located in the printing house district of New York, opposite Harper & Brothers building and convenient for city trade.



In 1887, Mr. Reilly was compelled to retire from active participation in the business of the firm on account of sickness, and in October, 1889, died. Since that date, the surviving partner, Mr. Maigne, although crippled to a certain extent by Mr. Reilly's death, has by indefatigable work not only maintained the high reputation of the house established during Mr. Reilly's lifetime, but largely increased its business, and introduced and patented several new features in the manufacture of printers' rollers. The house has facilities for producing rollers, from the most diminutive job roller to the largest perfecting press roller, and uses for the ordinary class of work their "Acme" composition, which gives most excellent satisfaction, and the "Peerless" brand when a more expensive and durable composition is required. Besides these two popular brands of composition, this firm manufactures a special brand for use for export to hot climates. This latter has proven to be one of the most valuable export compositions made, as it can withstand what ordinary roller material is not expected to, namely, heat.

In an article of this nature, it would not be proper to close without some reference to the gentleman whose energy and enterprise have in so great a measure made the firm of D. J. Reilly & Co., what it is today. We refer to Mr. O. J. Maigne, whose likeness appears on the opposite page. This gentleman does not claim to come from a family of roller makers, but has been in the printing and roller-making business all his life, and is as well posted on the wants of pressmen as anyone can be. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1848, and when a boy went west with his parents and located in Chicago, being pressman for the J. M. W. Jones Company and Clark & Edwards a number of years, during which time he learned the making of printers' rollers. He afterward returned to the East to become foreman of the roller establishment of W. H. H. Rogers & Co., of New York, who were finally bought out by another firm in that city, when he became connected with D. J. Reilly at the time the firm was at 326½ Pearl street. His success in business has been phenomenal, and we take pleasure in calling attention to it, and in showing his likeness in this number.

No matter in what part of the world rollers are wanted, D. J. Reilly & Co. can cast them specially for the uses and climate intended and ship promptly. They have all the latest and most improved methods for casting rollers, and guarantee that all their work will satisfy the most exacting requirement. Write to them for information and estimates, or give them a trial order. Once a trial is made of either of their famous brands of composition, you will continue with them thereafter. From the amount of business now being handled by this company, and the general satisfaction expressed by all present customers in the work turned out by them, it is safe to assert that you will make no mistake in sending your order to D. J. Reilly & Co.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Clara W. Ketcheson, wife of our old and esteemed friend, Mr. John C. Ketcheson, at her residence, in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday afternoon, March 14, 1891. The deceased was a lady of refinement and education, an ornament to society and beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. The funeral services were held at the family residence on the North Esplanade, and the remains were sent to Rockford, Illinois, for interment. To the bereaved husband we tender our sincere condolence, and trust that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb may give him strength to bear with Christian fortitude his irreparable loss.

TYPOGRAPHY IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The object of an advertisement is to be read. Every other consideration should give way to this. An advertisement may be set up in faultless manner and yet may be so monotonous that it will not attract any more attention than one grain of rice among thousands of other grains about it. How, then, can an advertiser attract this attention?

First. His type must be plain. Ornamented or obscure type must be rigidly excluded.

Second. The style should be plain. Fantastic methods, such as are shown in curved, diagonal and perpendicular lines, are of doubtful value. Now and then one may make a hit by some audacious arrangement, but where one succeeds ten fail.

Some very good advertisements are made by calling attention to the subject by displaying some inconsequential word which arrests attention, leading readers to examine the whole paragraph. But this is also a difficult style to manage; a failure makes the advertiser ridiculous, and really defeats his purpose.

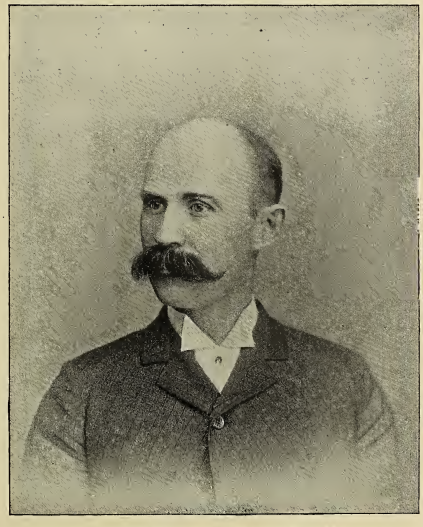
Engravings or process cuts, in the hands of a skillful designer, can make very attractive advertisements. The success of such an advertisement depends largely on the invention of the designer; if he is really inventive he can make an advertisement more attractive than can ever be done by type. If he is not inventive, if he draws badly, then his engraving is not as good as a composition in type.

The quality of engraving must be adapted to the quality of the printing. The outline style can be printed fairly well on any kind of paper, or with any kind of ink. To order for an advertisement a finished engraving with many graduated tints of light and shade is to throw away money to no purpose. It cannot be well printed on the ordinary newspaper. All engravings should be cut or etched with deep counters. If extra care is not given by the photo-engraver to a deep routing out of counters, and to a cleaning up of lines, the best open engraving will be marred in printing by muddy spots.

Another point: All engravings made for any press which stereotypes or electrotypes its forms should be on solid metal bodies. The wood body, which is barely good enough for letter-press work, cannot be used at all under an electrotyper's molding press with any hope of making a good plate for a newspaper. In a stereotyped form the extra cost of the metal body will be more than repaid in the improved appearance of the presswork.

The art of displaying types is not to be taught in one or even a dozen lessons. The novice will get the skill he wants largely from the study of his own failures and those of other compositors. These hints may be of value; the same rule which forbids the use of ornamental type should also shut out extra condensed type. Many a display line of long words is often crowded in one obscure extra condensed line, when it would be more readable in two lines, which will occupy no more space on the paper.

Too many faces of type are used in miscellaneous display. If one has a thoroughly well-graded assortment of different sizes and different widths of gothic, running from pearl to four-line, with appropriate lower case, he has enough to make effective display. If the compositor is equipped with a full series of this face he has no need of antique, titles, clarendon, or any other plain face. The greater variety of faces he puts on a page, the worse he makes that page look. If he does not like gothic, let him use antique or clarendon, or any other form of letter; but having selected one style, let him stick to it. He will find that his customers, however much they may object in the beginning to this simplicity of style, will ultimately like it better than the use of mixed styles.



O. J. MAIGNE, OF D. J. REILLY & CO., NEW YORK.

Borders judiciously used are a grace, but these borders must be plain black and white and not too fine. The gray-tinted and profusely ornamental borders with which our specimen books abound are very unsuitable for advertisements.

Signs and emblems can be very effectively used; the simpler they are the better. Here, again, one can find but little of value in the specimen book. The more striking ones can be made by an engraver in a very few minutes. The bold-face section mark or paragraph mark, an ivy leaf, a shamrock leaf, or any simpler form in this style can be effectively cut by any clever stereotype finisher.

The young job printer who begins to set up advertisements for a newspaper is too often hampered by the rules he has been taught. He decides that this display line must be long, and that other line must be short, and these words must be got in one display line, and other words must be paragraphed. For all these rules the average advertiser does not care a button. He wants a certain effect produced; if this effect can be had under rules, well; if not, the rules must be broken. He does not want the compositor to parade his notions about taste; he wants his own notions carried out. That compositor is wise who accepts the advertiser's notions, and tries to meet them.—*Theo. L. De Vinne, in Printers' Ink.*

In order to keep electricity from giving trouble on the printing press the paper ought to be at least lightly dampened before printing, and care should be taken that the web on leaving the press shall pass a gas jet or else a metallic bar furnished with needle points. As far as the calenders go there is nothing like dampening the paper, and if it has to go through more than once keeping it in the reel some time between each passage.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. T. C., Piqua, Ohio: We do not consider the party you inquire about either reliable or responsible.

J., Notre Dame, Indiana. Please answer the following: 1. Who first designated printing the "art preservative of arts"? 2. Are stereotype plates used to any extent for the printing of books and magazines throughout the country?

Answer.—1. We are unable to answer. 2. Yes.

L. P., Columbus, Ohio. Could you inform me what formula and methods celluloid printers use to affix ink to the surface of celluloid.

Answer.—Write to Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., Philadelphia or Chicago; or to J. H. Bonnell & Co., New York, and they will furnish you an ink especially adapted to celluloid printing.

W. K., Chicago. Will you inform me in your next issue what is the cost of the *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst*, and also how I can obtain it.

Answer.—The *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst* is a monthly publication issued by Alexander Waldow, in Leipsic, Saxony. Price by mail in Germany, 13 marks and 20 pfennig. It can be secured, however, through Koelling & Klappen, 48 Dearborn street, Chicago.

H. C. F. S., Los Angeles, California. Will you tell me how the plates are prepared which are used for making newspaper cuts. I mean the process in which they use a steel plate, and put on a composition of plaster of paris; then draw the design on it, and take a stereotype from it.

Answer.—We make the following extract in answer to the foregoing question from an address delivered by M. Gentile, before the recent session of the Illinois Press Association, on "How Newspapers are Illustrated": "A simple method of making a newspaper illustration is by what is termed the chalk method. This is done by taking a thin bed of smooth chalk laid upon a metal surface and drawing upon it with a small steel point any picture you wish to produce. The steel point will cut the chalk clear to the metal, when you have an intaglio. A stereotype is made from the intaglio, which is ready to print from. In St. Louis and Chicago metal plates of various sizes are procurable ready for the artist to draw on. Sometimes instead of pure chalk a mixture of plaster of paris with white Carolina clay is applied on the metal plate to an even thickness of about one-thirty-second of an inch. The preparation must be thoroughly hardened before it can be touched with a drawing needle." The plates referred to can be obtained of Carl Schraubstadter, 303 North Third street, St. Louis.

TRADE NEWS.

TABOR & FORD, printers, Sioux City, Iowa, have dissolved partnership.

THE F. H. Hesse Printing Company, St. Louis, Missouri, has published a notice of dissolution.

THE office of the *Journal*, Syracuse, New York, was destroyed by fire, March 14. Loss, $59,000; insurance, $43,000.

THE *Graphische Künste*, a Leipsic weekly, devoted to the graphic arts, and founded in 1861, has ceased publication.

THE Ashtabula Printing & Publishing Company, Ashtabula, Ohio, is a new corporation, and will print and publish a newspaper. Capital, $15,000.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., printers and lithographers, Portland, Oregon, have become incorporated as Schwab Brothers Printing and Lithographic Company.

THE label and job printing office of Parker & Son, 908 Fourth street northwest, and Ninth and H streets northeast, Washington, has removed to Lakeland, Maryland.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an illuminated print of "Belshazzar's Feast," from Van Allens & Boughton, New York and Chicago, done upon a No. 2 four-roller Huber two-revolution press at McIndoe Brothers, Boston, Massachusetts. It presents some new features in color-work distinct from the time-honored chromo, and well shows the capabilities of the standard Huber.

FORTY-TWO printing offices in North Dakota make reports to the commissioner of agriculture and labor. These offices paid for labor during the last year the sum of $146,228, nearly as much as all the other manufacturing industries combined.

MOLLESON BROTHERS, paper dealers, New York, have been succeeded by the Molleson Brothers Company. The company has filed a certificate of incorporation in which it is stated that the capital is $65,000, and the trustees are Kate E. Molleson, William G. Killmer and William A. Losey.

MR. CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, of the Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, will during the present month celebrate his fiftieth anniversary in the typefounding business. To the best of our knowledge there is no one in the United States who has served continuously in this branch of trade for that length of time.

THE Dexter Folder Company, of Fulton, New York, are fully equipped to furnish their folding machines. These folders are meeting with great favor wherever introduced. Since the removal of this company from Des Moines, Iowa, their business has doubled in volume, and with increased facilities they are enabled to meet any demands made upon them. Shniedewend & Lee Company, 303 Dearborn street, Chicago, are their agents in the West. See advertisement on page 674.

G. EDW. OSBORN & CO. have succeeded George E. Ives, of 379 State street, New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. Osborn was formerly the secretary of the Whitlock Machine Company, of Birmingham, having been with them six years. Associated with him in this new venture is Mr. A. M. Fiske, of New York, who traveled for the Whitlock Company for three years, and who for the last two years has been with the Campbell Press Company. All the specialties made and sold by Mr. Ives will be handled by the new firm, and they will keep a full line of presses, type, inks and tools. The celebrated Elm City card cutter, counting machine and bronzing pad are their specialties. Their new location is at 393 State street.

BELOW is what the editor of the Macomb (Ohio) *Herald* thinks of foreign paper and printing houses that solicit job printing in country towns: "An agent of the Blade Printing Company, of Toledo, came to this office the other day soliciting orders for stock. As we did not need anything in his line, and choosing not to patronize his house anyhow, having agreeable relations with other houses, he had the uncalcimined impudence to attempt to scare us into buying of him by a threat to take printing away from this town. This whining hypochondriac has been doing that business all over this section of the country. We pause to state that before we will purchase immunity from this snake-in-the-grass competition we'll starve."

THE following notification from the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, 160 William street, New York, will, no doubt, prove of interest to a large number of printers who have evidently been imposed on. "Two parties by the name of F. C. Taylor and P. C. Perkins are traveling through the country, selling some patent chromatic attachment for printing presses, and representing themselves as being connected with us. We have used every means to stop their misrepresentations, but without avail, and we now take this opportunity to advise you direct that the said F. C. Taylor and P. C. Perkins have no connection with the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and any representations to the contrary are made with intent to deceive."

STATE SENATOR T. J. CALDWELL, of Adel, Dallas county, Iowa, was married March 10, at Tampa, Florida, to Miss Ella Garoutte, a lady well known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER through her translations which have so frequently appeared in its columns. We wish the happy couple many years of married bliss.



THE CHASE.

Specimen of halftone engraving direct from a drawing by VANDERCOOK & Co., engravers, 407-425 Dearborn street, Chicago.

THE SELECTION OF PAPER.

Papers made from flax and hemp are smooth, fine, substantial, solid and strong, and are the best for works which have to stand much handling, and are expected to last a long time. Paper made of cotton is rough, spongy, soft, and loose in structure.

At present, wood is a great medium in the manufacture of paper, and a large percentage of it is used. There are two processes for working up the wood for conversion into paper, which give different results and effects. One way is to grind it, and the other is to reduce it by chemical action. Wood pulp is by no means adapted to produce a fine paper which can be used for any kind of art printing. Paper made from it is brittle, and turns yellow or brown when the air and light reach it.

The durability of the paper and its value in preserving colors depend also very much upon the bleaching. If the bleaching agent is not neutralized thoroughly, the acid, which will accumulate to a greater or less degree, will not only destroy the colors, but cause even plain black to lose all of its effect.

Paper for the best art work should be absolutely free from all wood and minerals, and not too much bleached. The sizing of the paper is also to be taken into consideration, for copper and steel engraving and heliogravure produce the best results on a soft, rough-surfaced paper. Photogravure and lithography are greatly benefited by the use of a little smoother-surfaced, better-finished paper, and book printing needs a paper with a very smooth and well-finished surface in order that brilliancy and life may be secured for all of the colors. It must not be so hard as to cause the picture to lose the depth which artistic work requires, and a uniform thickness of paper is also essential.

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE.

An eastern correspondent sends us the following interesting details concerning the history and purchase of the famous Gutenberg bible recently purchased by Mr. Ellsworth, of Chicago, briefly referred to in our last issue: "The sale of General Brayton Ives' collection of rare books and manuscripts last month in New York, was an important and highly interesting one. The gem of Mr. Ives' collection was the famous Gutenberg bible, the first book printed with types. It was printed by Johannes Gutenberg (1450–55). It is in the original binding — thick oak boards — covered with stamped calf, embellished with ornamented brass corners and cut pieces. The book is in two volumes, containing 324 leaves, of which seventeen are in fac simile. The honor of producing the first perfect work is now ascribed to Gutenberg alone. This book was first known as the 'Mazarin bible,' from the fact that the earliest published description of it was based on a copy discovered in the Mazarin library.

"As neither the name of the printer nor the date appears in the book, it is impossible to fix, with accuracy, when it was printed, but it is generally believed between the dates given above. That it was not later than 1454 is shown by the note which is in the copy in the National Library in Paris, which states that the volume was 'illuminated, bound and completed on the day of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, August 15, 1456, by Henricus Albrech, alias Cremer,' vicar of the Collegiate Church of St. Stephen, at Mayence.

"The copy of this bible sold in New York is said to be the most perfect copy in existence. It was discovered in a little country church in Germany and purchased for a song. It was bought from the finder by Mr. Asher, a noted collector, and was sold by him to Henry Stephens. Mr. Stephens disposed of it to George Brindly and it was purchased at the Brindly sale by the late Hamilton Cole for $8,000. Mr. Ives was at the sale at the time it was sold to Mr. Cole, but for some reason did not bid upon it.

"When it was too late, however, he determined that he wanted the book and at last secured it from Mr. Cole for $15,000. The only other copy of this bible in the United States is in the Lenox Library, but this is generally regarded as a later edition. A copy was sold in December, 1884, in London, for £3,900, and this was a much smaller book in modern binding. There are not many book collectors who can afford to pay $15,000 for any one book, but there were several people present at the sale ready to expend it and more if necessary.

"The person who was willing to pay the highest figure, $7,400 a volume, was J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago. The next number on the catalogue after the Gutenberg bible was another very rare bible, known as the Eliot Indian bible, published at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Samuel Green and Marmaduke Johnson, 1663. This bible is always catalogued as excessively rare, but such is not the case, except when the copies, as in the case of General Ives, have the dedication to King Charles II, only twenty copies of which were printed; whereas, of the ordinary edition four thousand copies were issued.

"The copy sold in New York was purchased by Mr. Mitchell for $1,650. Mr. Ives paid $1,250 for it. An attractive number on the catalogue was a rare and interesting little Italian block book dated 1510, the only one printed in Italy and an important volume in the early history of block printing. This book has been well described by Ambrose Firmin-Didot, the noted French bibliophile. It was sold to Mr. Benjamin for $170. A book compiled by Pope Bonifacius XIII and printed in 1465 by Faust and Schöffer, was sold to Mr. Mitchell for $450."

AN OLD JOURNALISTIC ANNIVERSARY.

The present week in March is interesting as the anniversary of the first daily paper in England, one hundred and eighty-nine years ago. One cannot help wishing that in the course of the truly fascinating events which preceded that date there had been richer records — as for instance in the quarrels between King Charles I and the parliament, the civil war and the Protectorate, as well as the more exciting portions of the reign of James II and the accession of William and Mary. The daily paper attained its highest development as a political factor in Paris during the months preceding the Reign of Terror, when its influence was in many instances frightful. Every French gamin could read or get someone to read to him enough to influence his mind still more against all law and order. The circulation of these papers was then tremendous and they were as truly the arbiters of French destiny as were those gloomy deliberations in the convention. The records of the French Revolution are made very clear and coherent from the files of the *Moniteur* and other papers which have been preserved in some shape or other.

It may seen singular, but even in the present day, while a population of fifty or a hundred thousand may support three or four daily papers, the population of such cities as London, Paris and New York does little more. For instance, considering those as the principal papers of which we hear most frequently from abroad and which we see most frequently here — how few they are. About the only London papers whose names are familiar universally to Americans are the *Times*, *Standard*, *St. James' Gazette*, *Truth* and *News*. In Paris the *Temps*, *Figaro*, *Petit Journal* and one or two others.

We exclude, of course, all papers of a magazine character or religious papers or those which have any specialty that gives them an exclusive character, or one published in any other than the vernacular language of the place. Of course, the number of serial and periodical publications, exclusive of programmes and advertising sheets, is, in any one of these cities, almost countless. But taking the daily political paper of high grade and large circulation, and even in these centers the competition is confined to a few.

* * * * * *

One hundred and eighty-nine years of journalism in the English language. How the world has toddled along since that first date and what a faithful nurse daily journalism has been to the toddler! —*The Union and Advertiser, Rochester, New York, March 13, 1891.*

A MEMBER of the Denver (Colo.) *Republican* chapel was fined $1 and had the fine remitted, but would not accept the same, and the chapel voted that the amount be donated to the Childs-Drexel Home Fund.

CHICAGO NOTES.

C. JURGENS & BRO., the electrotypers, have removed to 148 to 154 Monroe street.

THE Calendar Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago to print and publish calendars ; capital stock, $162,000.

THE New York *Sun* says : "There is no paper in this country that is more beautifully printed than the Chicago *Herald*." The *Sun* is correct.

THE Chicago Typesetting Machine Company has been incorporated at Chicago to manufacture typesetting machines ; capital stock, $100,000.

AT a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Typefounding Company it was decided to increase the capital stock from $20,000 to $100,000.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS announce that on May 1 their Chicago office will be removed to the store, No. 319 Dearborn street, in the new Manhattan building.

THE Brotherhood of Chicago Pressfeeders gave their fifth annual ball at West Twelfth street Turner hall on April 11. It was a grand success and everyone had a good time.

THE western branch office of Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., makers of printing inks and varnishes, has been removed from 40 La Salle street to 99 Harrison street, corner of Dearborn.

THE German Republican Publishing Company has been incorporated at Chicago, to do a general printing and publishing business, with a capital stock of $50,000.

THE E. S. Jewell Company has been incorporated at Chicago, with a capital of $100,000, to do a publishing and printing business. The incorporators are E. S. Jewell, A. G. Jewell and A. Davis.

IN their new location at 109 Quincy street, Farmer, Little & Co. have a cosy little store, fully stocked with type, and are ready to fill all orders. Mr. C. B. Ross, their genial manager, reports business good.

MR. J. W. OSTRANDER, the well-known manufacturer, of this city, recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. He was the recipient of many beautiful gifts from his many friends throughout the country.

THE Calumet Paper Company has secured the contract for furnishing writing papers to the State of Wisconsin for the ensuing term. The amount for immediate shipment is small, but future orders will doubtless make it a good thing.

THE Peerless Perforator, manufactured by Messrs. Avery & Burton at 42 South Clinton street, is one of the most perfect machines made for the purpose intended. In our May number we will print a descriptive article relating to this perforator.

WE are pleased to hear that Mr. A. H. McLaughlin, the western manager for Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., ink manufacturers, has so far recovered from his recent accident as to be about again, and trust that in a short time he will be fully as well as he was before his mishap.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, typefounders, 117 Fifth avenue, have been awarded the contract for furnishing 33,000 lbs. of body type for the government printing office at Washington. The order includes nonpareil, brevier and pica sizes, and is to be completed by September next. This firm is also making a new dress for the Detroit *Tribune*.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN have opened their branch in Chicago, at 413 Dearborn street, and are now ready to fill all orders for binders' machinery of every description, and all materials used by bookbinders. They make a specialty of wire for stitching machines. Mr. A. D. Sheridan has charge of the Chicago house. Notice their advertisement on another page.

C. R. VANDERCOOK, the old settler and veteran engraver, of this city, has in his possession the commission of his grandfather, Simon Vandercook (the name was then spelled Van der Cook), as ensign of Captain Henry Van der Hoff's company of militia in the County of Albany, New York, in the regiment of which Peter Yates was colonel. The commission was issued by command of Gen. George Washington, and is dated August 6, 1778.

MESSRS. STORY & FOX, of Buffalo, New York, whose advertisement appears on page 648, have opened an establishment in Chicago, at 151 and 153 West Washington street, under the name of Story & Co. Mr. R. J. Story, late of Buffalo, has entire charge of the business, and would be pleased to hear from printers in the city, or anywhere in the West, when they need anything in the line of varnishing, gumming, mounting, eyeletting, etc.

AT the annual election of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, held on March 25, the following votes were cast for the gentlemen named : President, A. H. Brown, 1,218 ; vice-president, S. E. Van Alen, 1,195 ; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, chairman, 1,273, L. C. Boudreau 1,273, W. A. Hornish 1,264 ; recording secretary and organizer, T. N. Francis 784, O. G. Wood 468 ; secretary-treasurer, William McEvoy 847, Edward Langston 413 ; sergeant-at-arms, James Rathgeber, 1,255; four delegates to International Typographical Union, Boston, John Conway 319, Will J. Creevy 435, W. G. Glennon 589, James Gunthorp 598, George W. Jarse 335, Frank A. Kidd 656, D. J. Lyman 569, James T. McCullough 274, Charles P. Stiles 688, H. S. Streat 360, W. S. Timblin 384. The reëlection of Mr. A. H. Brown, as president, is an honor worthily bestowed. The successful candidates for delegates were Charles P. Stiles, Frank A. Kidd, James Gunthorp and W. G. Glennon.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

T. B. HARDY & Co., paper dealers, Denver, Colorado, have sold out.

THE new paper mill at Hughesville, New Jersey, has commenced making paper.

HARRIS BROTHERS, dealers in paper stock, etc., Minneapolis, have dissolved partnership.

THE Pioneer Roll Paper Company, not incorporated, Los Angeles, California, has been dissolved.

CLARK & IVES, dealers in paper stock, etc., New Haven, Connecticut, have dissolved partnership.

LINCOLN, Illinois, is trying to secure the erection of a paper mill, which it is expected will consume the straw of Logan county.

IT is reported that a stock company with $250,000 will be organized, with Jacob Grimm as president, to rebuild the burned paper mill at Beckleysville, Maryland.

THE Texas Paper Mill at Dallas, which was started up several weeks ago, is running along nicely, and the management reports a demand for all the wrapping paper they can manufacture.

THE Bardeen Paper Company, of Otsego, Michigan, manufacture one hundred tons weekly of super-sized, super-calendered and extra machine finished Fourdrinier papers, used for map, lithograph, plate, book and blotting papers.

THE Housatonic Mill, of Lee, Massachusetts, has been sold to W. H. Eaton, late of Joseph Parker & Sons, of New Haven, Connecticut, the celebrated blotting paper mill. The mill will be organized as a stock company and Mr. Eaton will remove to Lee and have charge.

THE Madison (Wis.) Commissioners of Printing have awarded the paper contracts, after four weeks' advertising, as follows : Standard Paper Company, of Milwaukee, 2,000 reams of first-class book paper at 6½ cents per pound ; Henry J. Meier, of Milwaukee, 40 reams ledger medium, $1.83 ; 40 reams of 24-pound folio and 40 reams of 28-pound double flat cap, 13 cents. These were the lowest bids where the paper came up to the required grade.

THE Richmond Paper Manufacturing Company, of Richmond, Virginia, have made a contract for machinery which will treble the capacity of their present large mills and enable them to turn out daily from twelve to sixteen tons of finished paper. When

the improvements are completed, which will be by July next, the company will have one of the largest mills in the United States. E. D. Christian is president, A. H. Christian, Jr., secretary and manager, and A. S. Bacon superintendent.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Canada Paper Company was held on March 10, at Montreal, and a satisfactory report and statement of the year's business was presented. The following gentlemen were reëlected directors for the current year: Messrs. Andrew Allan, Thomas Logan, John Macfarlane, Robert Anderson and Jonathan Hodgson. At a subsequent meeting of the board, Thomas Logan was elected president, John Macfarlane, vice-president and managing director, and Mr. John G. Young, secretary-treasurer.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Newburyport (Mass.) *News* is rejoicing over a double cylinder press.

THE Saginaw (Mich.) *Globe* was sold to C. B. Schaefer for $1 and the debts.

THE Georgia *Staats Zeitung*, a German daily, has been started in Savannah, Georgia.

A NEW morning daily has been started at Hastings, Nebraska. It is republican in politics.

THE Bloomington (Ill.) *Bulletin* has been sold by Hon. Owen Scott to James F. O'Donnell, for $12,000.

THE *Republican*, of Weeping Water, Cass county, Nebraska, recently completed the ninth year of its existence.

FRANK TRIPP and A. C. Tripp have begun the publication of the *News*, a seven-column folio, at Highland Falls, New York.

THE Boston *Post* has just removed from Milk street to "Newspaper row," occupying pleasant quarters near the *Herald*.

JOHN J. MOODY, formerly connected with the Mobile (Ala.) *Evening News*, has established the *Transcript*, a weekly paper.

THE Morrisdale Mines *News*, Meadville *Saturday Night* and Pittsburgh *Visitor*, Pennsylvania papers, have given up the ghost.

THE *New Age*, of Augusta, Maine, the new organ of the Maine democracy, has come out in eight-page form, with a new dress of type.

THE Detroit *Free Press* has entered upon a new enterprise, the issuing of a semi-weekly edition, to be published Tuesday and Friday.

THE *Evening Post*, the only democratic daily in Columbus, Ohio, has been bought by Charles Q. Davis, a lieutenant of Senator Brice.

THE Akron (Ohio) *City Times* sends out a large, handsome weekly edition, and has placed an order for a large amount of new office material.

GALESBURG, Illinois, has a new democratic newspaper called the *Spectator*. It is neatly printed, well edited and starts forth on a promising career.

THE *Police Gazette*, New York, has offered a prize of $200 to the person naming the first three horses in the Brooklyn Jockey Club Handicap Race.

TENNESSEE papers that have stopped publishing are: the Louisville *Hayseed*, Louisville *Republican*, Jellico *Independent*, Irwin *Uneksan* and Athens *Democrat*.

THE *Methodist Advocate*, of Chattanooga, has been brought into court for libel by two ministerial brethren demanding $45,000 damages for defamation of character.

THE Express Printing Company, of Red Oak, Iowa, has started a new paper devoted to the interests of the Farmers' Alliance named the *Alliance Programme*.

THE springtime number of the *Typographic Advertiser*, published by the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of Philadelphia, comes to us full of good things for printers in the line of type. The new faces shown include: "Giraffe," "Dynamo," "Shado," "Typo," "Obelisk," and "Zinco"; also a new set of index initials. Every printer should secure a copy of this paper.

THE *Honest Miller*, devoted as its name implies to the interests of the milling trade, is a monthly recently established at Silver Creek, New York. G. B. Douglas is editor and proprietor.

THE Michigan City (Ind.) *Evening News* has been enlarged to an eight-column folio, and is now the largest daily ever published in Michigan City. It is certainly a credit to its publishers.

THE Inland Daily Press Association is composed of the publishers of forty daily newspapers in the smaller cities tributary to Chicago, and including papers in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Indiana.

THE *Beacon* and *Telegraph*, two leading publications of Ashtabula, Ohio, have been consolidated. An incorporated company with a capital stock of $15,000 will be organized, the stockholders consisting of the present proprietors of each paper.

THE *Aluminum Age*, an illustrated monthly trade journal for metal-workers, mechanics, manufacturers, etc., and devoted to the interests of that wonderful new metal, has appeared from Cincinnati, Ohio. Published by the Aluminum Age Company.

THE *Mechanical News*, published by James Leffel & Co., New York City, has changed its form for the better, and greatly improved its appearance. It is now a 32-page quarto, illustrated, and in convenient shape for preservation. We are glad to note the fact.

A STOCK company is being formed at Yankton, South Dakota, for the purpose of publishing a daily morning paper. If the plans do not miscarry, a first-class daily paper will make its appearance there about May 1. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be invested in the enterprise.

THE St. Joseph (Mich.) postmaster reports that his town is in need of a good paper. St. Joseph has a population of nearly five thousand; it is sixty miles from Chicago, and located on the Chicago & West Michigan railway. This is a good opening for an enterprising man.

THE New York Photo Electrotype Company, New York City, will issue a monthly magazine, of the size of the *Century*, devoted to short reviews of current periodicals and books. It will contain a large number of illustrations. The name will be the *Photo-American Review*.

THE *Tribune*, of Minneapolis, was sold by A. J. Blethen to a syndicate headed by W. J. Murphy, of Grand Forks, for $400,000. It is generally understood that Thomas Lowry, ex-Governor Pierce and eastern politicians are interested with Mr. Murphy. The editorial department will be under Mr. Pierce's control.

THE Duluth Herald Company, publishers of the *Evening Herald*, made an assignment, March 16, to D. H. Stevenson. The paper has lost money steadily for the last year or two and owes between $20,000 and $30,000, of which $14,000 is secured by mortgage on the plant to Miron Bunnell, the former proprietor.

A. MINER GRISWOLD died of apoplexy at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin March 13. After delivering his lecture, "A Trip Around the World," he retired to a hotel, and in a short time after going to bed died of apoplexy. Mr. Griswold was an old newspaper man, and since 1886 he has been the managing editor of *Texas Siftings*.

THE police and fire departments of Chicago, together with the letter carriers, now have a new illustrated organ, called *Right*, independent in politics and unsectarian in religion. We are unable to determine whether it is a weekly, monthly, semi-monthly or semi-occasionally, but — but, ah — we presume it is; anyhow, it is a very creditable production, and we wish it success. Right Publishing Company, 157 Washington street.

THE partnership heretofore existing between C. B. Turner and F. C. Turner, doing business under the firm name of Turner Brothers, printers and publishers, Pittsfield, Illinois, was dissolved by mutual consent, March 31, C. B. Turner retiring to embark

in other business. The publication of the *Old Flag* will be continued by F. C. Turner, who assumes all indebtedness, and who will carry out all unfinished contracts on subscription, advertising and jobwork.

THERE are two hundred and ninety-two newspapers published in New Jersey, this year, or six more than last year. Of this number seventy-eight are independent in politics, sixty-eight republican, seventy-five democratic, forty-five politics not stated, six religious, seven educational, four labor, four prohibition and one each Masonic, Odd Fellow, Knights of Pythias, manufacturing, law and angling. Twenty-one are published in German and one in the Dutch language.

OUR old and esteemed friend, Mr. Samuel G. Sloane, a well-known and valued contributor to the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, has recently become the editor and proprietor of the *Iowa Citizen*, published at Charles City, Iowa. Judging from the numbers now before us we have no hesitation in saying that it is destined to become a model journal from a mechanical standpoint, while the facile pen which directs it is bound to make its influence felt and respected. Mr. Sloane is a graceful and forcible writer, a journalist of large practical experience, and under his management we expect the *Citizen* will become a powerful factor in the politics of the state.

THE *Solid Muldoon*, of Ouray, Colorado, says: "The Glenwood *Avalanche* declines the advertisements of newspaper advertising agents upon the grounds that they 'want the earth.' The *Muldoon* has managed to exist over a dozen years without the aid of advertising pirates, and they are still denied a hearing in this office. When we have space to spare we give it to our local patrons, and under no circumstances will we give place to patent medicine, piano, organ, or that class of ads." And still the *Muldoon* looks fat and healthy as if it was enjoying life first rate. But suppose this plan should apply to the religious papers—what would they do then, poor things?

FROM Northfield, Minnesota, comes the *Sidereal Messenger*, a monthly review of astronomy, conducted by Prof. William W. Payne, director of the Carleton College Observatory. Wherever there is a student engaged in unraveling the secrets of other worlds than ours this publication should be found on his table. The study of the universe, the unveiling of the hidden mysteries that surround us through infinite space, the solving of celestial phenomena that universally command reverence and respect, are matters of profound interest, and the manner in which the able editor of the *Messenger* brings forth a monthly résumé of the workings of the tireless army of stargazers is the happy realization of a fortunate idea that cannot fail to please and satisfy those who should profit by it. The magazine contains forty-eight pages, well gotten up, and may be accepted as a model of typographical excellence.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE office of the Sacramento (Cal.) *Bee* has been unionized.

ON April 3, ground was broken for the Printers' Home building at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN A. MILLER, the newly elected vice-president of the Pittsburgh Typographical Union, died recently.

THE thirty-ninth annual convention of the International Typographical Union will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, from June 8 to 14 next.

THE fifth annual ball of Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, was held on Monday evening, March 30. The programme was an enjoyable one.

THE annual election of officers of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, was held Wednesday, March 25. The following officers were elected by acclamation: President, W. B. Prescott; vice-president, Sol. Cassidy; recording secretary, Amos Pudsey; financial secretary, M. J. Meehan; treasurer, E. J. How; investigating committee, John Swalwell, R. G. Stewart, R. Munn. Delegates to eight-hour league, George Devlin, G. F. Timms, E. Webb, J. A. Smith, James Davey; trustee, Ed. M. Meehan.

THE following is the financial report of W. S. McClevey, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, for the month of February, 1891:

Balance on hand as per statement of January 31, 1891	$20,602.34
Receipts to date	5,943.00
	$26,545.34
Disbursements	5,783.79
Balance on hand	$20,761.55

THE election of officers of Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, was held March 25, and resulted as follows: E. J. Adams, president; John A. Miller, vice-president; Benjamin Fink, recording secretary; Thomas T. Lemmon, corresponding secretary; Thomas J. Dicus, financial secretary; Hugh Adams, treasurer; Walter McKee, sergeant-at-arms; T. A. Boullt, doorkeeper; trustees, George B. Acklin, James B. Neal and Frank M. Harrington; delegates to International Typographical Union, Oscar E. Adams, O. A. Williams and George L. Happer.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 925 F street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

ISSUE OF MARCH 3, 1891.

447,293.—Printer's press guide, J. G. & J. A. Boehringer, Buffalo, New York.
447,701.—Printing in colors, W. Schumacher, assignor of one-half to L. Raimer, Brooklyn, New York.
447,491.—Printing press, W. B. Lawrence, Columbus, Ohio.
447,507.—Printing press, chromatic, A. Fayol, Bordeaux, France.
447,536.—Printing presses, registering device for, J. Brooks, Plainfield, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF MARCH 10, 1891.

No issues on March 10, 1891.

ISSUE OF MARCH 17, 1891.

448,219.—Printing device, J. S. Foley, London, England.
448,264.—Printing device, hand, T. G. Saxton, assignor of one-half to O. G. Vanderhoof, Lexington, Kentucky.

ISSUE OF MARCH 24, 1891.

448,775.—Printing machine, C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, Rhode Island.
448,807.—Printing machine, chromatic, C. W. Dickinson, Belleville, New Jersey.
448,749.—Printing machine, inking mechanism, A. Fayol.
448,806.—Printing presses, paper cutting mechanism for, L. E. Brooks, Chicago, Illinois.
448,642.—Printing presses, stone, protector for lithographic, J. Eberle, Vienna, Austro-Hungary.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, none too good; composition on evening papers, female, 16 cents; bookwork, female, 16 and 18 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. THE INLAND PRINTER is eagerly looked for here the 20th of each month, and is read and re-read by all.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, $20; job printers per week, $20 (nine hours per day). The legislature adjourned on April 15, and several men will be thrown out of employment.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Work is picking up now, and few idle printers are in town. M. H. Garrels has gone to Detroit to take the foremanship of the *Tribune*.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Election of officers: A. McCraith, president; D. F. Welling, vice-president; John Douglass, secretary; W. J. Thomas, treasurer; N. M. Bishop, sergeant-at-arms.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. No. 75 will not send a delegate to Boston. It is expected the new laws will go into effect at the next meeting.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 41 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, $15 per week, nine hours; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. C. R. McJunkin

was elected as delegate to the International Typographical Union, to meet in Boston, Massachusetts, in June.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Trade is a little slack at present. The weather and large amount of sickness may have something to do with this, and the "sunshine and showers" of April may bring about a change for the better.

Denver, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20, fifty-three hours. At the election, March 25, B. L. Wilson and E. H. Kimberly were chosen delegates to Boston; James T. Garvey, president; Frank Birdsall, secretary-treasurer; T. F. Dolan, recording and corresponding secretary. Plenty of men here to do all work needed.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Business improving some. More than enough on hand to do the work, however.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $13.50. The *Labor Herald*, a six-column folio weekly, published by the Trades and Labor Council, has made its appearance, and is a credit to the council.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, good the past month; prospects, fair for continuance; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. The new daily, *Mail*, republican in politics, is announced to appear on April 6; the *Spectator*, new democratic weekly, on the 4th—the former by Colville & Barnes, the latter by Cunningham & Husted. This gives us two dailies and five weeklies, besides the *Trainmen's Journal*, a monthly.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The house has taken a "recess" until next November, and we expect the senate will do the same this week; but for all this work has held on good so far, and the chances for the summer will be rather uncertain.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50. Supply of work only moderate, with a large number of printers in town.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. The usual summerer will be upon us soon, but the job offices are, at present, well supplied with work; bookwork is somewhat brisk, but it will last only a week or so longer. Only one union paper in the city.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Work has been very dull for the last month, but is picking up now, and the prospects for spring are excellent. The painters and decorators are out on a demand for nine hours.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; book and job printers, per week, $9 to $10. Work in all the job offices has been good for the past month, especially so in the *Advertiser*, where the new city and county directory is being published.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The *Times* is still employing non-union printers at 45 cents. The union still refuses to receive cards.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. *Daily Journal* is running twenty-two cases, being rushed with the state laws. Yewdale, Burdick & Armitage and all job offices are rushed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Very few idle men here at present.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.50.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improved from last report; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business has improved a little since last report. Dorman's non-union shop has again secured the City Year Book. No. 47's officers will have to be more on the alert, as this state of affairs should not be tolerated.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18, $21. Trade has been good, and with the opening of April promises to be better. At the election of delegates to attend the Boston convention, J. A. Onyun, present financial and corresponding secretary, was elected delegate, and George C. Joseph, who represented No. 29 in Buffalo convention, was chosen as alternate. There were five candidates in the field. The regular election of officers occurs on the last Sunday in April. The delegate-elect was instructed to vote in favor of six-day law.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Reports from forty offices show: Nine, brisk; six, good; five, fair; eleven, medium; four, as usual; five, dull.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. While work is fair, there are still a large number of extra printers in town.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good only; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. No. 90 has elected W. F. Crump and D. J. Quinn as delegates to the International Typographical Union, which meets at Boston. There are enough compositors here to fill the demand.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $12. Some talk again of forming a union in this city, but the boys appear deficient in "backbone" and interest.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, $10 per week; weekly paper, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, pretty good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Trade in job offices continues good.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. No. 221 is feeling quite jubilant. The *Evening Sun* has been unionized by working in union men, who have by proselyting succeeded in getting all of the non-union men to become "square." The last men were taken in last Sunday. We feel sure that a new morning paper will be started in a short time. It will be union throughout.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. At our meeting on April 5 the following officers were elected: President, W. H. L. Rotramel; vice-president, C. M. Higgins; recording secretary, H. A. Breusing; secretary-treasurer, George Heale; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Goldsmith; executive board, T. F. Lennex, Jr., H. Duggan, T. C. Kerr, T. Thorpe, D. J. O'Crowley. Mr. John C. Ankrom, who has served the past year as chairman of the executive board, will represent this union at the International Typographical Union session in Boston. John is very popular with the boys, and we feel that No. 177 will be ably represented.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *New Era* establishment has been enlarged and additions made to the plant. The *Farm and Fireside* building will also be enlarged this season. Newspaper work is rather dull. Job offices seem to be prospering.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. E. H. Snow will take charge of state printing July 1. The *Capital* has reduced the price of subscription, followed by the *Journal*, both gaining many readers thereby.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, cheering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. With the advent of spring comes a feeling of cheerfulness among members of the craft here, and though perhaps work is not as brisk as it might be, yet the warm sunshine, in conjunction with the work given out, imparts an all-around degree of cheerfulness.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The *British Columbia Commercial Journal* made its appearance on March 13, and is a well edited and creditably gotten-up paper of sixteen pages. L. G. Henderson is manager, and Dave M. Carley, a well known traveling journalist, will look after the editorial work. The job and book offices have been crowded with work since the opening of the legislature. The *Evening Times* is starting on a special number to be completed in two weeks. R. T. Williams, bookbinder and publisher of British Columbia directory, is building a handsome five-story building to meet the demands of his growing business.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.00. Elmer E. Carlin was elected to represent this union at the next session of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Carlin will make a first-class representative, and No. 79 could not have chosen a better one.

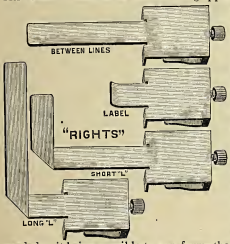
Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Work of all kinds is slowly picking up.

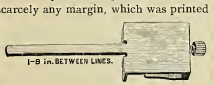
Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, good; prospects, about same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Business is very encouraging. Not many idle printers, that is men who are willing to work. Central Labor Union is experimenting in the newspaper line. Delegates to represent No. 165 at International Typographical Union in June are Eben Foskett and Secretary Duggan.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MEGILL'S GENUINE GRIPPER FINGERS.

E. L. Megill, of 60 Duane street, New York, is constantly producing new things in the line of feed-guides and grippers. His latest invention is the set of gripper fingers shown in the accompanying cuts. As will be seen, the fingers are made in a variety of widths and sizes, and can be attached to the press grippers in a hundred different ways. It does not matter whether the grippers are wide or narrow — the fingers can be attached with ease. One great advantage in the use of these fingers is the small margin room needed — it being possible to run forms that nearly cover the sheet. Mr. Megill has issued a circular fully describing this latest invention of his, and showing scarcely any margin, which was printed on a press using his flexible guides and these new fingers. A copy of this will be sent to any printer on request. Write for one.





Four interference suits in the United States patent office, referring to grippers, fingers and gauges, have recently been decided in favor of Mr. Megill.

ELZEVIR, 1659.

Printers and publishers will appreciate the charming borders of the seventeenth century, reproduced by the Dickinson Type Foundery, Boston, and specimens of which are shown on other pages. They are close imitations from the Elzevir (Leyden) tomes, and are full of the quaint strength of light and heavy contrasts for which that century's printing was so famous. It was intended to show these specimens in our March number, but we could not get the insert ready in time.

STEVENS & MORRIS, NEW YORK.

This firm of photo-engravers and designers have been located for a number of years at 24 Cortlandt street, New York, but on May 1 will remove to 20 College Place. They make cuts and designs for all illustrative purposes by all the various processes. In half-tone work they produce the most excellent plates. The illustration, "The Morning Meal," in our March number, attracted much attention. Having artists of known merit in their designing department, and skilled workmen in producing plates, and facilities ample enough to insure promptness, they are in a position to furnish superior work. They will be pleased to send specimens and quote prices. Parties interested should communicate with them.

WHITE'S MULTI-COLOR CHARTS.

Mr. James White, of the Illinois Paper Company, 181 Monroe street, Chicago, informs us that he has been allowed his claim for patent on the Multi-Color Charts, first brought to the notice of the trade in our last December issue. As this patent covers an ingeniously arranged series of circles or other forms in color printing for five or more colors on various-colored paper, and there being nothing in any way similar to it in existence, it is very valuable. Primarily as a standard guide and reference book for printers, etc., it is invaluable, but as a means for the display of inks, it would be a powerful aid to an ink manufacturer, and as Mr. White is not in that business, he would, no doubt, consider a reasonable offer for it.

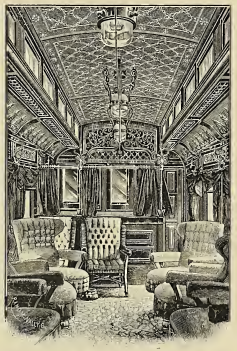
WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES.

When printers want a numbering machine that can be locked in the form and used on any printing machine to number consecutively, they should write Messrs. Joseph Wetter & Co., 20 and 22 Morton street, Brooklyn, New York. This firm, whose advertisement appears on page 605, manufacture all classes of numbering machines. Their hand numbering machine, a cut of which is shown in their advertisement, is a most useful article for office use. It is simple and durable, will do the work of larger machines, and its price puts it within the reach of all. In small offices where regular numbering machines are not used, this hand machine will be found indispensable. Ask for information from this firm, if you need anything in their line.

PERFECT PASSENGER SERVICE.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS IN DAY TRAINS OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD BETWEEN CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

To afford even better accommodations for first-class day travel between Chicago and St. Louis than have heretofore been given, and for the purpose of giving to the traveler a complete Pullman



INTERIOR VIEW OF PULLMAN PARLOR CAR, SHOWING OPEN DRAWING ROOM.

service by day and night, the Chicago & Alton railroad has placed upon its day trains between Chicago and St. Louis the two new Pullman palace parlor cars, "Evelyn" and "Mercedes."

These two cars have just been turned out of the shops of the Pullman Company, who have spared neither pains nor expense to make them, without exception, the finest parlor cars ever built. The "Evelyn" and "Mercedes" are each sixty-four feet in length, vestibuled, contain sixteen revolving and six wicker chairs, and the latest improvement, an open drawing room. They are provided with commodious smoking rooms, buffet and toilet rooms. The interiors are finished in mahogany, old gold and blue plush, while the chairs are upholstered in white mohair. The cars are lighted by the Pintsch gas system. Wide and spacious bay windows occupy most of the wall space, and each car contains a well selected library of fiction, adventure and travel.

Day trains Nos. 1 and 2 are now composed of palace reclining chair cars, equipped with Hitchcock chairs (free of extra charge), new Pullman palace parlor cars described above, dining cars, and new and commodious day cars for local travel, and smoking cars. Ask your local agent for tickets and particulars. James Charlton, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 210 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois.

CUT THIS OUT.

Sometime this spring you may want some special colored ink for a particular piece of work, or a good bright black that works well. The Buffalo Printing Ink Works make it, and they will prove it, too, if you will give them the chance.

"ONLY PERFECT" GALLEY-LOCK.

By reference to page 648, our readers will notice cuts of a new galley-lock, manufactured by Carson, Fenesy & Co., 11 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, an excellent device for the purpose intended. The advantages claimed for it are: Adjustability, it requiring but a moment to lock or unlock the galley; perfect fitting, as every line of type is held by same even pressure; simple, as it has no complicated parts to get out of order; light and durable; can be used on any galley; made in all sizes. Full information in regard to this invention will be cheerfully furnished by the above firm. It is worth your time to look into its merits.



ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

FOR SALE.—Official republican county paper in county seat of one of the best counties in Southeastern Kansas; large circulation; good job office; will sell cheap; failing health reason for selling. Address "Kansas," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—$5,000 (and market value for unused stock on hand), cash, buys fine job printing establishment of eight years in a leading city. Gross business now over $12,000 yearly at paying prices; a bargain. For full particulars address "BARGAIN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE.—Foot folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four feet can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE.—Country newspaper and job printing outfit. BEST OFFER TAKES IT. Material can be removed if desired. This outfit is complete in every detail, with the exception of newspaper press. It consists of eighth Gordon press, powerful 30-inch lever paper cutter, 12-inch card cutter, over 500 pounds long primer, small pica, brevier and nonpareil body type, about 200 fonts wood and metal display type, stones, cases, racks, galleys, cuts, ornaments, brass rule, etc.; large amount of leads and slugs, furniture, ink, paper, stock, etc. For particulars address THE NEW SOUTH, Summertown, Tennessee.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of $2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

PATENTS and improvements in the printing trade. A prominent firm in Berlin desires the agencies for Germany of American houses in this line. Address "R. S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

THE average job printer knows the trouble of making fancy-shaped advertising stickers. The Akins Novelty Company manufacture them for reliable parties. For particulars write 293 and 295 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Copies of Nos. 2 and 10 of Volume I, INLAND PRINTER. Will pay 25 cents apiece for these if in good condition. Mail or bring them in. Inland Printer Company, Chicago.

WANTED.—A No. 1 solicitor for commercial printing, to work in Eastern Pennsylvania, Western Ohio and West Virginia; give references. Address "Commercial," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, $2; six months, $1; single copies, 20 cents. Also, send 10 cents for 16-page circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving complete schemes of imposition.



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Inkoleum is the only article in the world that gives pressmen complete control over printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock in any weather and climate. It reduces inks of any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

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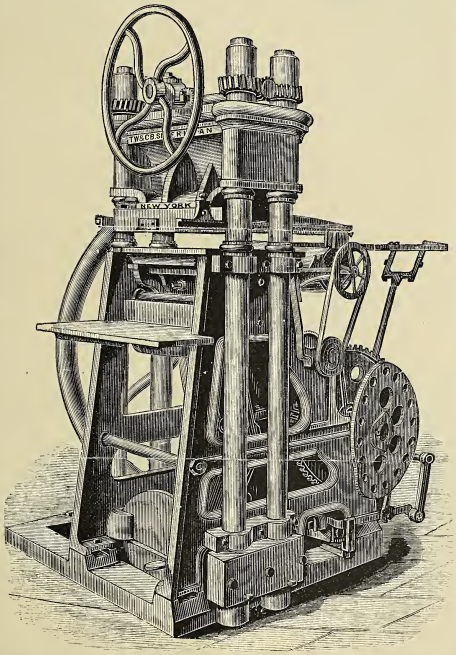
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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY IN THE UNITED STATES. ESTABLISHED 1835.

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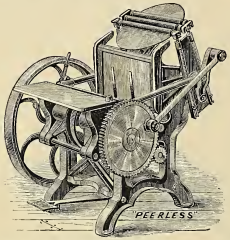
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MONEY MAKER.

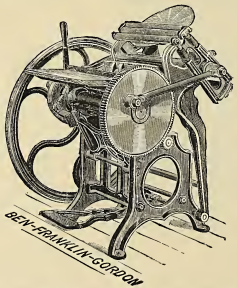


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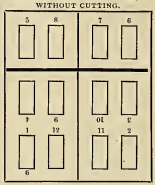


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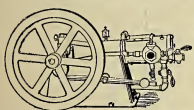
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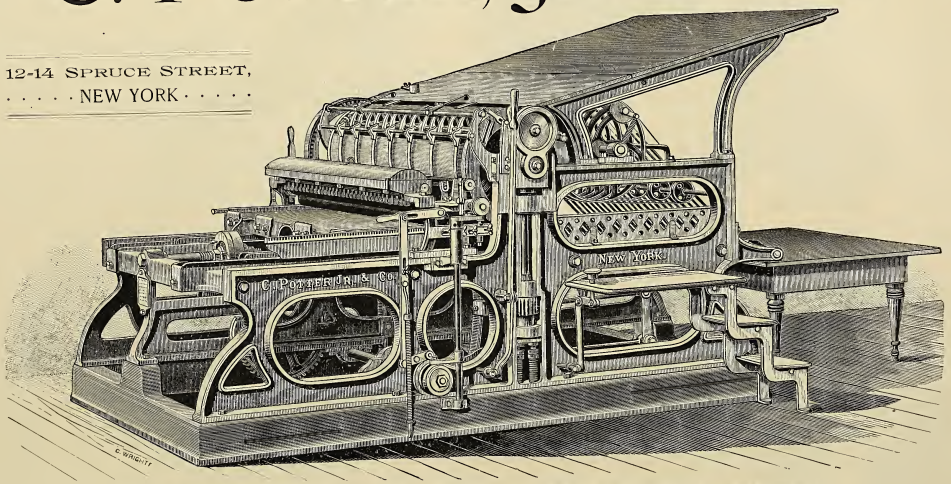
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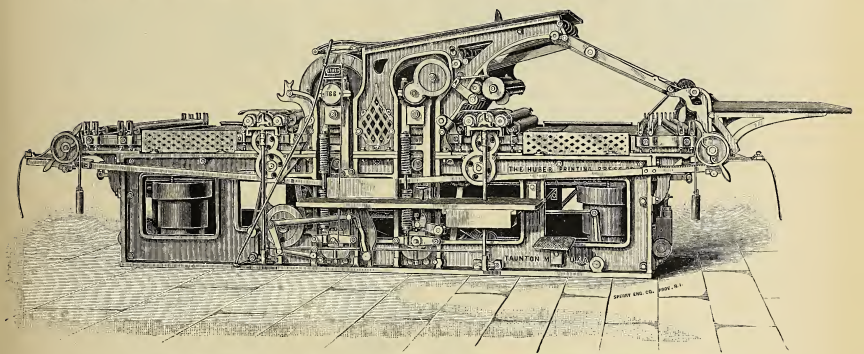


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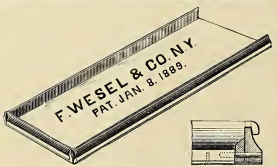
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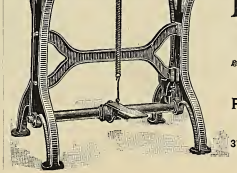
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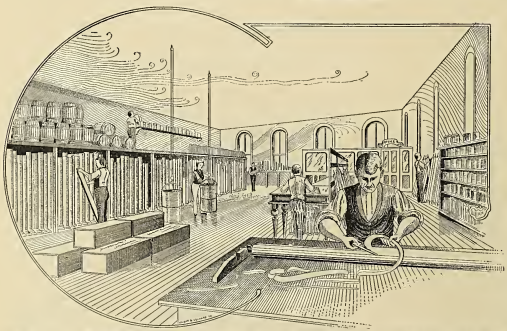
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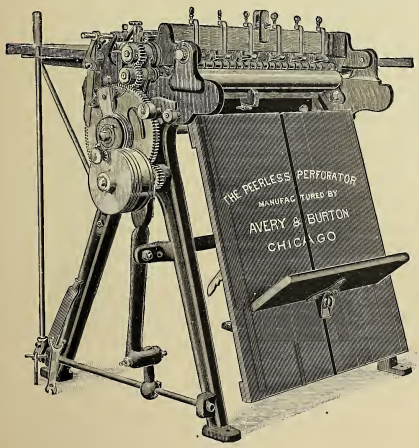
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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 8. CHICAGO, MAY, 1891. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. XIV—BY A PRESSMAN.

WHY do not some of our enterprising press manufacturers embody in the make-up of their fast two-revolution presses the easy, beautiful crank motion by which the bed is driven in place of the present nerve destroying and press shattering Napier movement? It certainly is capable of as great speed as the latter, and is much more accurate, besides the life of the press, once rid of the bumping which seems to be an essential feature of the present movement, would be prolonged to the manifest profit of printers. I would not for a moment think of accusing press manufacturers of not taking the interests of their patrons into consideration, but it certainly seems at times as if they were on the verge of doing so.

* * *

In one of these papers a few months since I had occasion to criticise severely the miserable presswork displayed in a certain English printing trade journal. I notice that the *British Printer*, in taking exceptions to some remarks on the journal alluded to, copies, with some mutilation, the paragraph in which the criticism occurred. I think the mutilation was uncalled for, as well as the making me use the antiquated form of spelling the word "color." However, let that pass; my main object in calling attention to it is that I may have an opportunity to revise my opinion of English presswork, for I find that the *British Printer* is an elegantly printed journal indeed, one that will rank with the best of the printing trade journals of America. I am somewhat curious as to whether the method of making ready by the hard-packing process, which it gives in a recent number in reply to a correspondent, is the method used on the *British Printer* itself.

* * *

While on the subject of the appearance of printing trade papers, I might allude to a monstrosity that has found its way to my table. It is the *Union Pressman* of Oakland, California. It claims to be "the only paper published in the interests of pressmen," which leads me to the conclusion that pressmen must be in a very bad way indeed, if the *Union Pressman* is a representative of their craft. It is an eight-page, 5 by 9 affair, printed on a poor laid paper from worn-out country newspaper type, the presswork poor, and the editing as bad. Why any pressman should consider that our craft is crying aloud for such an organ, while THE INLAND PRINTER and other excellent journals are in the field, is beyond my imagination. In passing I will venture the remark that the *Union Pressman* will hardly find a place in the "World's Fair Display of Fine Printing," which the International Printing Pressmen's Union is conducting, except, perhaps, as a frightful example.

* * *

Roller making has today become a special industry, so much so that very few pressmen either know the ingredients, or their proportion, of which they are made, and, even if given that information, could not cast a perfect roller once in a dozen trials. This exemplifies the constant evolution taking place in the printing as in all other industries. I remember well when a lad how much importance was attached to the necessity for knowing how to make good rollers, and how, on the days when rollers were being made, everything else had to give way to that all important duty. Now we are relieved of all that, and it is well, for leaving aside the obvious fact that a man who devotes his whole time to roller making will necessarily produce a more uniform roller, of better staying or printing qualities than he who only occasionally does so, the still greater benefit of allowing the pressman to devote his whole time to printing, in its best sense, is gained. There is really no more sense in having the pressman make his own rollers in these days than there would be in requiring him to build his own press, make his own paper or ink, all of those things being much better done by those whose special vocation lies in that direction than any pressman can possibly do it. At the same time I hold that every pressman should labor to acquire such an intimate knowledge of the

things he works with as to know where any fault lies, if necessary. How frequently we hear of the ink, the paper, the rollers or the press being blamed for some fault which knowledge and research would show lay in some other cause.

* * *

Some device for effectually preventing offset on the second cylinder of the web press or other perfecting presses seems to be the necessity of the hour. Whether the successful means for doing this be mechanical or chemical remains to be seen, but it is certain that successful work such as is demanded in this age needs this aid as much as anything else. It is true that whoever provides it will reap large pecuniary rewards, provided he, or someone acting for him, possesses sufficient business acumen to secure the profits of his invention to himself. Too often the consciousness of having deserved well of his day and generation is all the reward the inventor reaps for years of study and labor.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REMUNERATION OF PROOFREADERS.

BY O. S. J.

CONSIDERABLE has been written of late concerning the relatively humble position of proofreaders, both with regard to salary and the manner in which they are treated, as contrasted with that of others whose duties are somewhat similar, so far as the responsibilities and exacting nature of the work are concerned.

Almost everyone in a position to know will concede that proofreaders as a rule are more at the mercy of their employers, as to remuneration and employment or discharge, than are the workers in any other trade of the dignity of printing. This fact is, without doubt, mainly attributable to the want of organization, and will find no parallel in any line of trade where the workers are unionized.

In the April issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, "J. B. C.," however, holds opinions at variance with those of most writers on this subject. After impressing upon his readers the importance of having all proofs revised in the proofroom, thus making it easy to fix the responsibility for any error that may be overlooked, he cites an instance where a proof was not revised and a mistake was allowed to pass into the final print — an instance of all-around stupidity that is amazing. He says:

> The proof was read and properly marked, but in first proof was overlooked by the compositor. The revise was taken but not compared with first proof. The "make-up" saw that the proof was unmarked, and took it for granted that it was "O. K." In the morning there was a "hubbub," and a column or more of valuable space taken up with "explanation."

Now, as to the responsibility in this case, it seems that the proofreader discharged his duty properly so far as an opportunity was given him, and was, perhaps, excusable for not insisting upon the compositor submitting a revise. Proofreaders usually have plenty of work to engage their entire attention without making themselves responsible for others who neglect to discharge their plain duties. However, many employers no doubt would have held the proofreader to account for not having gone to the composing room within a reasonable length of time and demanded a revise.

I think we may presume that in this case the blame for negligence rested in the composing room; for the fact of the proofreader's responsibility should not absolve a rational human being from the necessity of thinking for himself — of exercising that faculty of common sense which nature has given to most individuals and which is essential in the printing trade.

The compositor who failed to take the proofs into the proofroom for revise was stupidly neglectful of his duty. Perhaps he was "rushed," and so beset by various functionaries of the office that he quite lost his head; or, he might have been one of those compositors who conceive that what they do will be done correctly, despite various object lessons to the contrary.

Then "the 'make-up' took it for granted that it was 'O. K.,'" though there was nothing about the proof to indicate it. Perhaps it was not customary in that office to "check" or "O. K." proofs by means of a mark of some kind. This, however, is hardly probable. After the "make-up" had assumed that the proof was correct, it is strange that the proofreader or whoever verified the making up of the form failed to notice that the galley proof was not checked, or to discover the error.

After dwelling upon the advisability of having all proofs corrected in the proofroom, "J. B. C." closes with the following observation:

> It seems clear that a person who receives pay as a skilled laborer, and who undertakes a difficult or easy task, and fails through negligence or incompetency, should make good the loss resulting from such failure.

This is doubtless intended for proofreaders, and I would like to ask "J. B. C." if they are paid, generally, a salary equal to what is usually paid "skilled laborers." Perhaps where "J. B. C." is employed they are, and in some other offices, but in many offices their wages are lower than those paid to compositors — in some, scarcely half as much. To be sure, these poorest-paid proofreaders are not as a rule graduates of the case, and have not that thorough acquaintance with the business which is desirable in any line of trade.

I have known of proofreaders, however, who, having no preliminary knowledge of typesetting, rose in time to trustworthy positions, and were enabled to command high salaries. I have also known of others who, taken from the composing room to read proof, allowed to pass so many ridiculous errors, and bad spacing (which compositors certainly should be able to detect), that further employment in that capacity was out of the question.

The experience of a proofreader is too often about as follows: A young person starts with copyholding, and, after some years of experience, is allowed to read proof for a remuneration considerably less than that

which a hodcarrier receives. If he protests, he is informed that Miss So-and-so will read proof at that figure, or that his ignorance of typesetting detracts from the merit of his work. Some utilize the keenness of perception and knowledge of correct language, born of long experience, to forge their way to success in the world of business or of literature, but I would caution young people who have an aptitude for such work against throwing away the best years of their life, and enjoin them to employ their talents to better advantage by acquiring a thorough schooling, or entering into some business that shall be of profit to them when they have mastered it, and shall guarantee an independent and comfortable living in manhood.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

STARTING IN BUSINESS.

BY RODERIC C. PENFIELD.

PROBABLY half the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER are bright, enterprising young men who are looking forward to the time when they shall themselves be employing printers. My business relations have given me a considerable amount of experience in starting new offices, or in selecting the material, and it is of these matters I write.

In the first place, the young printer should be sure of a field before going any further with his project. It is not good policy to try to edge in with a view of getting business by taking it away from other printers already "scratching" for what they have. Then make up your mind to make a specialty of some certain class of work, and stick to your determination as far as possible. No one printing house, except it be of the largest class, can do every kind of work.

Two or three partners in a firm greatly strengthen it. Not only is the work divided, each being able to give his department better supervision, but three men in a firm will draw more trade than one. I do not believe in stock companies, however. A good pressman, a good compositor and a good business man (not necessarily a printer) make a most desirable combination, and one whose success is assured from the start. Each partner should constantly bear in mind, however, that the others have opinions as well as he, and that he probably does not know it all, even if he is apt in his own line of business.

The location is important nowadays, particularly in a town of any size. If you can get into a building equipped with elevators, take a floor or a room, even if it is pretty well up, in preference to one reached only by stairs. Always keep in view the fact that to make money you must keep expenses down. Do not pay too much rent, get a well lighted room, and secure one where you can rent power, if possible, as that is cheaper than furnishing your own where you are using under twenty-horse power.

The class of work you decide to do will largely govern your selection of material. If you intend to make a specialty of show and poster printing you will find that a "country" cylinder with tape delivery is better than any other make of press for that class of work; a two-revolution is best for fine cut work, while a "first-class" drum is about as good for all ordinary work as a more expensive machine. To start in business in a city of moderate size, and to be fairly equipped, a plant should consist of two cylinder presses—one a "pony," printing a sheet 19 by 24 or 22 by 28, and one to print a sheet at least 33 by 46. A two-revolution is to be preferred, of course, if the extra expense will not be too heavy a burden. Two job presses, one an eighth, and one a quarter medium, will also be necessary, of course. A good hand-lever paper cutter of thirty-two inches capacity will be sufficient to start with. If you must employ your own power, secure an electric motor, as an engine requires constant care and watching, besides the increased insurance likely to accrue to its owner. Buy only the standard makes of machines. Do not experiment. If you know a machine is good, do not be persuaded to buy another because it is a little cheaper, or has a few alleged improvements.

In the type department always bear in mind that where one customer likes fancy texts, wonderful combination borders or eccentric rule twisting, fifty like plain, neat type. A full selection of gothics, light, medium and black, condensed, and regular faces are the first necessities—then a moderate selection of antiques, romans, shaded letters and texts. The plain types *always* look well in a job—the fancy ones only now and then. For body type, have good sized fonts of nonpareil, brevier and long primer—it does not pay to have too many sizes, but rather plenty of each size.

Three or four fonts of neat wood type will be useful in a plant of this sort, even if no great amount of poster work be done. The arrangement of the composing room will require careful consideration to save the time of the men. In fact this applies to the whole office. Let the presses be together but well supplied with drying racks and tables. There should also be plenty of conveniences in the composing room, such as leads, slugs, furniture, quads, spaces and galleys. It will pay the young printer to put his money into these articles rather than into a rule twister or a patent mitering machine.

When you are ready to begin business, get up your office rules and then insist upon your employés obeying them. Do not hire men who are addicted to the use of liquor, if you can help it; never permit them to hold any responsible position, or you will find yourself in trouble some day—probably one of your busiest. Do not try to hire your help too cheap, and do not keep an employé when you find he is not what he represented himself to be, even if he is a friend.

Do not promise your customers what you do not easily see your way clear to perform. Tell them frankly if you cannot get their work out just as they want it. There is not one chance in a hundred of their taking it away. Do not start in without a thousand dollars in the

bank as capital. Settle bills promptly by cash or note. I close the article with these few pointers:

See that *every* job pays for itself, and always try to make every job give you a fair profit.

Send out all work securely and neatly tied up, addressed with a neat label or tag.

Use your own medicine — i. e., advertise.

Do every job well. Even if it is a cheap dodger, print it straight, and keep the color even.

Keep a record of the work you do every week, and what it costs you, and you can quickly tell whether you are making or losing.

Have your work on the presses all "made ready." It will save the time in the wear of the type.

Buy at the very lowest prices. Get every discount you possibly can. Everything is susceptible to a discount, if you insist upon having it. Do not buy too largely of any one house.

Subscribe for two or three good printers' journals, and then read them through from cover to cover.

Go over every estimate twice at least before sending it out. Thoroughly investigate the standing and credit of all strangers, and let the job go rather than risk much.

Send out all proofs in good shape. Do not use scraps, but have the proofs all on one size paper, together with the copy in proper order.

Get a receipt for every job you send out, including number of copies sent. Have every electro returned to a customer and receipted for.

Save all waste paper, trimmings, etc. Keep them sorted, pure white in one bag, mixed in another, waste in a third. They help out with the rent.

Keep a careful and constant eye out for waste in every department. It will be there unless checked from headquarters.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.

BY B. S.

THE much-mooted question of woman's true sphere has been discussed from almost every standpoint by the leading newspapers and periodicals of the day.

One writer has said, "Woman's sphere is home"; but whether it be fireside, the factory, the platform or the office, a true woman will take her place wherever duty calls.

She has been compelled, by the force of necessity, to associate and acquaint herself with all the different occupations and leading ideas that require both mental and physical labor, and this she has done without aid or encouragement from the opposite sex.

The demands of the times have called into requisition the best and worthiest efforts of mankind. Whether man or woman, we have been called upon to exercise the noblest endowments kind nature has bestowed.

It is an evident truth that this century has wrought a comparatively greater change in the condition of woman than in the condition of man. If we glance back at the beginning of this wonderful era of advancement, we find woman occupying a sphere widely removed from the position of the woman of today. Then the idea of woman stepping outside the circle of her fireside into the occupations exclusively engaging man was considered a highly improper move. In fact, it was a step that she rarely made, more in deference to public opinion than on account of her inability.

The high character of her attainments in those early days is exhibited by the sterling qualities of those patriotic women foremost among whom are Abigail Adams and Martha Washington. Withal, the question of woman's ability, then as now, is beyond the ground of dispute; and in my opinion the greatest obstacle in the way of woman's highest advancement then was adverse public opinion.

The long years that have elapsed since the opening of this century — years so full of social pleasures and woes, victories and defeats — have served to soften the harsh, ungenerous radicalism fostered and preached by our honored forefathers. From the oppressive view then entertained of woman's sphere, the idea of the proper thing for her to do has broadened so as to encompass all the trades, professions and callings, giving her the almost indisputed right to do and advance as her best efforts will permit.

While the advancement has been all along the line, in no case has the change been more marked or achievements more notable than in journalism and the art of printing.

The name of the sex in journalism today is legion. Scores upon scores of women who have won success in this enchanted field could be enumerated, but space forbids. A few of the most noted instances are seen in the career of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who so successfully manages the immense newspaper interests formerly controlled by her husband, and Mary Louise Booth, who for twenty-one years shaped the course of *Harper's Bazaar*, and by her earnest work and womanly influence has traced upon the hearts of the people thoughts and teachings that will withstand the restless tides of ever-changing opinions, and will shine forever a star of the first magnitude in the literary firmament.

In the printing office, woman has taken her place and steadily advanced against the primary disheartening prejudices of the public. No work has seemed too difficult for her to undertake; and undertaking, she has made preëminent success. At the case she is quick, mastering the tricks of the trade with a rapidity that rivals that of her brother worker. She is accurate, and almost universally sets a clean proof. In the bookbindery, proofroom, and in every department of a publishing house she has proven herself equally useful. Today has witnessed a wonderful change in the condition of her sex, both socially and industrially; but it remains for the opening years of the twentieth century to see womankind exalted to her ideal position in the trades and professions, the sciences and the arts.



EXPECTANCY.

Specimen of half-tone engraving by the Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl street, New York.

Written for The Inland Printer.

POLICY VS. PRINCIPLE.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

THERE is a common substance, whose component ingredients are formed principally for the purpose of putting a new surface upon sooty walls and ceilings which have become blackened and begrimed by time and neglect, and which is commonly known as whitewash. Time and again this substance is brought into requisition and, after a thorough application, the old walls become whitened, shining with a new luster, and for the time being all blemishes seem entirely obliterated. But the effect is only temporary, for in a short time the preparation wears off, spots and imperfections once more come to the surface, and the whitewash is again applied with the same effect. Surely, this must be a very useful article, and for the purpose described it certainly is.

But its use (or I might say abuse) is applied in other instances, where blackened walls give way to violated obligations, where soot-begrimed ceilings are supplanted by treachery and sacrificed principles, and it is here where the use of whitewash is being outrageously abused. Too much whitewash is being used in the typographical union today, and not a small amount of it is being injudiciously wasted. Its application in a great many cases is utterly ineffective, and unfruitful of any good whatsoever.

Who are the ones who appeal to us from time to time to have their obligations renewed, their records whitened and made clean, and what motives have they in doing so? Are they sincere and honorable in their intentions, or are their desires selfish and conscienceless? The ones who are forced to undergo the process of renovation before they can be received back into the fold were once members of the same organization to which they are again appealing for protection. They promised by a sacred obligation to abide by its laws, to uphold its principles, to defend its constitution, and thus affirming upon their honor as men were cordially welcomed and received into the union by their fellow-craftsmen who had preceded them.

For a time all went well, and they remained true to their obligations and to principle. But the test came, and they turned their backs upon the organization whose protective influences had sheltered them, and violated, without any compunction whatever, the sacred obligations which they but a short time since had solemnly affirmed. In the face of circumstances disastrous to the union and the cause of unionism, when their fidelity and assistance were most needed, they treacherously enrolled themselves in the enemy's ranks, and for selfish reasons and a lack of manhood arrayed themselves with the oppressors of honest, organized labor. Many of their fellow-craftsmen, unshaken in their principles, and with a sacred regard for the obligations they had taken, with that sense of right and justice which every true union man possesses, were obliged to sacrifice their position, and many of them forced to leave happy homes to seek employment elsewhere. The sacrifice was great, but to remain honorable there was no other alternative.

But circumstances often change as suddenly one way as another. Influences are brought to bear, and there appears a possibility of an office being redeemed. Then it is that the craftiness of the deserters becomes apparent. They at once begin to play policy. The wind begins blowing the other way and they are anxious to blow with it, and ten chances to one, after being given another opportunity, with a returning wind the majority of them will blow back. Like whitewash upon the blackened walls, the effect soon wears away, and the blemishes in their records once more come to the surface. They are union or non-union, according to circumstances. Their motto is policy first, principle a second consideration.

This is the class of men on whom whitewash is being foolishly lavished from time to time, in futile endeavors to cover up defects in records contaminated by falsehood and treachery, and in a great many instances we are rewarded by nothing but renewed exhibitions of cowardice and deceit on the part of the ones so favored. No thought of whitewash should ever be entertained in regard to some men. There is less danger in keeping them out of a union than there would be in admitting them. Outside their position is known, and we know what they are capable of doing. Inside our entire time would be spent in watching them. With a great many it is, "once a traitor, always a traitor," and the sooner we begin to realize this fact the less use there will be for whitewash in the typographical union. Men who join unions for policy's sake are dangerous. They are unreliable, and are with us only to better their conditions. We want men of principle, with a sense of honor and manhood so keen that, whatever influences may be brought to bear, their records shall forever remain unimpeachable, and their obligations stand as a barrier against which nothing can ever successfully prevail.

Written for The Inland Printer.

THE COMPOSITOR AND THE DICTIONARY.

BY M. A. C.

THE compositor as a philologist asks not to be placed among the learned, but as a critic of the opinions of dictionary makers he is ubiquitous. He rarely, it is true, gives vent to his opinions in print, but among his fellows he expresses himself freely and emphatically. When we consider for a moment the multitude of variations in English orthography, it is not astonishing that the compositor should grow restive when called upon to follow some antiquated spelling, Johnson's for instance, for a portion of a day and then to follow Webster or Worcester on some other publication for the remainder. Although any particular dictionary may be taken as the authority to be followed in a printing establishment, there are generally modifications made by authors which complicate matters still more

than when instructions are given for a spelling of some distinct style to be used.

The printer casts his affection upon the dictionary that simplifies matters for him, and that which he finds most consistent in spelling, compounding, hyphenating and syllabication wins his regard—though, indeed, it may be difficult to say which does meet these desiderata. The general public uses a dictionary for spellings and definitions almost exclusively, and so long as any mode of spelling has the sanction though not the preference of a lexicographer no exception is taken to it.

The uniform use of the preferred spellings of either of the American authorities, Webster or Worcester, is seldom if ever seen in any publication, and it perhaps never occurs to the minds of the various writers the never-ending struggle the compositors and the proof-readers of a printing office are engaged in to guard against the unsightly appearance caused by using the various spellings indiscriminately.

"Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" has been the standard in many printing offices, and its rules of syllabication have been used in the majority of publications in America. With the advent of the revised edition of Webster's dictionary, that of 1890, under the distinctive title of "International," a return to the English usage in syllabication is noted in many instances, that cannot fail to make confusion worse confounded. Hopes were entertained that the "International" would be a step toward consistency in line with the editions on which it is based, but the reversion of the rules long obeyed has sorely disappointed the expectations entertained. That the rules have been discarded only after careful and long deliberation no one will be disposed to deny, but this concession does not lessen the difficulties of the compositor in wrestling with conflicting usages.

The following are a few of the changes that may be noted :

OLD	NEW
Act-ive	Ac-tive
Bill-iard	Bil-liard
Burg-lar	Bur-glar
Di-vis-ion	Di-vi-sion
Inn-ing	In-ning
Press-ure	Pres-sure
Pig-eon	Pi-geon
Com-pos-ure	Com-po-sure
Seiz-ure	Sei-zure
Nat-ure	Na-ture
Feat-ure	Fea-ture
De-part-ure	De-par-ture
Vest-ure	Ves-ture
Cult-ure	Cul-ture
Pro-ced-ure	Pro-ce-dure
Tu-mult-u-ous	Tu-mul-tu-ous
Man-u-fact-ure	Man-u-fac-ture
Cent-u-ry	Cen-tu-ry

It will thus be seen that it would be well for the compositor if he could sometimes take Talleyrand's advice, and occasionally forget that which is not expedient to remember.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

BY H. D. FARQUHAR.

THE art of photo-engraving for illustrative purposes, to be used with type forms and printed on the letterpress, dates from the advent of photography; but until the last fifteen years it has not been made a business of, and but lately to any great extent, owing to the difficulties usually encountered when introducing a new article.

Not only was the consumer slow to take hold of the new mechanical processes of engraving, but the printer was always ready to make objections and advise the use of wood cuts; but that time is now past. At present there are four times as many process cuts used as wood. The printer finds that they are as easily made ready on the press, produce equally as good results and cost about one-half the price of a wood cut.

Gillotage introduced the first practical process of mechanical engraving. It consisted of simply a drawing in line, made direct on zinc with a pen and lithographic tusch, same as the lithographer draws on stone.

To prevent the tusch from spreading, the zinc is grained, which is to give it a surface similar to a finely grained lithographic stone. This is accomplished by putting a well polished plate in a very weak solution of nitric acid and alum in water.

The disadvantages of this process are that the drawing has to be made reversed, as very few artists can make a satisfactory drawing in a limited space. The etching ground is also hard to hold on the zinc during etching.

These difficulties were soon overcome by the use of photography, thus securing firmer and finer lines; the drawing being made on white paper much larger than the cut is to be, when completed. This allows more room for the artist to work in and study his design.

Both of these processes were etched similar to the mode of the present day, by making a light etch in a very weak bath of nitric acid in water, then taken out, dried and heated slightly, not more than the hand can bear, when it is powdered from all four sides with finely powdered rosin or dragon's-blood. After each application of powder and brushing, it is heated hot enough to melt the powder, which makes it adhere to the side of the lines, thus protecting them from the action of the acid. For the second etch the acid bath is made a little stronger and the etching carried deeper than the first.

When it is judged that the plate has gone far enough for the second etch, it is removed and treated the same as for the first. The finer lines on the second or third powdering will begin to fill up, which they should, as they will be deep enough for ordinary printing. The etching if properly done will be deeper than most wood cuts.

The foregoing processes are suitable for line work only, and do not deal with the finer results of half-tone

engravings, which at present gives plates with all the gradations of half-tones seen in a photograph or wash-drawing.

This much sought for process did not come into practical use until 1884 or 1885 when Meisenbach produced plates in half-tone which showed superior effects to the former processes of line work, besides doing away with the expense of drawing.

Meisenbach's method of making half-tone plates is supposed to be by interposing a screen plate between a transparency and the lens — the screen being made like an ordinary wet plate copied from a print on white paper; the block from which the print is made being ruled on metal with a wood engraver's ruling machine. Still better results are obtained by coating a negative glass with a suitable ground, cutting through to the glass. This makes a sharper clearer plate than is possible to make by photography.

The screen when satisfactory is put face to face with a positive and placed in the kits on the front of the camera, when the exposure and development will be about the same as for ordinary work. The negative upon examination will be found to be made up of dots and lines which form the picture.

Other means for obtaining this class of work were by embossing a paper photograph with a grain by putting in contact under heavy pressure an inked wire gauze from which a negative was made, then a print made on zinc and etched.

This process will be seen by the experienced not to be of much value, as it would be impossible to produce negatives clear enough to make suitable prints on zinc.

Mr. Fox Talbot obtained a patent in England in the year 1852 for producing half-tone negatives by placing bolting cloth between a positive and the sensitive plate.

Two years later Pretsch made grain on prepared gelatine plates by reticulations. This process gives satisfactory plates for certain classes of work, but for general use is not of much value. The use of gelatine makes it harder to understand and manipulate, therefore it never gained much favor.

In 1865 E. & J. Bullock published results from experiments made by them. It contained all the practical methods for obtaining half-tone plates then known. They placed screens of various structure between lens and sensitive plate or between lens and copy to be photographed, also by placing screens face to face with positives, both being copied together.

The simplest method and, for ordinary work, the best plates, were produced by making the stipple when printing on the zinc.

A wet plate negative was first made by copying from a ruled print on paper. The resulting negative was then stripped from the glass by coating with a heavy layer of rubber and collodion. This film was then placed between any negative and the sensitized zinc, when it was exposed to light. After exposure the plate being rolled up with ink, developed and etched as usual.

The only secret of half-tone work is to have a good screen plate. By good I mean one that is perfectly opaque with sharp lines and transparent dots. By placing such a plate from one thirty-second to one-sixteenth of an inch in front of the sensitive plate in the plateholder, and with ordinary photographic knowledge and by giving sufficient exposure, the best results can be attained.

Screen plates can now be purchased at a very moderate price and will last for years with a little care. They can be had either single diagonal or cross lined. The latter style is used the most and for fine work gives the best results. The sensitive solution generally used for sensitizing the zinc is composed of albumen, water and bichromate of ammonia.

For half-tone work, what is known among photo-engravers as bitumen printing solution is the best. It should be coated on the zinc thick enough to complete the engraving with one etch. It requires a considerably longer time to print with this solution, but the prints are so far superior to the albumen prints that this method is used almost entirely.

ICH BIN DEIN.

This ingenious poem, written in five languages — English, French, German, Greek and Latin — is one of the best specimens of Macaronic verse in existence, and worthy of preservation by all collectors. A good chance for the scholary "devils" to exercise their ingenuity.

In tempus old a hero lived,
Qui loved puellas duex;
He no pouvait pas quite to say,
Which one amabat mieux.

Dit-il-lui-meme un beau matin,
"Non possum both avoir,
Sed si address Amanda Ann,
Then Kate and I have war.

Amanda habet argent coin,
Sed Kate has aureas curls;
Et both sunt very agathæ
Et quite formosæ girls."

Enfin the youthful anthropos,
Philoun the dun maids,
Resolved proponere ad Kate,
Devant cet evening's shades.

Procedens then to Kate's domo,
Il trouve Amanda there,
Kai quite forgot his late resolves,
Both sunt so goodly fair.

Sed smiling on the new tapis,
Between puellas twain,
Cœpit to tell his love a Kate
Dans un poetique strain.

Mais, glancing ever et anon
At fair Amanda's eyes,
Illæ non possunt dicere
Pro which he meant his sighs.

Each virgo heard the demi-vow,
With cheeks as rough as wine,
And off'ring each a milk-white hand,
Both whispered, "Ich bin dein."

— *Selected.*

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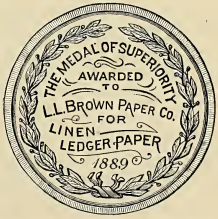


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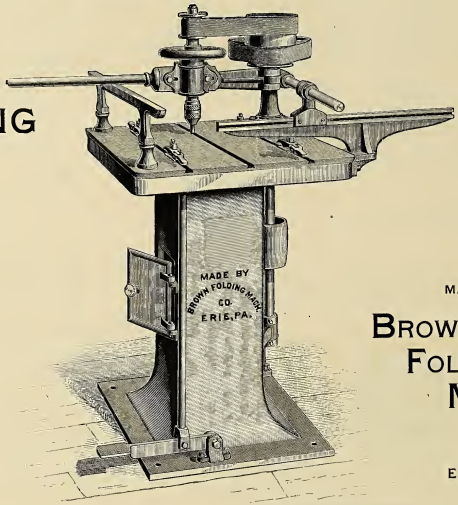
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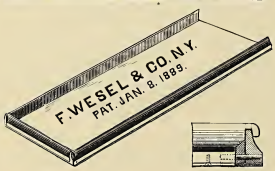
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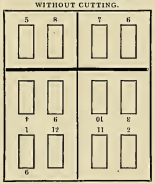
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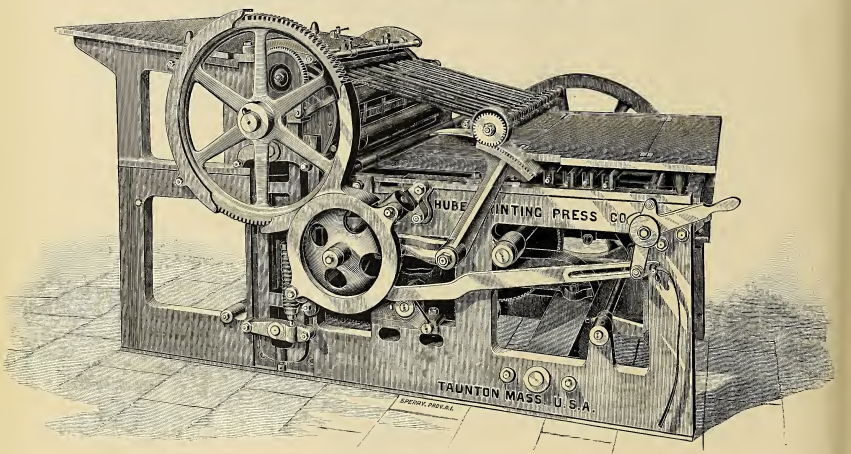
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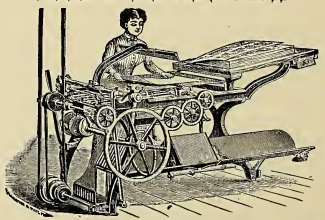
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CHICAGO, MAY, 1891.

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or accidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOLLOWING the retirement of Mr. A. C. Cameron from THE INLAND PRINTER, hereafter its editorial control will be under the direct supervision of its founder, Mr. Henry O. Shepard, who has shaped its policy from the initial number, and under whose management it has attained such remarkable success and commanding influence in the field of technical journalism. From its inception to the present time neither money nor effort has been spared to make it the acknowledged representative of American typographical art, and in the future it will be the aim, not only to maintain the high position it already occupies, but to enlarge its domain of educational work, thus extending its usefulness, and render it a positive necessity to every sincere follower of Franklin that earnestly and honestly seeketh perfection in the art that covereth all arts.

THE INLAND PRINTER believes in progression; more than that, it believes in its own manifest destiny to make that progression felt among members of the printing and allied industries. The wonderful inventions and discoveries of the last decade have almost upset the old order of doing things, and the future is full of expectation and promise of a complete revolution in the technism of the past. That THE INLAND PRINTER has been abreast the wave of advancement we are gratified to say is abundantly attested by its enormous increase in circulation, which now extends to every habitable portion of the globe, and it is our object at all times to avail ourselves of whatever means unlimited capital, untiring energy and indomitable perseverance can command to make it more worthy of the generous patronage already received.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

THE thirty-ninth annual convention of the International Typographical Union will be held in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, commencing on the second Monday in June next. From a hasty perusal of a list of the delegates chosen to compose that convention, we are led to believe that it will be a very notable assemblage of the representative printers of America. It is very rarely that the local unions have selected so many well-known and experienced members to represent them as they have done on this occasion. The entire list is studded here and there with the names of veterans whose services have made them familiar to the craft in years gone by—names that stand prominently forth as champions of progressiveness without radicalism, conservatism without fogyism.

The last three or four conventions of this time-honored organization have been conspicuous ones in

many respects, easily overshadowing those held in all previous years of its history in the volume and importance of the measures they have projected, and, so far as time and circumstances would permit, brought to that point where an immediate anticipation of a final successful issue may be reasonably indulged in. It is but fair to assume that it is the ambition of every delegate-elect to make the record of the next convention fully as meritorious as were those referred to, or, better still, to place the standard of industrious effort in advance of any point yet reached.

Among the many questions that will engage the attention of the members of the convention none, in our opinion, is of more real importance than that of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. Since the inception of this project THE INLAND PRINTER has always maintained that this was, above all others, the most creditable enterprise in which the printers of America have ever been engaged. Entirely separated from local issues in its breadth and comprehensiveness, it is certainly a question broad enough in its scope to warrant the support of printers of every class and locality, and one, as it now presents itself, in which there is little room for a difference of opinion as to the proper course to pursue. Instigated solely by a desire to advance the future interests of the printing fraternity, and without the least intention to imply the shadow of dictation or coercion, we will now, as we have in the past, firmly urge that the active interest of the journeymen printers and the esteem and good will of the public at large can be more directly secured by placing this noble enterprise upon a solid financial basis than they can by any other act or series of acts of legislation.

Happily, this work has progressed beyond its incipient stage. What remains to be done lies chiefly in the direction of making adequate provision for the future support of the Home. Everything else remaining to be done comes within the domain of details. While the settlement of this financial provision may rightly be regarded as a somewhat stupendous task, we cannot regard it as an insurmountable one for the convention to master, especially when we consider the fact that the delegates have a clientage of nearly thirty thousand members in the local unions upon which to rely for support.

The perfection and adoption of the necessary requirements relative to the building and operation of the Printers' Home might justly be regarded as work enough and honor enough for any one convention, and here they might properly rest for a popular verdict upon their endeavors. This, with the multiplicity of local questions and minor issues that force recognition and burden every convention, will no doubt keep the members comfortably busy during their week's stay in Boston. Still, if the convention is mainly composed of men of practical quality and orderly thought, they may, by eschewing exhaustive discussion on irrelevant and unimportant matters, find sufficient time to amplify and enlarge the present laws relative to organization. This question is second to none in the opinions of many as to its importance on the future prosperity of the craft. Reorganization on the lines in vogue in other trade federations has frequently been advanced, but the idea has never been very enthusiastically received by printers generally. What they would seem to require, and what would no doubt serve every purpose, is a plan that will secure the organization of the competent printers of America on the same basis as is at present in operation.

To abolish the present system of referring important legislation to the local unions for final approval would undoubtedly be a step in the right direction and free the international body of much of the unwieldy and uncertain features which inseparably attend the adoption of all important measures under the present rule. When a new departure is proposed in the International Union, the reasons for such action are set forth at length and fully discussed. Cause and effect go hand in hand. When the question is finally submitted to the local unions the conditions are altogether changed. The measure is stripped of everything but the bare proposition of whether the members will vote for or against a certain rule. The reasons why the measure was favorably considered by the International are wholly lacking, a condition that would no doubt secure its rejection in the first instance in the convention.

THE NEW DAY OF PUBLICATION.

BY reference to the first editorial page, subscribers and advertisers will notice that our day of publication has been made the fifth of the month. It has been decided best to make this change for several reasons, which will probably be apparent to all, without our mentioning them at this time. A person naturally looks for a copy of a publication for a certain month sometime during the first part of that month; and there is no question but what this change just inaugurated will meet with the approval of all admirers of THE INLAND PRINTER. In this connection we would ask our contributors and correspondents to send on their articles and letters so that they will reach this office on the twentieth of the month preceding the month in which they are intended to appear; and our advertisers are also requested to furnish copy for new advertisements, and any change they wish to make in old ones, by the same date. Typefounding establishments desiring to show specimen pages of their new faces of type, borders or ornaments will please have them here by the twentieth of the month.

A SUGGESTION.

WOULD it not be well for the delegates to the International Typographical Union, convening in Boston in June next, to take some action looking toward a proper display of matters relating to the typographic art at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago in 1893? The International Printing Pressman's Union has already appointed a committee

to arrange for and take charge of an exhibition of this kind, and it seems to us that the typographical union should not be behind in the matter. If it is decided that the interests of printers and pressmen are so closely allied that it would hardly be worth while to make a separate exhibit, why not arrange to join hands with the pressmen and assist in making the display which they propose to have more attractive than if managed by the pressmen alone? This subject is certainly entitled to careful consideration, and we trust that the delegates to the International Typographical Union convention will unite upon some plan for taking an active part in the typographic exhibition at the coming fair, which is to be the greatest the world has ever seen.

SEND IN YOUR SPECIMENS.

SUBSCRIBERS everywhere are requested to send specimens of jobwork to us for review. Every package received will be promptly acknowledged in the issue following its receipt. We cannot expect, of course, to please everyone in the criticisms made on specimens received, but will endeavor to make suggestions where necessary to point out methods of improvement, and where work really deserves it will give proper credit and approval.

IT seems that our editorial reference to Mr. Duncan F. Young's article in the March issue, although combating his arguments thoroughly as to certain points, still leaves a little more to be said on the question, according to two of our readers, and we take pleasure in publishing in this number the articles of Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne and Mr. W. B. Baker. Certain it is that a workman is helping himself and his trade, too, when he helps to make his employer's business more productive; and every effort he makes to diminish production, to diminish profits, to keep out machinery, is sure to injure him, directly or indirectly. The labor-saving devices of the day should be accepted as an inevitable outcome of the genius of this inventive age, and be looked upon as blessings rather than as curses. A proper view of the subject should be taken by every member of the craft who has the best interests of himself, his society, his home, and his work, at heart.

WE ask our readers to overlook the apparent tardiness in publishing some of the communications that appear under the heading of "Correspondence." A number of them came too late for insertion in the April issue and are published in this, and although somewhat old it is through no fault of the writers. The items of news therein will undoubtedly be read with interest, notwithstanding the fact that they are printed a week or two later than intended. By the time the June number goes to press we expect that everything will be moving smoothly, and that the inconvenience caused by change in date of publication will have been entirely overcome.

EMERSON says: "Our knowledge is the amassed thought and experience of innumerable minds," and, judging from the subscriptions that come in by every mail, we are satisfied that progressive and ambitious printers are finding that the best fount to look to for topics of the trade and bright and timely discussion of technical problems is THE INLAND PRINTER, in the columns of which the contribution of thought and experience is world-wide.

SAMPLE copies of THE INLAND PRINTER cost 20 cents each. We have from ten to fifty applications a day for these, and it is too much of a tax upon us to supply them unless cash accompanies the order.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPENSATION OF PRINTERS.

A REPLY TO THE ARTICLE OF DUNCAN F. YOUNG, IN THE MARCH NUMBER.

BY THEO. L. DE VINNE.

IT was shown in the editorial remarks on Mr. Young's article that any estimate of the cost of composition which is limited to the price per 1,000 ems paid to the piece compositor is necessarily "one-sided" and incorrect, and that every employing printer has to incur large expenses to provide the printer with the materials to do his work. Some of the items were specified, but no attempt was made to price them. Nor shall I, for it would take too much space. I confine myself merely to this side of the question: How much money does an employing printer have to invest to provide materials for a printer?

In a very small job office, or village newspaper office, the sum required may not exceed $400 a man. In a few very meagerly equipped offices it may be less, but $400 is a low average. Can an office that costs but $4,000 give steady employment, as a rule, to more than ten men and boys?

In a daily newspaper office, or a large city book and job office, the sum required cannot be put lower than $1,000 to every hand, man and boy included. To keep one hundred men constantly (not spasmodically) employed there must be material worth $100,000. Here and there an exception may be noted in an office doing peculiar work, but the estimate of $1,000 to every workman is based on an actual knowledge of the capital and the working force of many offices. In a prosperous office the capital required is often much more than $1,000.

Who pays this tax? The printer or the employer? As I reckon, the employer has to put up from $400 to $1,000 to provide tools for the workman. Considering the interest on money invested and the deterioration of material, the employer pays a tax from $1 to $3 a week for the privilege of getting the workman's services.

Please note another conclusion. In the small office, where $400 is the value of the materials furnished, the printer gets from $9 to $12 a week. In a large daily

newspaper office compositors get from $20 to $30 a week, and the pressmen as much or more.

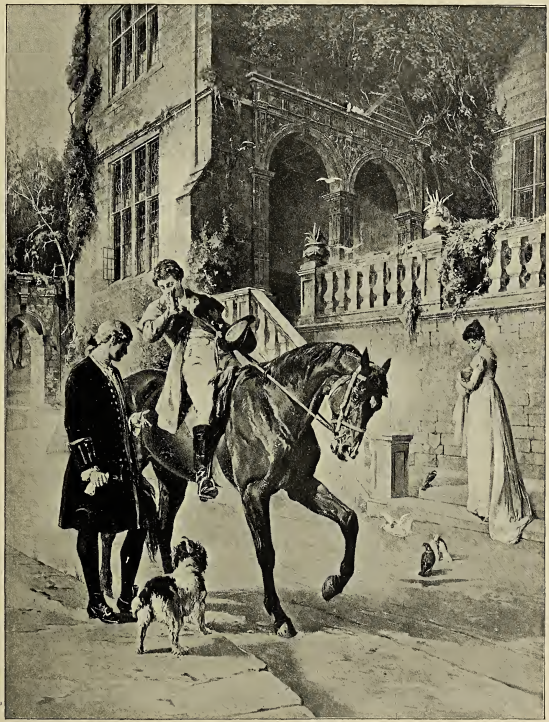
Why does the printer in the large office get more? It does not follow that he always does more labor. He often does less. Only because he derives a collateral benefit from the capital and enterprise of the employer, from the services of editors, reporters and telegraphers, from the skill of inventors, as is notably shown in the rotary printing machines. Could compositors earn even $3 a day if they had to compose and sell their own thoughts, and not those of authors and editors? Could the night pressman on a rotary machine earn $5 or $6 a day if put to the harder work of the hand press. The printer who is attached to a prosperous printing office gets his higher wages because he is a member and a partaker of the advantages of the organization. He is really in debt to capital, to intelligence and to the inventor for a good share of his wages.

The same observation can be applied to compositors on thrifty weekly papers and in prosperous book and job offices. The wages now paid to compositors, whether on piece or time, comes but partly from the profits of their own work. Every employing printer who has had seven years' experience — for it needs this time to get the knowledge — will testify that the prevailing rates of composition are altogether too high for the receipts. How, then, it may be asked, are workmen paid? There is only one answer — by averaging the receipts of composition with that of the other branches of printing done in the same house. In newspaper and publishing houses, the deficiency of profit in the compositor's earnings is made up by a practical tax on the larger profit reaped from publication or advertising. In book and job offices, it is made up by a similar tax on the profits from sales of paper, or from electrotyping, presswork or binding. So far from paying a tax for the privilege of working, the compositor is receiving the profits of a tax paid by his associates in other branches. To keep up the standard wages of compositors, the pressmen, electrotypers and bookbinders have to contribute through their employers a portion of their own profits. If employers had to depend for their living on the profits of composition only, compositors' wages would have to be largely reduced. At present rates, no office that does composition only could keep its composing room open; yet the employer does keep it open, often at a loss, but only because it is a feeder to the departments of presswork, electrotyping and binding, from which he does derive profit.

The printers who get the least wages are those who work in offices that have least capital and machinery. No compositor expects to earn $5 or even $3 a day in an office that has a few meager fonts of type and hand or treadle presses only. He knows, or soon learns, that no employer of this class can afford to pay liberal wages. His receipts will not warrant it. This rule will hold good, the scantier the materials provided, the worse it is for the workman.

There is a system of philosophy, now in high fashion among some workingmen, which teaches that the bane of labor is capital: If the workman could sell his labor direct without the intervention of the employer, he would thrive; if there were less machinery, wages would be higher. I shall not undertake now to show the fallacy of these propositions; but I may say that the few specious illustrations that have been adduced concerning the exactions of middlemen and monopolists have no point and no application whatever when attempt is made to apply them to the printing business. I maintain that new inventions, new processes and increased capital in printing have increased wages and every way bettered the condition of printers. The printer who quarrels with capital as exacting a tax on labor for its right to earn a living should study the social conditions of countries in which capital is not invested in factories or machinery. In Japan, China and India, the mechanic as a rule works for himself, in his own house, in his own way, on work designed by himself only, and he sells the product of his labor to whom he pleases. As weavers and embroiderers of silk and textile fabrics, as carvers of ivory, stone and metal, as workers of porcelain and lacquers, and as cunning workmen in every kind of elegant industry that can be done at home, they are, beyond dispute, the most skilled of mechanics. They are slow but faithful workers; they are protected in the practice of their respective trades by caste, by governmental regulations, and by trade union laws more stringent than any dreamed of here, and yet the average good Asiatic mechanic, who is not oppressed by capital or machinery, does not earn in one day as many dimes as the American mechanic does dollars.

Allow one more suggestion before I close. Would it not be better for the compositor to ally himself with capital and machinery instead of putting himself in the attitude of passive or factious hostility? His opposition will not stop invention or new processes. It is for him to say whether he will join hands with his employer in trying to get a mutual benefit from machinery, or whether he shall waste his strength in an opposition that must be ultimately unavailing. Instead of seeking "a pension from the government" for loss of work through new machinery (a contingency that seems most improbable), would it not be better to try to make himself a master of the machine. He can be its master if he chooses. Capital and machinery are continually demanding abler men for their management. There is an unsatisfied demand at all times for better compositors, makers-up, proofreaders, foremen, overlay cutters, wood-cut pressmen and managers of machines. But this ability in management is not to be acquired by a neglect of machines or a refusal to recognize their right to exist, or by a diligent reading of treatises on political economy. If the workman chooses to study abstruse theories in preference to practical work, he has himself, and himself only, to blame if capital and machinery neglect him.



THE CHALLENGE.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, from The Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. IV.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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LESSON II.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

VOWELS are vocal sounds made by uninterrupted emissions of breath. Diphthongs are close unions of vowels. Vowels and diphthongs should be pronounced as single sounds for shorthand purposes.

32. In this shorthand the marks for the vowels and diphthongs are, like the consonant marks, unchangeable in form. They do not depend upon position for legibility in this shorthand.

33. The vowels and diphthongs are divided into three classes:

(*a*) Long, ↖ â, ı ī, ↗ ē, ⁃ ō, = ōō, ↙ ū, ↘ aw.

(*b*) Short, ↖ ă, ı ĭ, ↗ ĕ, ⁃ ŏ, ⊐ ŏŏ, ⊔ ŭ, ∧ ur.

(*c*) Extra, ¬ oy, ⊐ ow.

NOTE.—↘ , ↙ , ¬ and ⊐ are also called "Quaternions" because they are four made with two marks.

34. The vowel and diphthong marks are short. They are scarcely long enough to be told from dots in their ideal size, which size is as follows:

. ˊ ı ↘ ↘ ↙ ↙ ↙

They are, however, usually made a length of one-sixteenth of an inch for each stroke.

35. The long vowels and diphthongs are shaded, except ↘ aw and ↙ ū; these two, the short vowels, and two other diphthongs, are unshaded.

36. Twelve vowel marks are derived from strokes having the same directions as the corresponding consonant marks, formed from ⩒

37. The marks for short ŭ, and long and short double-o are joined by a tick for ease of writing. This joining tick may be omitted in these letters; as,

⁃ ⁃ ⊔ ⊔

38. Theories of pronunciation having caused verbal scrimmages, and acrimonious and interminable discussions, we shall not here enter the field of controversy; but group now, for practical purposes, the vowel and diphthong sounds as follows:

(*a*) The single shaded straight marks are used for the regular long sounds of ā, ī, ē and ō.

(*b*) The unshaded single straight marks are used for the regular short sounds of ă, ĭ, ĕ and ŏ.

(*c*) Unshaded marks with angles are used for the sounds of ŭr, oy, oi, ow, ou (as in *bough*), aw, long ū, short ŭ, ŏŏ, ew and eu.

(*d*) ↖ short ă, is used for a in the classes of *care* and *staff*.

(*e*) ⁃ short ŏ, is used for the Italian a, as in *Cuba* and *what*, this sound being identical with the short ŏ's.

(*f*) The sound of ĕ, as in her; ĭ, in irksome; ŭ, in surge, is almost identical. This sound may be represented by short ĕ, ĭ or ŭ, according to the letter in the word. This method preserves the original spelling, which aids in deciphering the characters. Another, and useful method, is to represent this sound of ĕ, ĭ or ŭ, and also the accompanying r, by the character ∧ ûr; otherwise, r would be represented by ⟋ ray or ⟍ r, and the ĕ, ĭ or ŭ by ⟋ , ı , ⊔ .

(*g*) Vowels often have other sounds than their own; in such a case, write the sound and not the name; as, any, ĕnı; machine, măshēn; full, fōōl; soup, sōōp; feign, fān; there, thâr.

ANALYSIS OF VOWELS.

SIGNS.	NAME.	SOUND.	SHADE.	FORM.	DIRECTION.
↖	ă	a as in pary.	Shaded.	Straight.	Down or up.
⁃	ĭ	ĭ " " pĕ.	"	"	" "
↖	ĕ	e " " eat.	"	"	" "
ı	ŏ	o " " oak.	"	"	Left to right or right to left.
⊔	ŏŏ	oo " " boo.	"	"	Left to right, tick, right to left.
↙	ŭ (not with y)	u " " rude.	Unshaded.	Straight and curved.	R. to l., straight; l. to r., curved.
↘	aw	aw " " law.	"	"	L. to r., straight; r. to l., curved.
↗	ā	a " " ate.	"	Straight.	Down or up.
—	ī	ī " " īn.	"	"	" "
↖	ē	e " " prt.	"	"	" "
⁃	ō	o " " ōn.	"	"	Left to right or right to left.
↙	ōō	oo " " wool.	"	"	Left to right, tick, right to left.
⊔	ū	u " " hot.	"	"	Down, tick, up.
∧	ur	ur " " hurt.	"	"	Down, up, down.
⩒	oy	oy " " toy.	"	"	Left to right, down.
⊐	ow	ow " " how.	"	Straight and curved.	L. to r., straight; r. to l., curved.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

31. What are vowels? Diphthongs? How should they be pronounced? 32. Are the marks for vowels and diphthongs changeable in form? 33. Into how many classes are the vowels and diphthongs divided? Name them. Name the vowels and diphthongs in each. Name the "quaternions." 34. How long are the marks for vowels and diphthongs made? 35. What marks are shaded? What two exceptions are there for long sounds being unshaded? Are the short vowels and two other diphthongs shaded or unshaded? 36. From what geometrical forms are eight vowel and one of the diphthong marks derived? 37. What marks are joined by a tick? Why? May this tick ever be omitted? 38. In grouping the vowel and diphthong sounds, what are used for the regular long sounds of what letters? What are used for the regular short sounds of what letters? What are the unshaded marks with angles used for? What mark is used for A, as in care and staff? What mark is used for the Italian A? How may certain sounds of E, I and U be represented? What is another

and useful way to represent those sounds? What is this combination called? Do vowels ever have the sounds of other vowels? Give some examples. What must we do in such cases? Describe each vowel and diphthong mark by form, name, sound, shade and direction.

LESSON III.

WRITING WORDS.

39. This shorthand uses three methods of writing words:

40. *First Method:* Write the pronounced elements of the word, both consonants and vowels (including diphthongs), continuously, as in longhand; as, namely,  top,  mop.

41. *Second Method:* Write first the consonants, one after another, one beginning where the other ends, and insert the vowels or diphthongs afterward, before or after the consonants; as,  namely,  top.

42. *Third Method:* A combination of the first and second, considering legibility and convenience; as, comely,  nobby.

43. Using the first method saves time, in many cases, of lifting the pen, and it greatly increases the legibility of the written word; therefore, the first method should be used as much as possible in this style, which we call the literary style.

44. Using the second method avoids some awkward outlines; these outlines are such as do not readily join each other; as,  decay,  tip. This difficulty of joining parts of outlines may often be overcome by the device explained in the next section.

45. *The Connecting Tick:* (*a*) The connecting tick is an unpronounced mark, unshaded, very short, a mere offset, made in any direction for the best angle between consonant or vowel strokes, or both, otherwise difficult to join; as,  decay,  tip.

(*b*) Using the connecting tick is sometimes very convenient, especially when two adjacent marks have the same direction; as,  pay-day,  Jew.

(*c*) The connecting tick's least convenient use is with certain unshaded marks; as,  ī,  oy,  ow,  aw and  ū.

46. *Reporting verbatim* requires nearly all the vowels to be omitted. Our reporting style is composed of modifications of the literary style, with reporting style principles. For the present, use the first method of writing whenever you can. The examples and reading exercises give the correct shorthand forms of many words. The writing exercises contain no word whose correct outline has not been explained, and probably illustrated.

CAUTION.

47. Write no word during your course which has not been illustrated by an engraving, given in a writing exercise, or fully explained in the principles. If you do experiment with unknown outlines, you will be apt to learn wrong forms. Each lesson will give a shortening process for some forms or letters in certain combinations. When you have acquired the shorthand principles, and understand their examples, you will be able to write any word in its best form and manner.

POSITIONS.

48. *Single letters, or words.*—All single letters, or words, rest, in this (the literary) style, on the ruled, or imaginary, line of writing; as,  t, ā, O!

49. *Combined letters, or words.*—All combined letters, or words, rest, in this style, as follows:

50. *Horizontals* rest upon the line of writing; as,  ōō,  Coe.

51. *Inclined, or perpendicular,* or part horizontal and the rest inclined, or perpendicular; the first inclined or perpendicular stroke rests upon the line of writing:

(*a*) When all the letters are entirely consonants, or entirely vowels; as,  k-p,  t-chay,  ē-ī,  ā-ō.

(*b*) When the letters are part consonants and part vowels, or diphthongs, the first inclined, or perpendicular, consonant stroke rests upon the line of writing and governs the position of the other marks in the word, they following the first in their order; as,  keep,  teach,  toe,  ray, fō.

52. Our vowel scheme does away with the need of the vowels being placed with reference to the consonants' "beginning, middle, or end." We do not require ruled nor dotted lines in this, the literary style.

READING WORDS.

53. In reading a word written by the *first method*, read the vowels and consonants as they come; as,  D-ō-ray-ō, Dora; t-ī-ī-ing, tying; M-ā-ray-ī, Mary.

54. In reading a word written by the *second method*, read the vowel, or diphthong, before or after the consonant, according to the following

RULES FOR INSERTING VOWELS.

55. *A vowel before a consonant.*—By the second method, if a vowel, or diphthong, is to be read before a consonant, it is written at the left of a vertical, or inclined, consonant; or above a horizontal consonant; as,  ape, eight,  etch, ache, oak, aim.

56. *A vowel after a consonant.*—By the second method, if a vowel, or diphthong, is to be read after a consonant, it is written at the right of a vertical, or inclined, consonant, or below a horizontal consonant; as, Joe, day, pew, mummy, key, knee.

57. *A long vowel between two consonants.*—By the second method, if a long vowel, or a diphthong, comes between two consonants, it is written after the first of these two consonants; as, died, babe, tomb.

The vowels or diphthongs written after the first consonant, when coming between two consonants, are: , , ,

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN ANSWER TO DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

BY W. B. BAKER.

THE discussion in THE INLAND PRINTER of the various problems which now confront the followers of the "art preservative of arts" will prove invaluable to progressive members of the craft in all parts of the world, but I am bound to say that the article of Duncan F. Young, on "Compensation of Printers," in the March number of THE INLAND PRINTER, created no little surprise.

That Mr. Young's position in reference to a tax to capital being paid by the workingman is not well taken was fully demonstrated by the editorial discussion of that paragraph of his article; but a position that seems to me equally absurd is that printers must combat by every means possible the introduction of any improvement in the method of typesetting that has prevailed for four hundred years, though Mr. Young virtually confesses that a great change in this line is an event of the very near future.

Anyone who has given the matter careful study will not hesitate to say that a method of typesetting by machinery is surely coming, and coming to stay. This being so, is it wisdom for the members of our great craft, particularly the organized members, the International Typographical Union, to wage what will be a hopeless warfare against the introduction of the typesetting machine? What will be the natural result of such opposition? Not that the typesetting machine will be abandoned, nor that its introduction will be materially delayed, but that instead of giving employment to a large number of the printers now employed in this and other countries, the machines will be operated by typewriters, by young women and, as the proof will doubtless show, by "blacksmiths."

That the intelligent printer is by far the best equipped to successfully operate a typesetting machine, of whatever kind it may be, no one will deny. Now is it not the part of wisdom that the individual printer and the International Typographical Union, as representing the great body of printers, instead of hopelessly antagonizing this improvement, accept the change with good grace, demanding only that in the operation of the machines competent printers shall be employed?

That some will be thrown out of employment is probably unavoidable, but when we consider the large number of foremen, job printers, etc., who will not be affected by the change, the percentage will not be large, and it will be a case of the "survival of the fittest," and why should the competent and progressive printer fear and tremble? As the revolution in press construction during the past century has multiplied the production of printed matter, so will a cheapening of the cost of composition increase the demand, and in a very brief period the number employed will greatly exceed that of the present day. Though at first the demand may be lessened, in the same ratio will the supply decrease, and the change is not to be made in a day, but gradually, covering a long period of years.

Mr. Young's proposition, that those thrown out of employment by any change, as foreshadowed, be given a pension by the government, or otherwise, would seem to me to be so thoroughly impracticable and unreasonable that I feel bound to consider it as a humorous suggestion.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE "PATENT INSIDE" THAT I WOULD PUBLISH.

BY THEOPRACTICUS.

THAT I am a lover of "patent insides" I will not for an instant admit; but I have to recognize the fact that they are a necessary evil, in these days when every country printer (and, for that matter, nearly every city printer) is ambitious to be a "publisher," and which ambition, be it laudable or not, can in the majority of cases be easiest filled by the aid of the "auxiliary" printer.

The evil genius who inflicted the "patent inside" system upon the world can only be excused on the score of economy. No one who publishes a paper by its aid can truthfully claim that any other reason than its lower cost actuates him in taking advantage of this system. To argue on this point would be an idle waste of words.

The economies of auxiliary publishing are occasionally astonishing from the small amount of home-set matter some publishers succeed in getting along with. But as yet I have not seen it dwindled down to less than one page of a five-column sheet, either folio or quarto; though some of these single home-print pages are often nearly all advertisements. The auxiliaries are furnished to the country printer with either three or seven pages ready printed as he may choose, and with some rickety old hand or "army" press he supplies the additional "local" page in his own office. I have never done such work, though I have handled hand presses, yet I have no hesitancy in declaring that it is a very disagreeable job to work off such papers, folded, as they are, to enable one to print them on as small a press as possible.

If the country publisher is the least bit enterprising he will also want to do jobwork. For this his hand press will not be available. It will be necessary for him to procure a jobber, one appropriate in capacity to the work he expects to do. A quarto medium is the smallest press he can afford to indulge in for general work, costing — if he should pay list prices — from $250 to $320. His hand press, for a five-column folio, to print one page at a time, will cost at least $150; or an "army" press about $60.

Now I question: why get a hand press at all? Why not print the home part of your paper on your quarto medium jobber? It is not big enough, you say. Let me give my scheme — "the 'patent inside' that I would publish."

A quarto medium chase will hold a four-column page, measuring 9 by 13¾ inches, and a four-page paper can

be easily printed with it, one page at a time. But I would rather print a three-column page, also one page at a time.

The three-column page is my ideal for newspapers, and I fondly hope within my own generation to see it the universal size for the daily and weekly press. The signs are already in the air toward such a desideratum; in fact, a daily just established in New York has adopted a small-size page, and with such a pretentious beginning we may soon expect to see others adopting rational dimensions. The three-column page cannot come any too soon to please the average reader, who detests the handling of the bulky pages of the present day newspapers, though they are a vast improvement upon the blanket folios of the last generation. No one will weep at the disappearance of the large folios and quartos except the thrifty housewife who uses them to cover her kitchen and pantry shelves. What a delight it would be to the reader to receive his morning or evening paper in magazine form! No spreading of arms all over the room, car or table in the effort to hold it or turn pages.

But to come back to my "patent inside," and how I would manage it. I would order the auxiliary man to furnish me a sixteen-page three-column sheet, all complete, folded, pasted and cut. If a sixteen-page sheet were more than I could afford, I would order an eight-page sheet, complete, folded and cut. Within either of these I would fold a four-page section printed on my quarto medium. Stitching or pasting the whole together I would consider advisable, and would do so if at all possible. Thus I would furnish my patrons a neat, convenient, easily handled journal, either of twelve or twenty pages, at the minimum of outlay in trouble and expense. I could get along with less type, could print my forms quicker, avoid the outlay of money for a hand press, do better presswork, and economize on room.

After a while, when I would be prosperous enough to discard the "patent inside," and could set and print my whole paper at home, on either a 20 by 25 pony or a 24 by 36 full-size cylinder, I would still stick to my three-column page. I would add a stitching machine and paper-cutter, if I did not have them already, in order to furnish my paper nicely stitched. On holiday occasions I could easily put a colored cover on my paper, and thus advertise my enterprise, and do it at a moderate expense.

As to the details of the typography of my paper, a few points may be mentioned as of value to those to whom I suggest these above plans. My columns would be 10 inches long (easy for figuring on advertisements) and 13 ems, 12 point, wide; three columns and two 9 point column rules would equal 6¾ inches, which would be the length of my head rules. My back margins in chase would be 1¾ inches (or ⅞ inches from center of fold to edge of type), and my head margins the same. On a sheet of paper 24 by 35 (the auxiliary's regular seven-column folio size) this would leave a margin of 1⅛ inches at the foot and outside margin of the page, to me a very neat, respectable and satisfactory margin.

Under no circumstances would I use a font of body type larger than bourgeois, or 9 point; I would, however, prefer brevier, or 8 point — nonpareil, or 6 point, at all times, of course, for the body type of advertisements. In my heading and display letter I would religiously follow the style of my "patent inside" printer, in order to have the appearance of my paper harmonious throughout. As soon as I could afford to issue an all home-print sheet, I would use my own taste as to display letter; this, however, would not permit me to use anything but plain styles of type for my paper; fancy job faces are entirely out of place in a daily or weekly paper.

There may possibly be some disinclination on the part of auxiliary houses to furnish three-column sheets. Perhaps it would incur extra expense for them to supply such a demand. Yet I have no doubt that in the end it would pay them to foster such a size of page. Instead of stereotyping matter in single columns as now, they could stereotype it in single pages, a decided advantage in imposing and locking up. Those that furnish plate matter would do well to offer it made up in pages after my ideal, and encourage the country editor to adopt this size page. It would do away with much of the slovenly make-up now so common on plate matter when sawed apart and joined in the country office. These ideas are worth considering and I hope to see some enterprising auxiliary house "trying it on."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLVIII — BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE first illustrated American newspaper really worthy the name was projected and published by T. W. Strong, under the name of the *Illustrated American News*, making its first appearance, No. 1, Vol. 1, on June 7, 1851. The drawings for this paper were mostly by Thomas, Wallin, Hoppin, Bellew and Hitchcock, and the engravings were by Strong, Anthony, J. W. Orr, N. Orr, Frank Leslie and John Andrew. The engravings were not of a very superior quality, but may be classed as a collection of cheap newspaper illustrations about on a par with this class of cuts of the cheap nature that has flooded America for the last twenty-five or thirty years. The life of the *News* was of short duration; the financial support not being equal to the expense, it was compelled to suspend, the last number appearing under date of March 12, 1852. In the following year, however, a vigorous effort was made to revive the publication of the *News*, and under the management of the great showman, P. T. Barnum, and Mr. Beach, of the *Sun*, the second *Illustrated News*, of New York, made its appearance January 1, 1853; but, from the same cause as its predecessor, a second failure was recorded, the *News* making its last appearance on November 26, 1853. The cuts for the second *News* were very similar in point of merit to those of the earlier

paper, and, while they did little for the advancement of the true beauties of the art, they served as an educator of some of its capabilities in cheapness, and gave the engravers an understanding of their own speed in plying the graver, which speed, once acquired in this coarser work, was of great assistance in the rapid execution of the more meritorious engravings that were to follow.

Strong had an experience, by his failure, which was beneficial to him in his understanding of the popular requirements in this line of the engraver's and printer's art. Another venture of Strong was *Diogenes — his Lantern*, which, however, lasted but six months, from January to June, 1852, inclusive. The cuts were an imitation of *Punch*, from drawings chiefly by Bellew, but as this venture was to be met by the inevitable fate of failure the publication was suspended, and in the same year Strong started his *Yankee Notions*, which was crowned with a profitable success for this enterprising publisher. It reached a sale of forty-seven thousand and lasted for fifteen years; the drawings were of great spirit and telling effect, from the pencils of McLean, Hoppin and Howard, while Brougham and "Artemus Ward" were among its contributors. Edison, the inventor of the telephone, began life under its auspices, hawking it for sale. The unparalleled success of the *Notions* prompted Strong to another venture in imitation of *Punch*, in 1856, under the title of *Yankee Doodle or Young America*. This venture, however, did not prove a financial success and only lived six months.

The art of illustrating by wood engraving was now fully awake and its capabilities being rapidly realized, prompting enterprising and energetic publishers and men of means to ventures that would bring to light the talent of designers and engravers on wood, thereby spreading intelligent understanding of objects and places real, and subjects of allegory and imagination. This rapidly increasing demand for pictorial illustrations was met as rapidly as it was fully understood, and in December, 1855, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* made its first appearance and courted public favor with illustrations superior to any of its predecessors. This paper gained a popularity which has continued to increase to the present day. The popularity of *Frank Leslie's* enthused the spirit of rivalry, and in January, 1857, *Harper's Weekly* began its eventful career, and has kept pace hand in hand with *Leslie's*. These two leading illustrated newspapers are too well known to call for any comments in these "Notes," as not only are they known to all intelligent Americans, but throughout the civilized world; and as to the benefit of advancing the art of wood engraving there can be no intelligent estimate, only that these two papers have been the mainstay and support of the art for lo these many years. In years gone by it was the great aim of engravers on wood to gain employment, if only for a short time, on one of these papers, as to be able to say "I worked for Harper or Leslie" was all the recommendation required for the securing of a lucrative situation in any of the rapidly multiplying engraving offices throughout the country. An engraver who had worked on *Leslie's* or *Harper's* was regarded with envy and admiration by his less fortunate brother in art, and anyone who had ambitious aims eagerly looked forward to each issue of these two papers and bought them regularly to study the engravings; the line and effect of each particular engraving received their careful study. Thus these two papers have been invaluable instructors to engravers throughout America for the advancement of the art of engraving on wood.

(To be continued.)

SUSCEPTIBLE PRINTERESSES.

The Washington *Post*, in an account of the recent book and job strike in the capital city, has the following:

"The striking printers won their first fall from Mr. Rufus H. Darby yesterday. From the beginning they had failed to make any apparent inroads on Mr. Darby's position; but that they won a point Mr. Darby acknowledges manfully. 'It was no use,' he said; 'they couldn't resist those handsome young fellows from the government printing office.'

"The good clothes and Chesterfieldian graces of the young government office printers might not seem, to a casual observer, to be a very potent factor in a strike crisis, but Mr. Darby admits that they have worsted him once. It will be remembered that when Mr. Darby's printers walked out he filled their places, in many instances, with women.

"He had over a dozen of them — some comely, some not so — but, alas, for Publisher Darby, all susceptible. He says that the good-looking union missionaries paid court to them in the street cars and on the streets as they came to and went from work. They reasoned and pleaded and wheedled and coaxed, he says, and yesterday all of his printeresses were gone but one, 'and she's wavering,' Mr. Darby added.

"Mr. Darby does not say that the union missionaries did anything ungentlemanly, by no means. Rather the contrary. They made themselves so agreeable that no wonder the susceptible type-setters capitulated. 'They couldn't resist the buggy-rides and ice cream and soda water and theater parties, and they've all gone but one. She was the most outspoken of all in her anti-union sentiments,' Mr. Darby says, 'and she was a capable, quick and intelligent compositor. I thought she would resist all attempts to win her over, but she's weakening, and I'm afraid I've lost her.'"

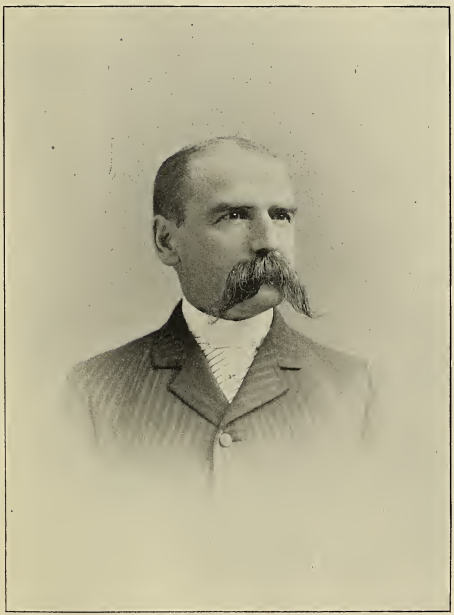
EDITORIAL ABILITY.

In a recent number of the New York *Journalist* that paper takes the ground that the shears are quite as important at times as the quill. The following is what it says:

"A good many people do not know that an editor's selections from his contemporaries are quite often the best test of his editorial ability, and that the function of the scissors is not merely to fill up vacant spaces, but to reproduce the brightest and best thoughts and the most attractive news from all sources at the editor's command. There are times when the editor opens his exchanges and finds a feast for eyes, heart and soul. The thoughts of his contemporaries glow with life. He wishes his readers to enjoy the feast, and he lovingly takes up the scissors and clips and clips, and sighs to think that his space is inadequate to contain all the treasures so prodigally spread before him. Your true editor is generous, and will sacrifice his own ambition as a writer during such festal occasions, and it is of far more profit to his readers to set before them the original dish of dainties with the label of the real author affixed, than to appropriate its best thoughts to himself, and reproduce them as his own. After all, the true test of a newspaper's real value is not the amount of original matter it contains, but the average quality of all the matter appearing in its columns, whether original or selected."

WILLIAM B. MACKELLAR.

William B. MacKellar, typefounder, was born in Philadelphia, January 27, 1844. His early education was in a school controlled by Friends, which was situated on Walnut street, below Seventh street. Following upon this earlier training came a course in the Rittenhouse Grammar School, and in the Philadelphia High School, afterward, at the age of sixteen, being taken into the typefoundry with which his father had been connected from his youth, and well known as being the most complete of its character in the world. Here a thorough course of practical training in one of the most complex arts was entered into. Whatever he attempted was undertaken with a thorough determination to make it a success, and with this fixed view failures were rare, in consequence of which in his nineteenth year he found himself foreman of one of the departments devoted to the preparation of the elaborate specimens of the productions of the house.



From the workshop to the warerroom, for the acquirement of a financial and commercial knowledge, was the next step. Seven years at the books, and controlling the payroll of the hundreds of employés, gave him an efficient insight into the commercial character and standing of the many patrons of the establishment, and amply fitted him for the more important positions he was yet to assume.

During the greater portion of his life he has been greatly interested in mission work. In his younger days he was, in company with the late William Adamson, connected with the Wakefield Mission, Fisher's Lane, Germantown, and for some years he was treasurer of the Bedford Street Mission, being now its vice-president. Musically, Mr. MacKellar possesses the rare combination of being a thorough organist and, as a pupil of the late Signor Barili, an accomplished vocalist. He was organist for the Trinity Lutheran Church, Germantown, for a period of twelve years, and the instrument now in that church was built under his supervision. He has performed upon some of the largest organs in the world, and during a temporary stay in San Francisco was organist of the great organ in the Metropolitan Temple.

His musical talent in connection with the mission work proved a blessing to many, and he never withheld it. Under him the "Gospel Hymns" have rung over nearly the entire world, among the civilized and among the unenlightened. He is a manager of the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, and a trustee of the Hahnemann College and Hospital. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Club, the Columbia and the Utopian Clubs. He is affiliated with the Consistory, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree, and is connected with numerous organizations and societies. He is secretary of the Typefounders' Association of the United States, and treasurer of the Typothetæ of Philadelphia, and these are but incidental to the cares of an active business life.

Mr. MacKellar has been quite an extensive explorer, and still delights in the romantic and unusual features of travel. His recent descent, in company with his wife, from the summit of Mount Washington, on the Glen side, a distance of eight miles to the base, is evidence of this, although his chief field of research lay in the continent of Australia, a country whose charms and peculiarities are unknown to most people; where rivers of any size exist only in proximity to the coast line during the rainy season, almost disappearing when the drought comes on; where the most beautiful plumaged birds, devoid of song, throng the bush; where the cockatoos in their white and gold fill the air; where the laughing jackass in his mockery greets the early morning riser; where the flowers exhale no perfume, and where the bee possesses no insidious sting; where the ferns and grass grow to become large trees, and species of a cherry have the pit on the outside; where two hundred varieties of one class of trees, the eucalyptus, exist; a country without snow or ice; a country with no wild animals; a country alive with an endless variety of snakes, all venomous, with but one exception; a country in which the aborigine, when making his vow of love to his chosen one, knocks her down with a club, and whose belief is that at his death he will become a white man—this is the country that Mr. MacKellar traversed, and at times at the peril of his life.

His first trip was overland, from Sydney to Tenterfield, a distance of some four hundred miles, which was done by coaching at the rate of about sixty miles a day; when his journalistic propensities having taken control of him, and the Tenterfield *Star* being without an editor, he took control of the paper for several months, until a new editor was secured. Away from the track of civilization, the return was made with a friend to Sydney, through

the bush, stores being laid in whenever opportunity afforded. The greatest privation was the lack of water, they at times being compelled to travel far into the night before reaching a supply, and then the source proving no more than a series of yellow mud holes, from which the semi-fluid was taken and thoroughly boiled, and then remaining unpalatable for drinking.

The next journey of any note was from Sydney to Melbourne by steamer, and a return overland, six hundred miles, to Sydney, when the famous Old Man's Plain was crossed, a distance of ninety miles, and not a drop of water on its surface. On the way from Melbourne the journalistic fire again developed. Passing through Romsey he became acquainted with the proprietor of the *Gazette*. At the time a plague had taken possession of the town, and the force of the paper was smitten. With death on every side, Mr. MacKellar took hold of the paper, and for six weeks, by working night and day, performed the phenomenal task of gathering news, setting the entire type of the newspaper, which was a weekly, made it up, wet down the paper, kept the rollers in order, and fed and worked the paper on the hand press, an edition of some hundreds, besides a few jobs of fancy work thrown in. He was ostracized from the hotel at which he had been living on account of the plague in the family of the proprietor of the newspaper, and was compelled to fix up a sleeping abode in the upper room of his carriage house.

After the return to Sydney a journey was made of eleven hundred miles to Adelaide, and, upon a subsequent return, a tour to the far north of Queensland, of fifteen hundred miles, partly by steamer, to Cookstown, nearly under the Equator, and adjacent to the noted Palmer River Gold Diggings. Here with the temperature ranging one hundred and twenty-five degrees in the shade, surrounded by the wild aborigine, who at times at night would spear horses in the precincts of the village, where the strong man wilted and died by the roadside, where none but the Chinaman or black man could long survive, Mr. MacKellar spent some three months before his return to Sydney. During this period he acted as organist of the little Presbyterian church of the place, the pulpit being occupied by the magistrate of the town, a solid old Scotchman, who read the sermons from a published work.

Mr. MacKellar's return was made to California, where, in connection with business, under the guidance of an accomplished sportsman, his attention was turned to hunting, and with considerable success. He has also been an extensive traveler in this country, Canada, Cuba, the Fiji and Sandwich Islands, and in New Zealand and Europe.

He is today an active worker and a large stockholder in the company of which he is secretary. He assumes entire control of the commercial part of the business and of the credits; and edits the trade paper of the house, the *Typographic Advertiser*, and its specimen books, which are among the most perfect examples of printing in the world.

The typefoundry company of which Mr. MacKellar is secretary have today important agencies in the three large cities of Australia, and an extensive branch of the house exists in San Francisco; also others in Chicago, Canada, Great Britain and India.

Mr. MacKellar is a married man, with one son and two daughters.

MARK TWAIN'S PROFESSORSHIP.

That genial humorist, Samuel Langhorne Clemens, whose early days were spent at the case, and in whose witty writings all printers feel a fraternal pride, made plenty of fun for a delighted audience at Bryn Mawr College lately, according to the Philadelphia *Record*:

"I have been elected an honorary member of the class of '94," said Mr. Clemens. "I feel deeply grateful to my fellow-classmates for the compliment they have done me, the more so because I feel I have never deserved such treatment. I will reveal a secret to you. I have an ambition; that I may go up and up on the ladder of education until at last I may be a professor of Bryn Mawr College. I would be a professor of telling anecdotes. This art is not a very high one, but it is a very useful one. One class of anecdotes is that which contains only words. You begin almost as you please and talk and talk until your allotted time and close when you get ready. I will illustrate this by a story of an Irish and Scotch christening. In this Scotch-Irish village a child had been born and a large number of friends had collected to see it christened. The minister, thinking this a good opportunity for displaying his oratorical powers, took the baby in his arms saying: 'He is a little fellow, yes, a little fellow, and as I look in your faces I see an expression of scorn which suggests that you despise him. But if you had the soul of a poet and the gift of prophecy you would not despise him. You would look far into the future and see what it might be. Consider how small the acorn is from which grows the mighty oak. So this little child may be a great poet and write tragedies, or a great statesman, or perhaps a future warrior wading in blood to his neck; he may be—er—what is his name? His name, oh, is Mary Ann.'"

EFFECT OF THE NEW COPYRIGHT LAW ON PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Inquiries having been made as to the effect of the new International Copyright law upon periodical publications, a reporter for the *Tribune* recently asked Ainsworth R. Spofford, the librarian of congress:

"Cannot you venture an opinion on the general question whether, for example, an American eclectic periodical would be privileged to copy a story or an essay from an English magazine."

"Not if the English magazine was copyrighted in this country."

"Would the English magazine be compelled to be reprinted in this country in order to be copyrighted?

"I should say yes, assuredly."

"The same rule applying to a magazine as to a book?"

"For copyright purposes a magazine is a book. A pamphlet of any kind—even a 'leaflet'—has been held, for all such purposes, to be a book. You have in your hand at this moment a sheet of paper with the new copyright law printed on. That is a book just as much as this 300-page volume on my desk."

"Has no difference ever prevailed between the two?"

"No. I have always been obliged to treat magazines, reviews, literary weeklies—all the current periodicals—as so many 'books' in order to conform to the terms of the statute."

"And will it be necessary to copyright the English magazines number by number, or may a whole year's numbers be included in one entry?"

"Oh, number by number. If you will look at section 11 of this act you will see that each number of a periodical shall be considered as an independent publication."

"That suggests at once the question whether, since the term 'periodical' is used in the section concerning independent publications, but omitted in the section concerning reprints, a point may not be raised by some English periodical publisher against the application of the reprint clause to his work."

"It is not improbable that such a fight will be made. And supposing the courts to require a reprint in this country, what then? The standard of literary taste has risen so in America that there is a large and profitable market for the best foreign periodicals in any shape. It would add to the expense of course to have them reprinted." — *Stationer and Printer.*

THEN AND NOW.

In a second-hand book store on Grand avenue, Detroit, is shown a copy of the London *Times* containing the first report of the battle of Waterloo. It would be difficult to find a basis for a more interesting comparison between the gazette of the time of Wellington, Blucher and Napoleon and the newspaper of today. The report simply records the defeat of the French by the allies, "with great slaughter," and states that 241 pieces of artillery were captured. This is as far as the particulars go, although there are columns of gush. No detailed account of the engagement is given; no estimate of losses is made, and four lines of chalk on a bulletin board would express everything of real value contained in almost two pages of print.—*Chicago News.*

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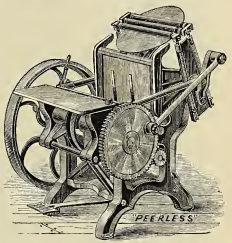
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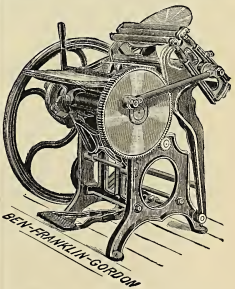
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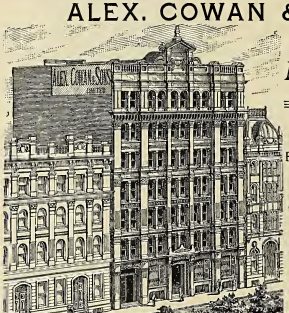
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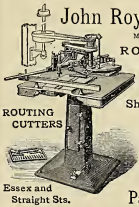
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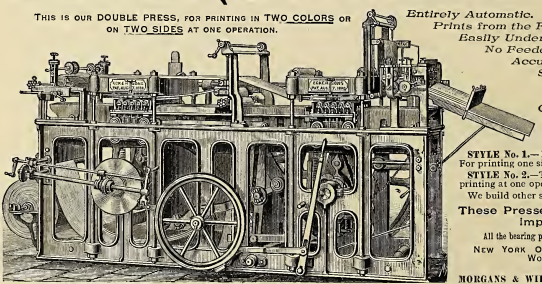
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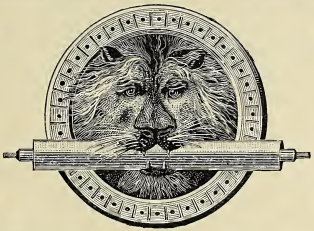
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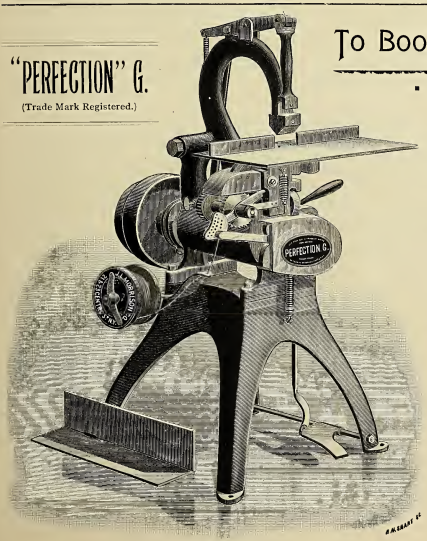
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Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 337 and 339 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

Hickok (The W. O.) Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ruling, poging and numbering, roller backing, round-cornering, knife-grinding, sawing, etc., machines.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

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American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

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Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

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Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

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Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

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Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

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Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

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Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

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Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

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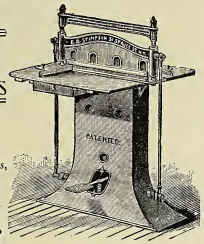
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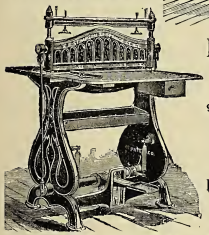
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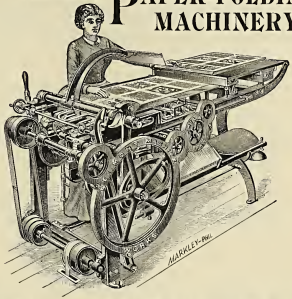
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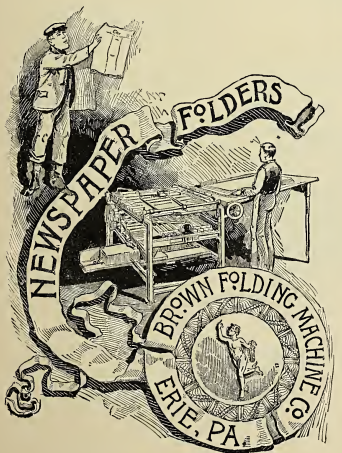
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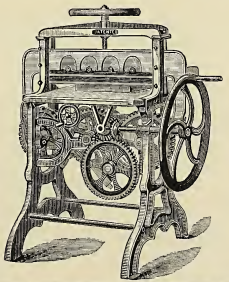
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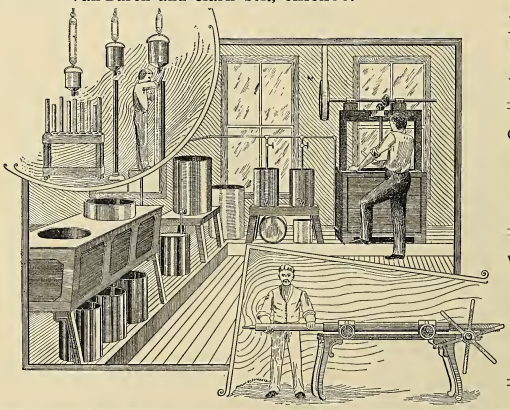
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THE NEW UNIVERSAL PRINTING PRESSES.

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THE NEW UNIVERSAL CUTTING AND CREASING PRESSES.

ALL OF THEM A SUCCESS!

I take pleasure in recommending the Improved Universal to all enterprising printers.
CHAS. K. GIBSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The New Universal Press is working to our entire satisfaction, and we are very much pleased with it.
GRAHAM & SON, New Orleans.

I am using one of your New Universal Cutting and Creasing Presses very satisfactorily, and am well pleased with it, and consider it a first-class machine.
ROBERT GAIR, New York and Brooklyn.

We would say that our New Universal Presses are doing good work. We have run them a great deal since we purchased them of you, and have no fault to find with them. For some kinds of work we believe they are superior to any press in the market.
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Burlington, Vt.

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On our Roman and Old Style Copper Amalgam Type, **25** per cent discount.

On our Job and Display Type, Border, Ornaments and Brass Rule, **30** per cent discount.

For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who have opened credits with us, we allow an extra **5** per cent discount on the net of invoices.

PRINTERS' OUTFITS COMPLETE.

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PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON, N. J.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by Bloomers Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope our valued corps of correspondents will not take offense when we ask them to BOIL DOWN their effusions in future as much as possible. We are very glad to hear from every section of the country, but our correspondence feature has assumed such proportions that it is impossible to publish all that is sent us. Friends, be brief and to the point, and THE INLAND PRINTER readers will think all the more of your contributions for their being so.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1891.

In the February number of THE INLAND PRINTER your Washington correspondent, "Em Dash," mentions a number of leading printing firms as having a "rush" of business. Either designedly or inadvertently he omits to include in his list the printing house of George R. Gray, and thus relegates that establishment to the class designated by him as "jim crow."

This does Mr. Gray a great injustice, as his office is eminently a leading one, having a large force of employés—compositors, pressmen, feeders, binders, etc.—who are kept more or less busy the year round. Mr. Gray is one of the most popular employing printers in the city. During the recent strike here among the book and job printers for a reduction of hours and an increase in the scale of prices, he unhesitatingly acknowledged the justness of the demand, and conceded everything asked. Without an hour's interruption to business the new scale went sailing into effect in his office over peaceful and unruffled waters, and the good feeling always existing between him and his employés became more firmly cemented. Would that there were more like him. ELIO.

FROM VERMONT.

To the Editor: MONTPELIER, Vt., April 17, 1891.

This is not what would be called a very lively printing town, but it happens just now that there is considerable work being done in the various establishments, particularly in the Watchman Publishing Company. Here there is a great rush of book and job work, more than in many years past. This concern is now on a directory for the villages of Montpelier, Barre and Williamstown. Besides they have a large quantity of bookwork. Bert L. Taylor, formerly of the Manchester (N. H.) *Telegram*, has been employed as managing editor of the *Argus and Patriot*, in place of Harry G. Dewing, who goes to St. Albans to fill a similar position on the staff of the St. Albans *Messenger* (daily). Elmer E. Whitman is now foreman in the composing room of the Morrisville *News and Citizen*.

It would be well for the International Typographical Union to pay a good man for the purpose of organizing the working printers of the various important towns contained in the Green Mountain State. It would have the desired effect—to improve the condition of printing and printers. No doubt such a movement would meet with formidable opposition on the part of many proprietors and employing printers at first, but if such an attempt were made for the good of all concerned I, for one member of the craft, believe that success would follow. "In union there is strength," and there is no reason to doubt that if the important burroughs of the state were unionized printing would be raised to a higher standard. In New York and other states thriving unions are contained in very small towns. If Montpelier, Burlington, Fair Haven and other places of the state had union charters like Rutland, for instance, it would redound to the financial benefit of employers and employés alike. Let us have the printers organized, and the way to do it is for each typesetter, job printer, pressman and stereotyper to interest him or her self in the matter, and the benefits which will accrue will more than pay for the labor done.

W. E. H.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., April 16, 1891.

The electrotypers of this city, who left their work six weeks ago because of failure to obtain certain concessions asked of their employers, have returned to their respective shops. The trouble has caused serious interference with the printing business of the city and the idleness of nearly a hundred men for a month and a half without the accomplishment of a single object for which the strike was inaugurated, for the return of the strikers was an unconditional surrender. The prospective results are the possibility that wages will be advanced by the different employers as they may decide in individual instances, and the probability that future differences will be settled without recourse to strikes.

The office of the Boston *Post* has been removed from Milk street, where it has been located for many years, to a building especially fitted for its use on Washington street, next door to the *Herald*. The *Post*, *Herald*, *Globe*, *Journal*, *Advertiser* and *Record* offices are now clustered together within biscuit toss of each other.

An effort is being made by the officers of Typographical Union No. 13 to organize the female compositors of Suffolk county to the end that everyone connected with the trade may be benefited through higher wages and fewer hours of labor.

A committee has been appointed by Typographical Union No. 13 to secure, if possible, the enactment of a law by the legislature rendering it impossible to have any portion of the state printing work performed by non-union labor. There is an existing law, passed in 1887, which pledges the state to have its printing done only in offices recognizing the union scale of wages.

Arrangements are being made for the thirty-ninth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, to be held in this city from June 8 to 14.

The *Referee*, a new Boston sporting and dramatic paper, is edited by Mr. Ed A. Perry, a former writer for the Boston *Herald*.

It has been decided to hold the pressmen's annual picnic this year at Melville Gardens on June 20. Messrs. F. A. Walsh, R. P. Barnes, J. F. O'Sullivan, B. G. Quinn and J. J. Doherty constitute the committee of arrangements.

The case of the committee of the Boston Pressmen's Union, against whom action was brought by a Boston printer for the issuing of an alleged boycotting circular, has been decided in favor of the defendants.

Messrs. L. Barta & Co., have recently put in a Thorne typesetting machine.

There was an attendance of nearly two hundred at the barge party of the Boston Printers' Club on Fast Day evening. Barges were taken at Post Office Square, and after an enjoyable ride through the suburbs the members of the party alighted at the Union Market Hotel, in Waltham, where a banquet was held and dancing indulged in.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Boston Master Printers' Club was held April 15, at Young's Hotel. There was a good attendance, and the reports of the officers and committees showed that the year which ended with the meeting had been a prosperous one for the club, financially and otherwise. The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows: President, F. H. Mudge; vice-president, J. S. Cushing; secretary, L. A. Wyman; treasurer, S. J. Parkhill; executive committee, H. G. Rockwell, H. O. Houghton, Jr., Thomas Todd, C. J. Peters. Among the invited guests at the banquet were ex-President Lee, of the National Editorial Association; Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, of New York; Mr. H. G. Bishop, of New York, and Mr. Charles Gray, of Providence, Rhode Island. G.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor : DETROIT, Mich., April 7, 1891.

Detroit Union held its annual election on March 25 for delegates and officers, with the following result : Delegates to International Typographical Union, Patrick J. O'Grady, Robert Jaffray ; president, Fred B. Martin ; vice-president, George W. Duncan ; recording secretary, Harry D. Lindley ; financial secretary, Richard Lindsay ; treasurer, Edward Look ; sergeant-at-arms, William N. Neack ; executive committee, Thomas G. Cornyn, William J. Palmer, Arthur Robinson, William A. Taylor and William H. Wagner. The gentlemen selected as delegates are both well-known members. Mr. O'Grady has served the union well as a member of the executive committee the past two years, and Mr. Jaffray has been financial secretary the past three years, and is well qualified to fill the office of delegate. The newly elected officers were duly installed at the regular meeting, April 5. The board of directors appointed for the ensuing year are, William N. Barnes, John Carroll, George B. Des Autels, Fred Kendall, Philip A. Loersch.

The Rogers typograph has been in use on the *Tribune* for about two months. The publishers of the *Tribune* announce that they have made a contract for a new dress of type and other improvements which will add greatly to the appearance of the paper.

The *Evening Sun* has been removed from Croghan street to Woodward avenue.

Detroit Union voted $25 to Frederick City Union, and $15 to Aberdeen, South Dakota, Union, to help them along in their troubles.

William G Rathman, a member of No. 18, was elected a member of the board of education at the spring election on April 6.

Fred Kelly, of the *Tribune*, has resigned the foremanship of the newsroom. P. A. L.

GOVERNMENT PRINTED ENVELOPES.

To the Editor : GALENA, Ill., March 28, 1891.

It has been said that "Republics are ungrateful." It seems that the Typothetæ of St. Paul has felt the force of this saying in a way that has caused it to take some action in the matter (see page 564, March number of THE INLAND PRINTER). All who are in the printing business for profit are injured by competition coming from the government furnishing stamped envelopes, printed at prices that are ruinous. But, can any man be stupid enough to think that a lot of "whereases" and "resolves" will do any good, or that "our representatives in congress assembled" will do anything to change the situation ? No, gentlemen ; they have little use for the printer except to make a handle of him to lift them into office. They are not under any obligations to the printer when once they get in. It is perhaps three years since the editors of the State of Illinois had a talk on the subject of government envelopes and they resolved this and that, and what came of it ? It is sheer nonsense to resolve any more. The setting of the wisdom of one man against that of the Typothetæ of St. Paul may appear presumptuous, but this plan is offered for what it is worth :

Let the Typothetæ, not of St. Paul alone but of every city in the country, employ a solicitor, to be paid wages out of the general fund, and have him solicit orders for printed envelopes from all those who use them. When he finds a person who uses envelopes from the government, let him make a note of the fact in a book made for that purpose. Then let every member of the Typothetæ be furnished with the list and when a man orders bill, letter or note heads or other printing and his name appears on the list, charge him from twenty-five to fifty per cent advance on the regular price. Tell him, also, that when he decides to "live and let live" you will be glad to quote him the regular price. But if we do that he will go to the amateur, you say. Well, if he will, why, just let him. Don't lose any sleep on that score. If he does go to the amateur the chances are that he wont stay long enough to hurt anyone, and when he gets tired of the amateur and returns to the old place he will be a more tractable customer than before.

The resolve business smacks of the fable of the old man throwing grass at the boy who was stealing his apples. So long as the merchant can get his printed envelopes for nearly dead cost, he will do so. But if the members of the Typothetæ organizations will make a decided stand, and work on the plan outlined above, they must surely succeed. It seems, however, that the resolve business and all such twaddle must be done away with ; the proper thing to do is to pinch the buyers of the government printed envelopes right where it will hurt them the most — in the pocketbook.

If the press of the country would use its influence against it, the government would perhaps stop furnishing envelopes in this unjust manner. Who ever saw a paper that made any mention of the matter at all ? But the sod-corn newspaper is ready at all times to do the baby act and set up a howl if the job printer encroaches on its preserves. A newspaper will give two or more stickfuls of its valuable space to an outcry against county work going away from home, when the office is about as well fitted for doing such work as a canary would be to build a nest for an eagle.

J. B. P.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor : BALTIMORE, Md., April 18, 1891.

The local staff of the *American* last week presented Mr. W. B. Clarke, the retiring city editor, with a handsome testimonial of their esteem. The relations of Mr. Clarke and his men have been of an unusually friendly character. The *American* is to have the assistance of Mr. Clarke in its editorial department, while Mr. James Doyle goes up from the business office to fill the position of city editor, made vacant by Mr. Clarke's promotion. Mr. Doyle recently had charge of the United Press Association in this city.

The *Morning Herald* recently came out in a new dress of minion and in enlarged form, having added an extra column, all of which gives it a handsome appearance. The counting room has also been greatly improved, and is now one of the prettiest newspaper offices in the city. Mr. Bechofer is the general business manager, and much of the paper's prosperity is due to his push and enterprise.

Baltimore Life, a popular pictorial weekly of this city, celebrated its first anniversary last week. Some of the notices given *Life* on the occasion by the daily press were highly eulogistic, and were, no doubt, greatly prized by the publishers of this handsome weekly.

The daily papers here, for the most part, are very liberal in dealing with publishers of books, magazines, etc., giving valuable space for the mere exchange of some book or magazine not worth in money value very often over a quarter of a dollar. The *American* and some of the weeklies will give at times a whole column of what purports to be a review of current literature in the shape of publications just issued from the press, when the fact is the entire stuff is set from proof sheets sent out by the publishers of these books and magazines, and is nothing more than mere puffery to make the wares of a literary character sell well with the reading public, regardless of any merit whatever. The Baltimore *Sun*, I understand, is going to call a halt in this direction. A book or magazine advertisement in its columns will in the future have to be paid for at regular advertising rates.

The New York *Recorder* is taking the wind out of the sails of the New York *World* in Baltimore. I speak only of the Sunday edition of these papers. Of the respective merits of these sheets nothing shall be said ; I only know that newsdealers tell me that the late newcomer is outselling the *World*, and that the secret of this is the fact that a handsome lithograph goes with every copy of the *Recorder* sold.

So far this spring advertising has been very hard to catch on to for the weeklies. This is what the solicitors say. The dailies, however, appear to be doing a good business in the "ad." line. Mr. Hugh Coyle, advertising agent for Forepaugh's circus, was in

Baltimore this week and signed contracts for pretty good space in most of the papers, both daily and weekly. Mr. Coyle is a newspaper man himself and very popular with the boys of the press gang. He will be very soon working his way on to Chicago, where the "show" is to exhibit.

Our paper men, book and job people and printers generally can be said to be quite busy at present. The mention made in my last letter concerning the *Catholic Mirror*, as to its present ownership and contemplated change of hands, proved to be something of a surprise to the craft here and newspaper people generally in this locality. Thus, it often happens that you have to go from home to learn the news. In this instance it was not exactly going away from home, but the information imparted came this direction in rather a roundabout way. FIDELITIES.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P. Q., April 6, 1891.

More fires have occurred in printing houses this year than in many years past. First of all was C. O. Beauchemin & Fils, St. Gabriel street; "Printing House row," Craig street, had a large fire about January 12: The Benallack Lithographing and Printing Company; Southam & Carey, ticket printers; Waters Brothers & Co., printers; J. H. Elliott, lithographer and printer; H. Owen & Co., printer; the *True Witness* and City Printing Company being all in that building. Later on Mitchell & Wilson, Notre Dame street, and Joseph Fortur, St. James street, stationer and printer, were badly scorched. They all survive, and many of them are far better equipped than formerly. The two best wood engravers in the city also had the same experience, C. W. Koppel and J. L. Wiseman, both on St. James street.

M. St. John, formerly editor and leading spirit in locking out union printers on the *Herald*, has resigned and taken a position on the Canadian Pacific railway. This leaves Peter Mitchell alone in the fight, which has not abated one iota. By the way, the great Peter is not so great since his defeat on March 5, 1891, in Northumberland county. He had had a monopoly for years as a member of parliament for that locality, and could easily be elected with seven hundred majority. The tables were turned this time, for after Typographical Union No. 176 had sent to the printers and organized labor there a history of his action here he was elected by a rousing majority of five hundred to stay at home in the future.

No. 176 held its annual election April 4, and the following were elected for one year: C. J. Maguire, president; T. J. Finn, Jr., vice-president; John Taylor, recording and corresponding secretary; David Smith, financial secretary; L. Z. Boudreau, treasurer; James Freels, sergeant-at-arms. The boys are talking of having an excursion on Queen's Birthday to Quebec, going May 23 and returning May 26.

The *True Witness* issued a St. Patrick Day number that was a credit to that institution.

Goodchild & Madley is the name of a new printing office situated on William street. Mr. Madley received a fat take of about $5,000 from the old country a few months ago, and hence the new firm. He is well known in the city and will hustle things.

The *Echo*, published by David Taylor and Louis Z. Boudreau, two members of No. 176, is meeting with considerable favor. They do a good amount of jobwork. Mr. Boudreau is also president of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 52 held its annual election April 3. The officers are as follows: N. Stephens, president; George Owen, vice-president; Albert Abson, corresponding and recording secretary; T. Bell, financial secretary; John Clendinneng, treasurer; Arthur Tock, sergeant-at-arms. They will send a delegate to the international convention at Detroit in June, and he will be Albert Abson.

The *Herald* issued a daily during election time called the *Telegraph*, but it died when Peter Mitchell was made ex-member of parliament. J. P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1891.

In our April letter we made mention of the strike of the book and job printers here. We are now pleased to state that out of the seventy-five men who walked out about fifty have been called back to their former offices, and at their own prices. Every office except two, that at first refused to accept the demands of the union, has concluded that a "walk-out" was of too expensive a nature, and called their men back. The two exceptions are those of Rufus Darby, and Mr. McQueen, whose employés are still out. We are very sorry to see the latter gentleman refuse to pay the additional two cents asked by the union, for we consider that he has one of the best equipped and cleanest offices in the city. As for Mr. Darby's establishment, we have known the real standing of his office so long that we deem No. 101 better off by not giving it cognizance. About two years ago our union issued an order that all plate matter should be paid for at the rate of regular reading matter composition. Those offices openly refusing to accede to these terms would be branded "unfair." To this order Mr. Darby (who edits the *Sunday Republic*) paid no heed. Though Mr. Darby has the facilities for doing good work, he will find that this "break" will be a bad one.

There are now about twenty-five typos yet on strike, and we cannot but congratulate President Kennedy for the successful manner in which he has conducted this affair. We consider him the right man in the right place.

Secretary Padgett, of No. 101, is about as busy now as he has been since he first took that position. The striking printers have to be paid each week, vouchers made out, traveling cards issued and various other business transacted.

About one hundred employés at the government printing office have suffered the loss of their positions since our last letter, and each succeeding Wednesday "more to follow" is expected. Several of these "unfortunates" have called upon the public printer to ascertain the cause of their removal, and the only reply they received was that a reduction of the force was necessary. We learn that there have been a few reinstatements already made.

The *Sunday Chronicle* (an unfair paper published here) has placed the blame of the recent printers' strike upon employés of the government printing office, and stated that it was intended to give them an opportunity to advance their scale of prices in the future. We would advise the editor to look back a little, and peruse the proceedings of the recent meetings of No. 101, and he will see if the government printing office printers took any action in the strike at all. The matter was left solely in the hands of the down-town book and job printers, where it rightfully belonged. We make this correction merely in behalf of the government printing office typos, whose sympathies are always with the down-town people.

Mr. Willis Hawkins, editor *Anacostian Magazine*, has sold that paper to the proprietors of *Kate Field's Washington*, and it will be amalgamated with that publication. It is understood that the price paid for the above magazine reached nearly $8,000, from which fact it is readily seen that the paper is quite valuable.

The *Woman Inventor*, a new and novel publication, made its initial appearance on our streets a few days ago. It is edited by Charlotte Smith, well and favorably known here for her untiring efforts in behalf of her sex.

The bright and spicy little bi-weekly, *Inventive Age*, made its appearance April 7, with a fine illustrated edition of a history of the Patent Centennial, which was celebrated here a week or so ago. The *Inventive Age* is one of the brightest little journals issued in this city, and the recent Patent Centennial celebration here was first suggested by the Messrs. Du Bois, editors of that journal. The last issue was printed in a pale blue ink, and showed up to good advantage, the general make-up and presswork being of the finest mechanical order.

Three Links, a four-page weekly sheet issued in the interest of the Odd Fellows of this city, bids fair to be a success. The journal is issued from the office of Wilkins & Rynex, and is a breezy little paper. EM DASH.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TYPEFOUNDRY SYNDICATE.

BY TYPOGRAPHICUS.

THE final passage of the great typefoundry interests of this country into the hands of a syndicate of capitalists who will control them as one corporation is so nearly a foregone conclusion that it is not too early to anticipate some of the possible effects of such an event upon those who are, next to the founders themselves, most vitally interested in the matter, namely, the printing fraternity.

Certain facts in relation to its formation are in the possession of the public. It is understood that the capital for the enterprise (which is variously stated at $15,000,000 to $30,000,000) is to come from Europe, and that a part of it is already on deposit in this country. It is difficult to understand why it was necessary to enlist European capital in such an enterprise when there is an abundance of it in the United States that is seeking investment, and it seems almost a pity that so important an industry should pass into the control of foreigners, for there is no gainsaying the fact that the control of any commercial enterprise is in the hands of the majority stockholders. It is to be hoped that this feature of the affair is misunderstood, and that after all the industry of typefounding in the United States will still be dominated by American capital and American brains — the two powers that have built it up until it is greatly in advance of its competitors in all other quarters of the world.

The process of bringing this combination to the point where it is almost a conclusion has been a long and tedious one, for there were many conflicting interests to harmonize, and some that sturdily refused to harmonize at all. Nearly all the founders have now consented to the agreement, and those who have not and will not have set prices on their plants and have given the syndicate an option upon them. The formation of the corporation from its inception has been in the hands of men who are eminent among typefounders for their enterprise and business ability, and the persistence with which they have maintained their purpose until it is almost realized, in the face of great opposition on the part of some and exasperating indifference on the part of others, proves that these promoters are entitled to all the distinction that has been accorded them.

The plan, so far as its projectors have seen fit to make it known, is to take into one corporation all the typefounders who would join it, and buy out those who would not, thus bringing into the possession of a single corporate ownership all the typefoundries of the United States. A new and radical change in the system of manufacturing type will be made, which will so simplify the business that some of the foundries will be closed entirely, as those which will remain in operation will be able to furnish all that is required. This will effect a great saving in the aggregate expense of running, and that saving can be added to the dividend of the corporation. But the greatest item of economy will be found in contracting the output of individual foundries, or confining each to certain special lines. Many faces of body type will be discontinued in a short time. They were never necessary, and were produced simply because each foundry was obliged to have its quota of modern or old style faces, and each one sought to originate something different from all others, with only partial and often unfortunate success.

No doubt the printers would be benefited if nearly all these faces were eliminated entirely, leaving two or three good series each of old style and modern, which would be standard and could be purchased from any branch of the corporation in the United States. By this method sorts of every description could be kept in stock in large quantities, another source of convenience to printers.

The new corporation, however, will give the death blow to that most desirable element in commerce, namely, competition. It matters not that the typefounders themselves have by their unreasonable war in prices brought about the condition of affairs whereby they are compelled to seek relief through the medium of a single corporate ownership; it matters not how plausible are their protestations of an upright and honorable purpose, nor how loftily they disclaim any intention of organizing a monopoly. No one doubts the sincerity of their intentions. The gentlemen who have been most active in the promotion of the affair are the builders of the typefounding interests of this country, and they have the entire confidence of the printing fraternity. But are they not erecting an institution which has within it all the possibilities of a monopoly, and which they cannot control against the authority of the majority stockholders? Men do not transact business for their health nor for pastime, but for hard cash. If the business of typemaking has developed rapidly in this country, furnished us a great variety of new faces from time to time and assisted in educating the public taste for a high class of printing, it is all owing to the competitive element, not to any patriotic sentiment on the part of the founders. So long as each foundry strives to outdo its competitors in the production of new and attractive faces there is an incentive to renewed effort and a prospect of steady development. But the moment that a single ownership dominates the entire industry this incentive is lost, and the whole question becomes simply one of economy and profit.

It is throwing dust in the eyes of the public to say that new and independent foundries would be started if the monopoly became oppressive. They might, indeed, be started, but it would be years before they could get together matrices sufficient to afford the printers any relief, and during the process they would be bitterly opposed by a corporation which had reduced the industry to such a system that it could make type much cheaper than they, and could afford to fight them for an indefinite period.

At the beginning, every matrix in the country will be owned by the combine. These matrices represent a lifetime of toil by many hands and millions of money. They could probably be reproduced in less time, but where are the hands and the millions for their reproduction to come from?

The promoters of the syndicate scheme will doubtless be its executive officers for a time, but they will be simply employés, and if at any time the majority stockholders choose to increase the price of type they must comply with the choice or resign.

It will seem like parting with old friends to feel that such old and respected houses as Marder, Luse & Co., Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, George Bruce & Sons, and others who have earned the confidence and esteem of their patrons, will be sunk in a great corporation, and that the men whose energy and enterprise have created a great industry will no longer have dominion over it; but such will be the case. Their signs may swing to the breeze as usual, but they will be empty and meaningless, for the absolute control of the business will be in the hands of men who care no more for its higher development or for its patrons than they do for the South Sea Islanders.

Competition, that public safety-valve, will be dead. The splendid industry of typefounding might as well be owned by one man as by one corporation, so far as the interests of its patrons are concerned.

THE PAPER IN THE WORLD.

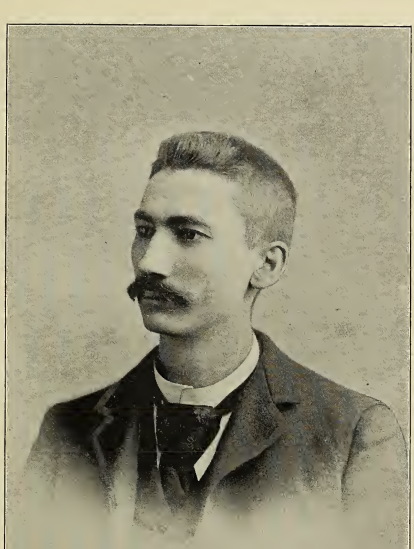
According to the *Paper World*, the total number of existing paper mills is put at 3,985, with an annual production of 1,055,000 tons of paper, made from all kinds of material. No less than ninety thousand men, and twice that number of women and children, are employed in this industry, while the capital invested is over $300,000,000. The annual consumption of the paper made is thus divided:

	POUNDS.
Newspapers, daily	498,000,000
Newspapers, weekly and monthly	380,000,000
Books	150,000,000
Total, printed matter	1,028,000,000
For schools	180,000,000
For public offices	160,000,000
For correspondence	220,000,000
For mercantile records	120,000,000
For wrapping paper	450,000,000
For papier-maché, etc	200,000,000
Total	2,358,000,000

THE MIEHLE PRINTING PRESS.

Among all the improvements and inventions upon which patents are issued, it is common knowledge that a very small percentage ever reach the degree of practical adaptability to the needs and circumstances of industrial life. The marked exceptions to this rule are the patented improvements and inventions of a young friend and personal acquaintance of the staff of THE INLAND PRINTER, a personal acquaintance of nearly all the expert pressmen in the city of Chicago, a man whose name is already a household word to the printers of the Northwest, and whose genial disposition, honest countenance and skillful and peculiar mechanical ability, have won for him the respect of the employers and employés engaged in the art of printing in this busy time. We refer to Mr. Robert Miehle, the inventor and perfecter of the cylinder printing presses bearing his name, whose portrait is given herewith.

We are sufficiently bigoted, after our long experience with printing, to modestly declare that we know a good thing in our line. We are convinced by common observation, and by the unrestricted expressions of approval of such expert pressmen as R. F. Sullivan, of the Henry O. Shepard Company; Henry J. Wendorff and Martin Knowles, of the Knight & Leonard Company; Garrett Burns and Rudolph Timroth, of Rand, McNally & Co.; Robert Granger, of Donohue & Henneberry, and R. P. Yorkston, of New York, the undoubted king of printing press salesmen of America, that old friend and companion of Andrew Campbell and the late lamented Stephen McNamara, that Miehle's printing press bed motion is a short cut from complexity to simplicity and superiority.



ROBERT MIEHLE.

Five years ago Miehle built his first press and put it into his brother's office, on Chicago avenue in this city. In all essential features it was perfect. It has been watched by the pressmen of this city ever since with deep interest and admiration, and a description of it appeared in this journal in the October issue of 1887. In 1889 Mr. S. K. White became interested as builder of the presses, and since then the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company has been organized, and that company is now supplying the Miehle presses. It is very much to the credit of the mechanical ability associated in the company that every press yet erected has given instantaneous satisfaction, a very unusual result in printing press erection, and especially with a new kind of press. We are reliably informed that no Miehle press yet erected has given the company an hour's serious trouble or worry since the moment it was left in running order. This is a very remarkable fact, and is due partially to their simplicity and partly to the pains and care taken in the manufacture.

The points of interest to our readers may be stated to be:

First. The bed motion, or mechanism governing the action of the type bed in its reversions. How to reverse a rapidly moving bed with greatest ease, least jar, and all within a very few inches of space, has been an open problem for fifty years in flat-bed cylinder press construction. The machinery usually employed for that purpose is known to everybody as springs, weights, bumper shoes, air cushions, etc., in their various combinations. Miehle believed that the weaknesses developed under high speed with the old mechanism could be overcome if retarding and starting could be done by applying the principles of positive mathematical accelerations. The motion of an arm attached to a crank handle illustrates the crude principle, as it develops every degree of acceleration. The application of the principle to the requirements of printing presses has been abandoned by inventors because of seemingly insurmountable obstacles which would always present themselves. We had believed it to be an impracticable field of experiment, but when we are confronted with Miehle's roller on the circumference of an enlarged star wheel, the roller sliding on a straight steel plate, and witness the reversion of his largest presses at the rate of 4,000 times per hour (2,000 impressions), with such ease as not to throw over an unsupported pica em quad standing on end, we bow to the inevitable and are happy to be the medium by which the printers of America may become acquainted with the works of Miehle.

Second. A prominent and valuable feature of the bed motion is the entire disconnection of the bed during the periods of reversion in the fullest sense of that term. So complete is the disconnection that the labor of the reversion has no effect on the other mechanism of the press. At reversion there are no connected gearings to cause a retarding vibration to the constantly revolving cylinder, and the result is that all the other mechanism of the press has at all times the same and equal resisting pressure, always doing the same amount of work, and operating constantly in the same direction.

Third. The great power of the Miehle movement has rendered unnecessary the usual custom of making the lightest possible bed, so there will be the least possible momentum to overcome. Light

beds spring under heavy frames, rendering the "make-ready" very difficult. Miehle contended that strength of bed was essential to quick "make-ready," consequently his beds are made as heavy and strong as would ever be required for any class of work. Without the great power in his reverse motion, he would also have been governed by the rules of other press makers, that of making a comparatively light bed, which tends to spring and work up the quads.

Fourth. This ingenious and practical inventor first conceived and put into practical operation the idea of giving to the angle roller a positive motion, not depending on the inking plate to revolve them. This preserves the angle roller from being chipped at the ends or being torn by the sudden contact with the plate, and increases the distributing facilities, because the driving and angle rollers are always at work, whether in contact with the plate or not.

There are various other features of minor import, such as improved feed guides, foot brake, to stop the press almost instantly, dipping stripping fingers, and, by no means the least important, his greatly improved tripping mechanism which will trip the cylinder twelve inches after the grippers are closed, and at any time, without the least injury to the press.

Colonel Yorkston, in speaking of the press a few days since, made the remark that Mr. Miehle was the first practical expert pressman who has taken wholly upon himself the task of building a printing press. The combination of pressman, mechanic and draftsman is rarely found in one man, but any day Mr. Miehle may now be seen in the machine shop or the drafting room, hard at work on the drawings of different sizes of presses which the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company are expecting to put on the market, besides the standard sizes now in use.

THE INLAND PRINTER desires to state its candid belief that when the printers of this country really want a good, practical and scientifically made article in the line of cylinder presses, they will find that the city of Chicago is exactly the place to visit to purchase them. Few persons really comprehend the strife to excel in the various branches of industrial life in this city. The tide of practical inventions in nearly all classes of machinery and appliances has come westward, and seems to be advancing more rapidly in the atmosphere which pervades this city than any other. Never in the history of printing press manufacture has a comparatively new machine taken such a strong hold upon the trade as the Miehle press, as it is already the pet of the pressmen and pride of the proprietors wherever running.

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ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. 1.

Electrotyping, as applied to plate printing, consists in the molding or reproducing of printing surfaces by means of a plastic material, and the deposition of a copper shell thereon, by separating the metal from the solution and depositing the same in solid form by means of a galvanic or electric current. The resulting shell is removed from the mold and backed with a suitable metal, after which it is finished, ready for the printer.

Much as we are indebted to the scientific men of Europe for many of the earlier discoveries in this beautiful process, to the electrotypers of the United States alone belongs the credit of its practical application to the purposes of the printer. Their ingenuity and skill, and the application of labor-saving machinery and appliances, have brought the art to its present high state of perfection.

Of late years the process has been so much improved that it is found more economical, in the printing of large editions, to electrotype the forms as set up than to wear out the type on the press. The same holds good in regard to complicated jobs, blanks, tables, etc., which otherwise would have to be tied up for future use.

The saving in time, material and money by having an electrotype foundry attached to a printing office is beyond question, as it enables the printer to duplicate his forms rapidly and distribute them without delay. It also enables the office to dispense with a great amount of expensive material, which otherwise would be in constant use and wear. Economy in presswork is an important item and should not be overlooked, particularly for long runs, as the forms may be duplicated at a trifling expense over the cost of composition, reducing the number of impressions to a minimum, and thereby increasing the profit on the work. Should the plates get damaged in any way, or corrections or alterations become necessary, they can be attended to at once on the premises, avoiding expensive delays caused by having the work done outside. Finally, a sharper and cleaner impression is obtained from a copper surface than is possible from either type or stereotype metal.

With a firm belief that electrotyping will eventually be adopted by the more enterprising printers of the country, we propose giving a detailed and practical description of the best methods and latest improved appliances necessary to carry on the business successfully.

THE FOUNDRY.

Electrotype foundries should be located on top floors, where plenty of light and ventilation can be obtained. When electrotyping is carried on extensively it is best to have two rooms—a molding and a finishing room.

THE MOLDING ROOM.

The molding room should be well ventilated, have a high ceiling, a concreted floor and a plentiful supply of water, and should contain all the necessary appliances for melting the wax, preparing and taking the molds, and depositing the shells and backing them ready for the finisher.

THE FINISHING ROOM.

The finishing room should have plenty of light, and should contain all the tools and machinery necessary for finishing, mounting and repairing the plates.

TO THE PRINTER.

All quads, leads and furniture should be high if possible. In offices having no high quads, etc., low material is used; but greater care is necessary and more time is consumed in cutting down the displaced wax on the mold. More labor is also required on the electrotypes, and the plates are not so perfect as when high material is used.

White and copper-faced type should not be used in the same form, as the deposit of copper on the type, be it ever so thin, causes a variation in their height, which is quite noticeable when the printing is done on sized and calendered paper.

When the matter occupies only a portion of a page, or the lines are shorter than its full width, as in poetry, an inverted letter should be placed in each corner as a guide to the finisher in beveling the plate. All large blanks, title pages, and unprotected lines, should have inverted lines so placed as to protect the exposed lines from injury while the plate is being shaved.

Owing to the immense strain on the form in the operation of molding, it is necessary, in order to bind the type securely, that the chase and furniture should be three-quarters of an inch high and perfectly true and square. The form must be properly justified and every type squarely on its feet. Use plenty of quoins, and lock the form much tighter than for letterpress; otherwise the displacement caused by the entering of the wax between the type will spread the lines in both form and mold, in consequence of which the type will be thrown off its feet and an imperfect plate will be the result besides the annoyance of having to scrape the wax from the type.

When the types are placed in the chase they should be surrounded by type-high guards, shaved perfectly true, with the shoulder toward the type. These guards prevent the wax from spreading during the operation of molding; they facilitate the process of backing the shell, protect the plate while being shaved,

*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint this article on Electrotyping from a work recently issued by them. It will run through five or six numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and will no doubt prove of great interest to our readers.

and are finally cut down and used as bevels, by which means the plate is clamped to the patent block.

Should the spaces or leads rise to the surface of the type while the form is being planed down, it is a sure indication that either the matter is not properly justified, or the rules or guards bind.

All imperfect letters should be marked by the proofreader and thrown out before the form is sent to the foundry, as the plate will be an exact duplicate of the type. This is an important matter, especially to printers who do their own electrotyping, as the imperfect letters, unless discarded, will continually reappear, and be the means of causing unnecessary labor and expense by inserting good type to replace the battered or damaged ones in the plate, and this annoyance and expense will continue so long as the imperfect type is allowed to remain.

WOOD CUTS.

Wood cuts should be surrounded by type-high guards and locked up in the same manner as type forms, in order to prevent the blocks from cracking. The guards also prevent the wax from spreading and causing a heavy edge around the outside of the mold.

Wood cuts should be carefully cleaned with ammonia or benzine and thoroughly dried before being blackleaded. Lye should never be used, as it opens the joints and swells the lines of the engravings.

Should fine checks or cracks appear on the face of a wood cut that is to be molded, place a strip of moist blotting paper about an inch wide over the crack, and apply a heated building iron to the blotting paper for a few seconds, or until the paper becomes partly dry, when the check will close or disappear. The cut must be immediately rubbed dry with a brush, and blackleaded and molded at once, as the crack is liable to reappear.

When cuts and type are used in the same form, the cuts should be perfectly true and square; otherwise the type will be thrown off its feet. When cuts are too high they should be reduced to the height of the types; if too low they should be made type-high by proper underlaying.

MOLDING FROM DUPLICATES.

Every remove from the original means an inferior plate, to avoid which never use stereotypes or electrotypes to duplicate from, if possible, as a much better mold can be made from the wood cut or the original.

MOLDING FROM PLATES MOUNTED ON WOOD.

Plates mounted on wooden bases, when used in type forms from which electrotypes are to be made, are a great source of annoyance to the electrotype molder and finisher, as the wooden base gives way or sinks below the type in the process of molding, so that the finisher is obliged to beat up the cut from the back, to a true and even surface with the face of the plate. This is a waste of much valuable time and adds considerable unnecessary expense to the cost of the work; and even when done by an expert, and in a careful manner, the fine lines are distorted and the plate often destroyed.

The details of process cuts or half-tones are often lost in molding by being mounted on wooden bases.

Too much cannot be said in regard to this matter, as pressmen are often censured for defects in printing that are sometimes due to the imperfect molding and finishing of plates.

In order to remedy this evil, or at least place the blame where it properly belongs, the pressman should be supplied with a good hand-press proof from the original, before the impression is taken in the wax.

If plates are used in type forms from which electrotypes are to be made, they should be mounted on *solid metal bases*. The cost is trifling as compared with the results.

MOLDING COMPOSITION.

New molding composition consists of about 85 per cent of pure beeswax, 10 per cent of crude or virgin turpentine and 5 per cent of plumbago, which should be thoroughly mixed and freed from moisture (before being used) by boiling for about two hours in a jacketed steam-pot. Five per cent of Burgundy pitch should be added to the above in extreme hot weather. The crude turpentine is added to reduce the cone-like structure of the wax, and the blackleaded to prevent the composition from sticking to the cuts or form, while Burgundy pitch prevents the composition from becoming too soft in warm weather.

BEESWAX.

Beeswax is the natural secretion of the bee, and is formed under the rings of the belly of the insect, which constructs with it the cells of the comb in which the honey and larvæ are deposited. The wax is obtained by slicing the comb taken from the hive, draining and afterward expressing the honey, and melting the residue in boiling water, which is kept hot for some time in order to allow the impurities to separate and be dissolved. When the liquid cools, the wax concretes and is then placed in pans or other suitable vessels. In this state it has a yellowish color and is of a firm, solid consistency and somewhat brittle. Pure beeswax has a granular structure, and when rubbed with the thumb (when the thumb is perfectly dry) emits a slight squeaking noise. Its point of fusion is 142 degrees Fahrenheit, and its specific gravity from .960 to .965.

Various adulterations have been practiced, most of which may be detected.

Meal, earth and other insoluble substances are separated by melting and straining the wax.

When the fracture is smooth and shining, instead of granular, the presence of rosin may be suspected; this is dissolved by cold alcohol, while the wax is left untouched.

Chloroform will dissolve only 25 per cent of pure wax, while stearine and fatty matters are dissolved completely.

Spermaceti, lard, oil, tallow and suet reduce the melting point and specific gravity, and also render the wax softer and less cohesive; they also produce a smooth and less granular fracture.

(*To be continued.*)

NEW POSTAL ORDER.

At Washington, D. C., on April 20, the following order was issued by Acting Postmaster-General Whitfield, which modified former regulations of the department as to postage on newspapers and periodicals:

Order No. 138.—Ruling 68, page 794, January, 1891, postal guide is amended so as to read as follows: Under the proviso of section 352, postal laws and regulations, the postage on newspapers (excepting weeklies) and periodicals deposited in a letter carrier office by publishers, when sent to regular subscribers, or as sample copies, or by newsdealers, when sent to regular subscribers, for delivery by its carriers, is as follows:

1. On newspapers (excepting weeklies, for the rate of which see division 4 of this ruling), without regard to weight or frequency of issue, one cent each, to be prepaid by affixing ordinary one cent stamps to each paper.

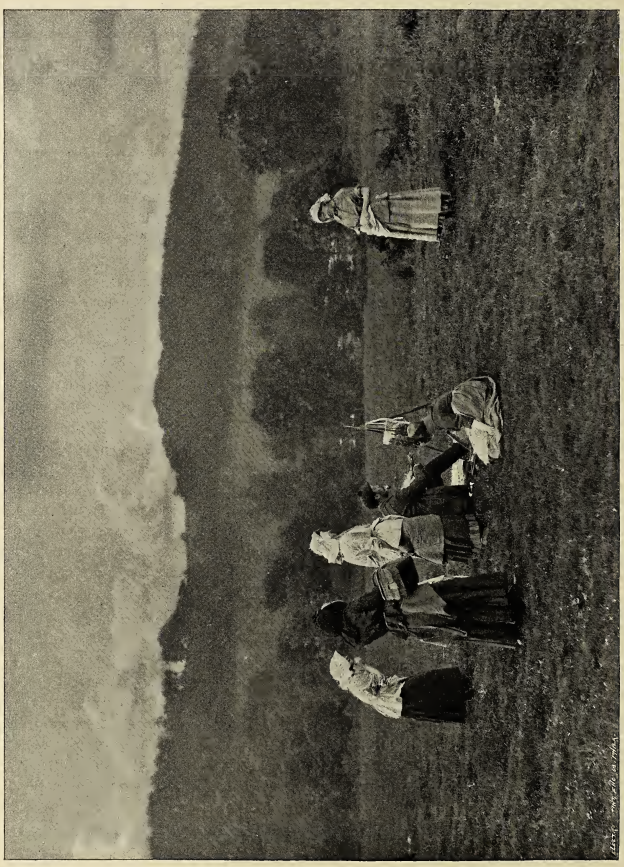
2. On periodicals (other than newspapers) not exceeding two ounces in weight, one-cent each, to be prepaid by affixing ordinary one cent stamps to each publication.

3. On periodicals (other than newspapers) exceeding two ounces in weight, two cents each, to be prepaid by affixing ordinary two cent stamps to each publication.

4. Weekly newspapers entitled to second class rates, except on above, one cent per pound, to be weighed in bulk and to be prepaid with newspaper and periodical stamps, at office of mailing.

5. The rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals of the second class, when sent by others than the publishers or news agents, shall be one cent for each four ounces or fractional part thereof, without regard to place of mailing or destination. (Sec. 351, postal laws and regulations.)

PRESSMEN frequently find they cannot print plated papers in bronze with success. The heavy coating on the paper absorbs the size so that the bronze will not "stick." This can be obviated by running the sheets twice through the press, using size each time, and allowing it to dry after the first impression, which it will do very quickly. The first printing fills up the pores in the paper, leaving an excellent ground for the second impression, to which the bronze will adhere firmly. The extra cost of the double working should of course be taken into consideration in estimating the cost of the work.



SKETCHING IN THE COUNTRY.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, by Electro-Tint Engraving Company, 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

FIRST PRINTING ON BOSTON COMMON.

BY H. E. ROUNDS.

IT may be a mistaken idea on my part, of course; possibly some enterprising disciple of the "art preservative," long ago, in the times that tried men's souls, had a printing office on Boston Common somewhere — that classic ground so endeared to the heart of every true American — but until proof is furnished to the contrary I shall claim that honor, and herewith have it recorded.

The way of it was this: When the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic was held here in Milwaukee in 1889, I, among other printers of the city, printed quite a number of orders for cards for the "vets," but not as many as might have been done had I known beforehand how universal the custom of exchanging cards was on such occasions. Last summer, before the annual meeting, I became struck with the idea of attending the reunion at the "Hub," having never been East since leaving Vermont when a year and a half old; and naturally having forgotten all I ever knew about the effete East, I desired to see as many historical places as possible.

The time and expense could hardly be afforded, particularly the latter, even at greatly reduced rates of transportation; but suddenly a bright idea occurred to me. I had on hand for sale a small self-inking press suitable for card work, though not fast, and knew where I could get a stock of G. A. R. cards to take along, with the privilege of returning what I didn't use. The risk was small, the chances great (in my mind). So, at it I went preparing for the momentous trip. As a preliminary, in the army, and that I might be *en rapport* with the "boys," I became a member of a local post, having never before joined, mainly on account of the short time I was in the service, and feeling a certain diffidence in claiming a veteran's honors therefor.

I selected a sufficient number of fonts of suitable type, laid them in a little cabinet, tacked strawboard over each case to keep the type from becoming "pied," packed the cabinet, press and fixtures carefully in an old trunk, and then purchased another small packing trunk and partly filled it with the G. A. R. cards in good variety, about sixteen thousand in all. So far, so good. Visions of a pleasant and instructive trip, not only costing me nothing but paying a handsome surplus, floated before me, but "the best-laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." Let us not anticipate, however.

Passing by all mention of the trip, Sunday evening, August 10, found our post in Boston, too late to attend church. Monday morning I started out to find a suitable room wherein to open up my mammoth printing establishment, but met with no success. Every desirable place looked at was occupied or not obtainable. Being a stranger in the city, of course, I did not know just where the best points were. Finally, in my perambulations, about 3 o'clock P.M., I came to Boston Common and sat down in the shade of a tree to rest and reflect, although I was too full of my scheme to do much solid reflecting.

It was a lively and inspiriting scene, a great many G. A. R. men being there walking about, greeting old comrades and "fighting their battles o'er again." One side of the Common, facing Tremont street, was lined with booths and tents in all stages of erection, the proprietors of which were busy making preparations for the coming harvest of nickels and dimes from hungry and thirsty soldiers.

Then and there it occurred to me that the Common ought to be just the place for card printing. There was an absence of that crowded, excited condition of things in the city, the boys taking their ease, as it were, and it seemed as if they would be more apt to give me their orders than they would in the most favorable location down town. The headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps was also there and had many visitors.

The idea grew on me the more I considered it; so, approaching a shrewd-looking Yankee busy preparing his booth, I asked him how much he would charge for room therein for my outfit during the week, or, say till the following Friday afternoon, by which time I thought the rush for cards would be over and my stock exhausted. He scratched his head, masticated his quid vigorously, and finally "reckoned" that $1.50 per day would be about the proper figure. I demurred and a compromise was made on the basis of $5.00 for the term. Then I hustled around, found an expressman, rode down to the depot with him, got my trunks, after considerable delay, and returned to the Common. By this time it was too late to open up, as there was a regulation requiring all booths to suspend operations at 5 o'clock. I had supper, took a long street car ride in the evening and retired to post headquarters in a hall on Hanover street, which was not, by any means, all that fancy had painted it before leaving Milwaukee, in the matter of accommodations. About midnight I retired to my 2 by 7 dirty and lumpy mattress on the floor, to dream of a steady stream of "almighty dollars" flowing in on the morrow.

* * * * * *

It was rather late in the morning when I reached my "office," owing to a long wait getting breakfast, and upon opening up and arranging my material, I found that the type in the little cabinet which I had so carefully packed, was hopelessly "pied." The tacks used were too small and too few in number and had not held the strawboard down firmly to place; so that the smaller type had wandered to and fro in the boxes and had all to be put back in their proper places before anything could be done. It was disheartening, and took me all the forenoon. When this was done and the press got ready, I hung out my placards and samples and rested. A sandwich, a piece of pie and a cup of alleged coffee, taken in the booth, constituted my frugal meal, to save time.

The afternoon was almost barren of results. It was the day of the great parade and most of the soldiers were, of course, in the procession. Such as were not were busy looking on. Total receipts for the day, $1.75. "Never mind," thought I; "there are yet three days left, and tomorrow I ought to keep busy, surely."

I was unavoidably late again Wednesday morning, and the proprietor of the booth said that several parties had been there inquiring about cards. He also added, laughingly, "The early bird catches the worm." I felt a little "wormy," but off with my coat and then and there set up and worked off what I have reason to suppose was the first job of printing ever done on Boston Common. It was a G. A. R. card, with my name, city, state, number of regiment, etc., on the front, with the word "over" on lower corner, and on the back was the following legend in pica roman:

FIRST PRINTING EVER DONE ON BOSTON COMMON.

The undersigned has rented space in Booth No. 27, and is prepared to print cards for G. A. R. men, Sons of Veterans and ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps. Prices, from 95c to $1.75 per 100, according to quality. Leave your orders early. Good work, promptness and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place, opposite ———, 159 Tremont street.

While I was working off a few hundred of these cards, quite a number of soldiers came to the booth for lemonade or eatables of some kind, but seemed to be in a hurry and did not stop to investigate the operations of the silent disciple of Franklin, in the corner. Very likely they did not know that such a momentous deed was being enacted, the little press making but slight noise and looking more like a toy than a printing machine. A few came around to my side of the booth, and to those, of course, I ventured the query if they would like some cards printed. Up to that time I was under the impression that the mountain was coming to Mahomet; not that Mahomet would have to go to the mountain. In other words, I thought that the mere announcement of there being a printing "office" on the ground would suffice to give me all the work I could do alone, and came near securing the services of a boy who said he had "one of them kind of presses at home," to help me out in case of a rush. It was just as well that we could not agree on terms. He was Bostonese and it was an extraordinary occasion. He struck me for $1.50 per day, the same figure that the booth man gave, and said he did not care much about working, anyway. He volunteered, however, to go about the Common and hand my cards to the "bluecoats," for fifty cents, and I closed the bargain. I have reason to believe that as soon as

he was out of the range of my vision he left for other green pastures (the Common was a cow pasture in Revolutionary times, we are told); at least, there was no marked influx of business that afternoon, and the idea began to dawn upon my mind that if I did not want to take that trunk full of cards back home with the laugh on me, I had got to "hustle." Total receipts for the day, three orders, $4.50.

The next (Thursday) morning I was at Booth 27 in good season, determined to push business; so, taking my sample sheets, I made frequent short trips on the Common, interviewing such soldiers as I met; but that plan did not seem to work well. A large proportion of them had cards, some (from the back counties) had no use for them, and those who thought favorably of the idea said they would call around during the day and leave their orders. I succeeded in getting one order from an Ohio comrade who was peddling souvenirs of the encampment in the shape of three "buckeyes" attached together by ribbon, taking enough of his unique souvenirs to pay for fifty cards. It almost always happened, also, that when I was gone from the booth for any length of time, upon returning my landlord would report visitors, who went away saying they would call again; so I concluded to stay there and try another method.

I have never been very successful as a solicitor or canvasser, not having the "gift of gab" and peculiar tact so necessary in that calling, and had not before acted as "fakir"; but, mastering my natural repugnance to becoming one of that numerous and valuable class (and every kind under the sun was represented there), I kept my eyes open and whenever a G. A. R. man approached the vicinity of Booth No. 27, I chipped in my dulcet voice with those of my landlord and his helpers, and the occupants of the booths on either side — one a "souvenir" dealer and the other a man selling walking canes. The salute given to possible customers was about as follows, with variations: Booth 26: "Grand Army canes here! Going fast! Only a few more left!" Booth 27: "Here's the place to get your lunch! Hot coffee and sandwiches!" "*First printing ever done on Boston Common! Step right up and have your cards printed while you wait!*" "Ice-cold lemonade, only five a glass! Pies and peanuts! '*G. A. R. cards printed here — the only place on the Common!*'" Booth 28: "Here's your Grand Army souvenirs," (pronounced *so-ve-nighers,*) "and Guide to Boston!" etc. Peramбulating fakirs would also occasionally chip in with a mention of their wares, and that locality was decidedly noisy at times.

Booth 27 did an excellent business that day, keeping one man busy going for and returning with the various eatables and drinkables required, but my oratorical efforts did not seem to "pan out" very well, and the printing business still languished. Only six orders, mostly for fifty cards each; total receipts, $6.75. Deducting the cost of the expensive cards, there was "nothing in it." So I determined to fool away my time no longer, and late in the afternoon took down my sign, packed up, locked the trunks and told my landlord I would go to the clam-bake at Plymouth upon the following day (never having attended one) and would call and get the trunks late in the afternoon. He said that would be all right, they would probably stay there till Saturday forenoon and would take care of them. He also, in consideration of my poor success, knocked off $1.25 from my rent — at my suggestion.

I went to the clam-bake and it was "a big thing," well worthy of description; but as it is foreign to the subject of this sketch, I will not attempt to describe that most interesting trip. It served to make me "kick myself," to use a popular phrase, to think that I had almost wasted four days of valuable time when I might have been taking in other interesting objects in Boston and vicinity. It was supper time when the excursion train reached the city on its return, and in the evening I went to the Common to see if my trunks were safe.

Upon coming in view of the now familiar locality, I was struck dumb with astonishment at the magic transformation scene which had occurred within twenty-four hours. Not a booth or tent was visible. Like the wandering Arab, they had folded their tents and silently stolen away. To all intents and purposes it was as if the busy scene of the previous days had never been. The Common was bare, save a few scraps of paper here and there, and the silvery moonlight, bathing with its splendor all objects, animate and inanimate, made it a picture long to be remembered.

But I was not easy enough in mind to enjoy the tranquil scene. My trunks, containing property worth about $125, were missing, and I did not even know the address of my landlord, who, I presumed, had taken care of them. Calling on the chief of police, who received me very courteously, he said that I had better confer with the policeman whose beat took in Booth 27, and whose duty it was to oversee matters thereabouts. I found him but he knew nothing of the trunks; said nothing could be done then, but told me to go in the morning to a little house on the Common where all articles found thereon were taken, and if my trunks were not there, to let him know and the matter would be investigated. It worried me considerably, but did not entirely deprive me of sleep, and in the morning I found the trunks all right and had no difficulty whatever in reclaiming them. Indeed, anybody could have gone there, claimed them and taken them away without any questioning.

Saturday and Sunday I devoted to seeing some of the most notable sights of the historical city, regretting that my time was then so limited, and Monday afternoon went to Providence for a few days' visit with friends; and thus ended my first trip to the East. (May it not be the last!) I like Boston and Providence. To a westerner they are quaint and interesting, and I would like to make the trip over again, minus the outfit which, presumably, did the "first printing ever done on Boston Common."

TO PREVENT ELECTRICITY ON THE PRINTING PRESS.

Wet a cloth with water and wring it out well until it is only damp, then pour a little glycerine upon the damp cloth and wipe the surface of the tympan sheet with it, only on that part of the sheet where the impression is, as it is there that the reaction is effected — at the point of pressure. Do not put on too much glycerine, as it will wrinkle the sheet too much. Simply go over it as you would in oiling the sheet to prevent offset, but do not saturate it. If you find that one application or wiping will not stop the trouble, go over the impression parts again in the same manner. Some kinds of stock are more susceptible than others, and call for an additional application.—*American Art Printer.*

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Sometimes one can learn as much by other people's failures as by studying the successes of their more brilliant brothers. Thus much by way of preface or apology for Johnny's composition, made public in the San Francisco *Examiner.*

Gees hisses, but ducks quacks, and wen Franky, that's the baby, is painfle in his lap he hollers, but the lionroars like dissan thunder and makes the welkon wring! Uncle Ned, which has been in Injy, and every where, he says one nite a lion came out of the woods and went to his correl for to eat his cattle Uncle Ned he got up and looked in the correl thru a crack, the lion shode his teeth, and Uncle Ned sed, "The iddiot thinks I am a dentist, but I haven't no time for to tend to him. Ile send for the lion tamer to quell him with his I."

AN ARAB SAYING.

Remember three things come not back:
The arrow sent upon its track —
It will not swerve, it will not stay
Its speed; it flies to wound or slay.

The spoken word, so soon forgot
By thee, but it has perished not.
In other hearts 'tis living still
And doing work for good or ill.

And the lost opportunity,
That cometh back no more to thee.
In vain thou weepest, in vain dost yearn,
Those three will nevermore return.

—*The Century.*

. A Novelty .

in which original effects and usefulness combine.

Handsome . and . easy . of . manipulation.

PENSTROKE.

Characters.



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REGISTERED, No. 165,847.



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EPICUREAN RESTAURANT
Delicious Eatables for Hungry Bipeds
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24 POINT TYPO. 8 A, 10 a, $2.85

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Tornado, Lightning, Earthquake
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36 POINT TYPO. 5 A, 7 a, $4.70

Printing-Office Enigma, Compositor Puzzler
UNREADABLE MANUSCRIPT

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NATIONAL Household LAUNDRY

60 POINT TYPO. 3 A, 4 a, $7.00

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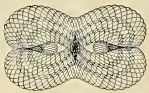
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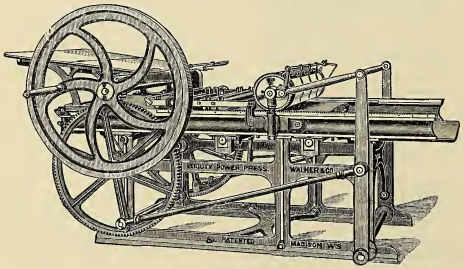
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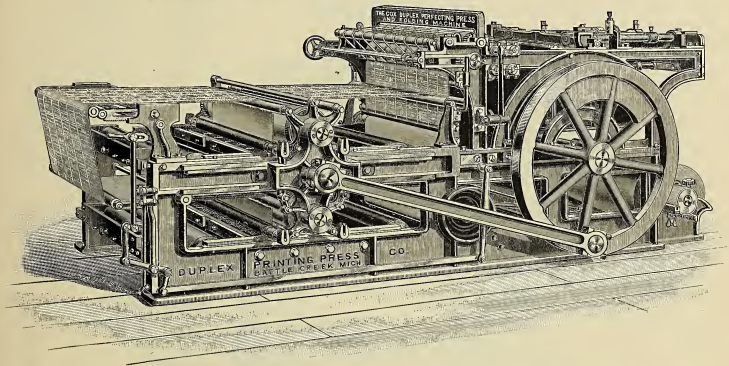
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SECOND. – We can SAVE you MONEY on Type and Printers' Goods.

W. G. WALKER & CO., Madison, Wisconsin.

The Cox Duplex Perfecting Press

and Folding Machine.

Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



Mr. T. C. O'Hara, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to Mr. H. I. Dillenback, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

Boston, Mass., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new Cox Duplex Web Perfecting Press, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback. Manager of the *Herald* writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

The press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the *Herald*, where it is fully demonstrating its capacity to do all that is claimed for it.

Full information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers.

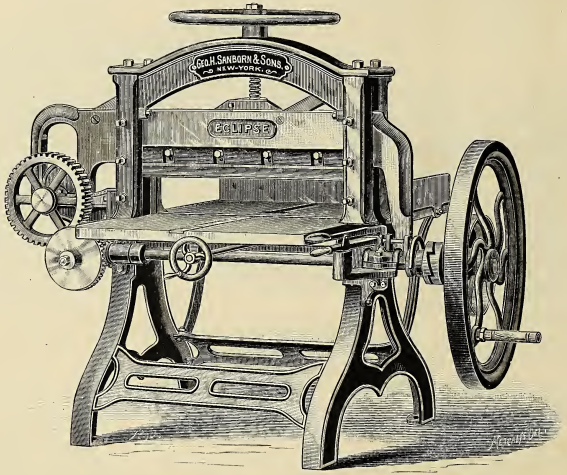
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The "ECLIPSE" is guaranteed to excel, in all the points requisite in a good machine, all other low-price Hand and Power Cutters in the market.



"ECLIPSE"

THE construction is simple, the power and strength warranted, the fitting and finish first-class. Only small exertion is necessary to operate by hand, and the fly-wheel is made extra large as an additional advantage. The pulley for power is always ready for the belt when needed. The knife cuts from left to right; has a sliding, draw movement, which is uniform and rapid and can be stopped at any point in the cut. There are gibs in the frames for the adjustment of the knife-bar. Either the usual style of clamp and gauge or the intersecting clamp and gauge is furnished, as may be preferred. The back-gauge is split, thus admitting of two sizes being cut at one operation. In the front table is a brass measuring rule divided into eighths of inches. Only SPECIAL boxing charged for.

Sizes	Size of Pulley.		Speed for Power	Shipping Weight	Price at Factory
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30	4	16	180	1,900	$325
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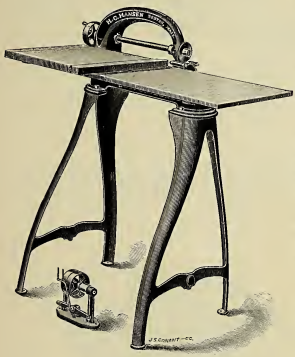
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PIN-HOLE PERFORATING MACHINE.



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THE PRICE, LEE & ADKINS CO., PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 26, 1891.

MR. H. C. HANSEN, 24 and 26 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir,—We have used your Perforating Machine for several months, and wish to say to you that we are very much pleased with it. It is the best machine of its kind that we ever saw. Yours very truly, THE PRICE, LEE & ADKINS CO.
(DICTATED) Per M. B.

PRINTING HOUSE OF ROCKWELL & CHURCHILL,
MR. H. C. HANSEN: BOSTON, February 1, 1889.

Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure that I write of our experience with the Perforating Machine purchased of you in July, 1888. It has been in use nearly every day on all kinds of stock, and the perforation is as clean on 16-lb. folio as it is on the heavy ledgers or card stock. Your instructions to run only one sheet at a time has not been our custom, as we run three or four at once of ordinary stock with clean work and without apparent injury to the machine. I have never seen its equal for rapidity and perfection on straight work.

E. L. SLOCOMB, Foreman Job Room.

H. C. HANSEN, 26 Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.: NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 18, 1890.

Dear Sir,—The Perforator purchased of you over a year ago has given entire satisfaction. Have found it very useful on all classes of work, and it certainly fills the place of a higher priced machine. In fact, we think every enterprising printer should have one.

Yours truly, CHAS. W. KNIGHT.

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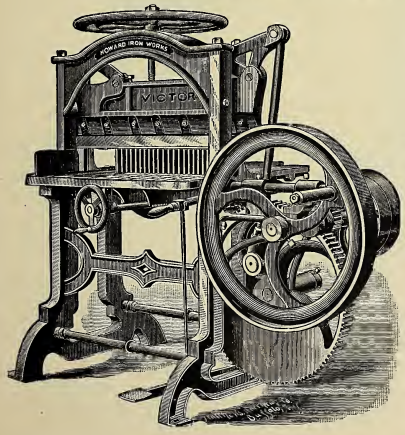
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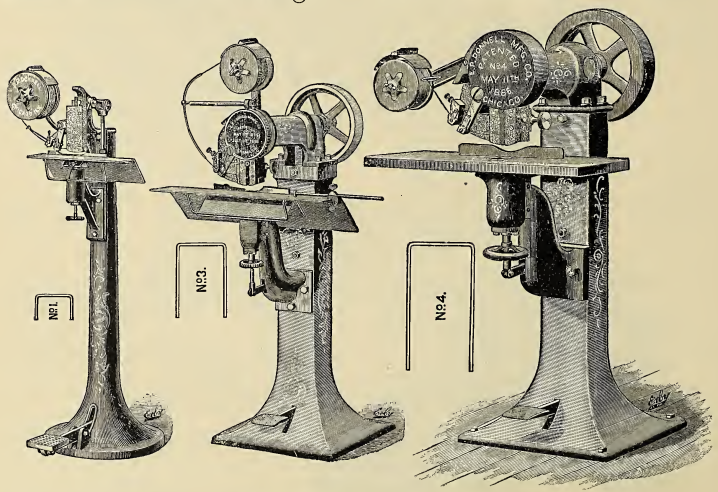
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(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	Price, $125
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HAVE ALWAYS TAKEN THE LEAD IN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AND TODAY STAND SECOND TO NONE.

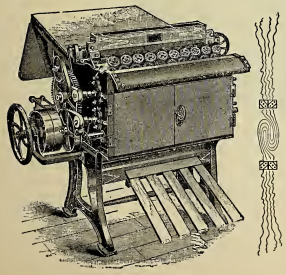
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THE EMMERICH
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SIZES:
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Write for Prices and Particulars.
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SPECIAL MACHINES for PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS and CARDS.



A SOUTHERN HOME.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by the Bloomgren & Lindholm Company, corner Dearborn and Harrison streets, Chicago.

THE ART DIVINE.*

THERE is at Paris a place of pilgrimage for the typographer in love with his art and desirous of turning to account his leisure moments. It is the Mazarine gallery, where the most precious monuments of European printing are exhibited. Beside the xylographic specimens of the fifteenth century, one sees there the marvelous impressions of Mayence in movable characters, near by some books of Pfister, of Faust, and Pierre Schöffer, all three cotemporaries, associates or pupils of Gutenberg.

By the side of these authentic witnesses of the origin of an art which spontaneously spreads and multiplies to infinity, like all that is beautiful and useful, the visitors to the Mazarine gallery are also permitted to admire the first typographic models of the presses of Strasburg, Rome, Venice, Cologne, etc. This collection of hundreds of *chefs-d'œuvre* offers to the student a field so vast and varied that, after taking one taste, there is no more regret for the hours of leisure, since they can be rendered both pleasant and instructive.

The prototypographié savants who have instituted these *chefs-d'œuvre*, had the spirit of large-heartedness and devotion, and, far from pursuing a mercantile end in the exercise of the new art, they only saw a means of diffusing the light impatiently awaited. For one who is enriched, how many of these precursors have found ruin, while as to covering themselves with glory and honor, all, with few exceptions, have fully succeeded. Their names are immortal as the art which they have assisted in publishing.

Long as may appear this preamble, it may not be useless at this moment, when the memories of the Universal Exposition are still present in all minds; when the noise made around the composing machines, after having put the finger in the ear of the typographers, tends gradually to weaken. We repeat that all this fine bluster vanishes as the song of a nightingale in the morning! But here it is awakening in the descriptions of the new linotype, not less marvelous, we are assured, than the machines of Kasteinbein, Fraser, Thorne and Lagerman.

Without wishing to strike at such or such of these inventors, we may be permitted to inquire if they have ever seen a book, or, better, if they have ever seen some books; if they have taken the trouble to compare them, to analyze them from a technical point of view; in a word, to study them.

If they have done this, they ought to be convinced that a book, like an edifice, has its peculiar physiognomy; that it is from this alone that it takes its value; that its typographical aspect, intimately allied with its *esprit*, is as the resultant of the thoughts which it incloses, and that this personal seal being taken away there would only remain a commonplace formula if the hand of the artist had not been sufficiently wise to give it a particular imprint.

Each book worthy of the name is now a monument erected to one of the branches of vast human knowledge; although formed from the same materials and perhaps fashioned by the same hand, where does one see one book resembling another book? Can a Horace or Virgil have the same aspect as a Tacitus or a Xenophon? A collection of celebrated authors, presented in an identical form cannot command the price that it could if each volume which composed it differed from its companions. That is elementary, save, it seems, for certain inventors.

All start out with this principle: that composition is a mechanical work; so be it. But into this operation, mechanical in appearance, there enters a touch of cerebral function sufficiently notable. A foreign princess understood this when on visiting a composing room and a workman said to her with modesty, "You see, Madam, we are only machines," she responded, "Yes, but very intelligent machines!"

Now, if a finely mechanical work is distinguished by its mathematical regularity, almost automatic, that of the composition includes, on the contrary, a great variety of details. One line does not resemble another line. Scarcely one page resembles another page. Like the thoughts of which they are the image, they succeed each other and are distinguishable one from the other comparable in that to the children of one mother, who, while preserving a certain family air do not reproduce absolutely the portrait of it. What is the cause of this forced dissemblance? The diversity of the words themselves, in a word their spacing. It is a fact that in spacing lies the chief difficulty of composing, to speak truly, the only difficulty, but it remains a difficulty for the most practical workman; judge if the workman is replaced by machinery! For example, a certain line is spaced by two points another by four or five; this one by three points, that one by one and a half. These unhappy doves, the thoughts, whom it is the mission of the typograph to imprison, do not all present themselves in the same manner to enter their cages; some are docile, others refractory, all of unequal size and plumage, and sometimes it is necessary to take out one already captured, for the purpose of introducing another!

Think of a machine performing all that is required of an active workman, but it may be that tomorrow the linotype, distancing all the systems of the present, will present the last word of progress in solving the difficult problem of spacing.

What a fate would menace the industry of the book if the machines should ever attain the desired perfection.

Happily, it is not a danger; the machines cannot even execute the body of the book. At most it can only be employed in the making up of a paper. And in considering the "fine copy," the parceling out of this copy, the multiple corrections, the incessant overrunning, one can judge if this task itself is easy. But the greater the difficulties which the inventor encounters, the more obstinate he becomes in his efforts to surmount and conquer them; nothing abates his courage and the systems succeed each other desperately without bringing the solution of the problem. The problem is one which cannot be treated mechanically. Printing is an art, not a trade. No other art lends itself less readily to mechanical execution. It is this which the inventors seem too kindly to disregard. It is necessary to remind them. Do they follow a trade, who, inventing the types, reproducing faithfully the characters and signs employed by the scribes in their most perfect illuminating, succeed at the first stroke in giving, by the clearness of their impressions, the illusion of the writing itself?

Was Pierre Schöffer only practicing a trade who invented, in addition to the metallic font, those superb initials with double clamps, making red and blue, marvels of the imagination, the secret of which was not penetrated for four centuries?

Also, we must recall the names of Nicolas Jenson, who, in 1740, invented the beautiful roman type which is still employed for the finest editions.

The Nereli brothers, of Florence, who, seconded by Demetrius, of Crete, abandoned their occupation of silversmiths to make themselves the revealers of Homer.

Alde Manuce, who, in concert with François, of Boulogne, invented the beautiful cursive Italian which ravishes the eyes of our cotemporaries.

Junte and Elzevir, who vied in activity in producing such wonders of taste and erudition.

The Estiennes, grand educators of the family and of the people, and whose smallest glory is to have given the treasure of the Greek language and the first version of Anacreon.

Christopher Plantin, of Anvers, who, to crown twenty marvelous works (buds out of his garden) produced, after seven years of study and vigils, the incomparable Polyglot bible.

The valiant Etienne Dolet, who paid for the so called erroneous interpretation of a text of Plato with his life.

Have they only exercised a trade who, lettered and learned, restored the mutilated texts of poets and philosophers of antiquity for the increased pleasure of humanity past, present and future?

Do they only pursue a trade who, continuing the noble traditions of their predecessors, find still the means, by the application of modern science, to execute typographical wonders which Firmin Didot would not disown?

Printing is not a trade, but an art — the grand, graphic art.

It is not the wish that anyone should fail to realize his ideal, but the inventors of the composing machines resign themselves to

*Translated by Miss Ella Garoutte, from *L' Intermédiare des Imprimeurs*, for THE INLAND PRINTER.

unsay the prophetic words of Gutenberg, presenting to his associates a sheet of the Catholicon: "This is the art divine!" It is about four hundred and fifty years since the words were pronounced. The expression was gathered up and adopted by the bishops and cardinal under the pontificate of Paul II. No one has come to annul it; nothing has been able to destroy it.

For being the intelligence which has enlightened, consoled and enlarged the confines of the world, for discovering the mode necessary to the perpetuation of their thoughts, there was needed a man who was the equal of the brightest genius. This the inventor of the printing press was. Its glory cannot but enlarge as the centuries advance, those propagators of human knowledge. The linotype will not efface the word with which Gutenberg has baptized his immortal work until the day when printing, becoming a mechanical art of writing, which it is, will cease to be "the art divine."

[The above translation is one of the best that has appeared from the pen of Miss Garoutte, who has made a good selection from the French journal and put it in the best shape for English readers.—EDITOR.]

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD."

NO. XV.—E. MENKEN.

PRACTICAL printers will read with pleasure the following particulars concerning a brother craftsman and one of the leading lights of English printing trades journalism. Mr. Menken was born in the year 1846, and he humorously adds, "I don't know what for and wish I hadn't." From this remark we must infer that Mr. Menken has had his share of printer's worry. Many old stagers will smile with satisfaction to think that someone else has not been allowed to escape the usual brain-racking wear and tear of a printing office. Mr. Menken has worked his way from printer's devil to editor, and during the whole of his life has been a most diligent student and reader and a great lover and collector of books. He has a perfect knowledge of four languages and a smattering of one or two more; therefore it is not to be wondered that he rose rapidly. For twenty years Mr. Menken was associated with the late firm of Wyman & Sons, and the amount of literary work he has managed to get through has been enormous. He was assistant editor of the *Printing Times* until Mr. Charles Wyman had a serious illness, when he was appointed editor, a position he occupied for many years.

Concurrently with the above paper, Mr. Menken sub-edited the *Furniture Gazette*, and subsequently being offered the editorial chair on this paper, he accepted it and only resigned recently through pressure of other business, after having held the appointment for fourteen years. Messrs. Wyman & Sons, in 1887, published "The Royal Album of Arts and Industries" (price three guineas, and edited by Mr. Menken), a unique work which was a means of greatly furthering the interests of British commerce and industry by making known in the most distant quarters of the globe the productions of the best manufacturing houses of Great Britain. The great value of the "Royal Album" in this direction was wisely acknowledged at the time. Messrs. Wyman's appreciation of Mr. Menken's work on the album is shown by the following letter:

74 AND 76 GREAT QUEEN STREET, June 28, 1887.

DEAR MENKEN,—I wish to tender you my success and appreciative thanks for your admirable work on the "Album." I inclose you a check for one hundred guineas, which I hope may be some recompense for your extra exertions, which I most gratefully recognize. Yours very truly, E. WYMAN.

In 1888 Mr. Menken edited another work brought out under the title of "Wyman's Commercial Encyclopedia." It contains a mass of invaluable commercial, legal and statistical information not to be met with in any other work. The extreme usefulness of the encyclopedia as a commercial reference book has been readily conceded by competent men. The special features are of Mr. Menken's conception and execution. The book has met with a well-deserved success; a second edition has since been published.

Mr. Menken has been an able and prolific writer on technical subjects and in his editorial capacity visited and described many of the largest and most famous industrial establishments throughout the United Kingdom, and his descriptive powers and grasp of technical detail has won him golden opinions on all such occasions. Messrs. Wyman relinquished the publishing business in 1889, and Mr. Menken purchased the whole of the copyrights of "Wyman's Technical Series," including the "Printer's Library of Technical Works." Further additions have since been made and these books are known as the best series of practical text-books in the English language. Several of the books comprised in the series were



written at the instance of Mr. Menken, who also originated the "Printing Trades Diary and Reference Work," and the "Furniture Gazette Diary," both of which annuals are still in a flourishing condition.

To the above business of publisher, Mr. Menken has added that of second-hand bookseller, and well compiled catalogues of rare and curious works are issued by him monthly. That most voracious of book lovers and book readers, Mr. Gladstone, is a large buyer, as evidenced by his orders written on the margin of the returned catalogues and exhibited in the window.

Any American printers visiting London will find the original of the portrait at Bury street, Oxford street, near the British Museum. It is unnecessary to say that books on printing are a specialty; in fact, what printer could resist a Hansard, a Simperley, a Savage or a Johnson?

PROGRESS OF TYPOGRAPHICAL EXCELLENCE IN THE WEST—AS OTHERS SEE US.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, the well known English littérateur, recently arrived in this country, where he is almost as well known as he is on the other side of the Atlantic. So much at home is he here that when he dropped into the Chicago Forty Club the other night with his friend Willard, the actor, nobody appeared to be much surprised. The members just seemed to think it the most natural thing in the world that he should drop in upon them from London without any fuss or ceremony.

Although Mr. Hatton does not stand in the first rank as a literary man, a scholar, or a scientist, yet he is a gentleman whose opinion is always worth having with regard to anything connected with the art preservative. He has few equals in the literary field for industry, fertility and breadth of scope. He is a critic, novelist, dramatist, all-round journalist, lecturer, musician, and welcome club raconteur and bon vivant. Few persons possess a more comprehensive knowledge of the men of the times than he does, a fact which was aptly illustrated in the series of articles he published a few years ago in *Harper's Magazine* on "Journalistic London." In these articles the leading characteristics of his co-workers in the metropolitan journalistic field were lightly but deftly touched. And so, when he accompanied Henry Irving as historian on the actor's great tour through the United States, it was generally recognized by the press that he had done his work judiciously in spite of the strong temptation that existed in the circumstances to flatter Mr. Irving not wisely but too well.

During the brief visit that Mr. Hatton has just made to Chicago he expressed himself as being more delighted with the city than any other he was acquainted with in the United States. "The enterprise, the go and push and life and soul of the great West are concentrated here in Chicago," he says, "while all the world seems to attach itself to New York. The chief difference between Chicago and New York is that the latter is a foreign city, while Chicago is an American city." As the successful career of THE INLAND PRINTER has been and still is identified with the progress of this city, it naturally feels some pride in the praise bestowed upon Chicago by men whose praise, like Sir Hubert's, "is praise indeed." Hence it fully appreciates all the good things that Mr. Hatton has been saying about the city, both in the press and in private conversation with his friends.

Just at present, however, THE INLAND PRINTER is chiefly concerned about what Mr. Hatton has to say about the progress of the typographical art in the West, so far as he has been able to observe it by what opportunities he has had. He thinks that our daily press, with one or two exceptions, are models of get-up and typographical excellence—that is, of course, bearing in mind the hurry which must necessarily attend the publication "on time" of a great live newspaper. He is not so bigoted that he recognizes no merit or beauty in any type or class of journal but that of the heavy-looking daily newspapers published in the British metropolis. He is too cosmopolitan for that. In fact, he is glad to notice that some of the leading London journals, such as the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are making creditable efforts to enliven the appearance of their columns by adopting the best systems of the best American dailies. As for publications other than the journals of the West, Mr. Hatton—we confess it with all becoming modesty—spoke in terms of astonishment and admiration of the excellent typographical appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER. He could compare no British monthly with it except the celebrated *Art Journal*, and then the comparison was hardly fair, because the *Art Journal* is exactly what its name implies, namely, a publication intended solely for the advancement and illustration of the progress of the fine arts of the world, while THE INLAND PRINTER aims at combining the *utile* with the *dulce* for the benefit of all the occupations connected directly or collaterally with the printing trade. In the opinion of competent judges like Joseph Hatton THE INLAND PRINTER has no peer today in its line as a trade journal, and it shall always be our endeavor to push onward and upward from our present by no means unenviable position. As the glorious art preservative advances to further excellence in the West we shall not fail to try to keep up, shoulder to shoulder, with the foremost ranks.

8–5

OVERLAYING.

This is the problem in all pressrooms where speed is the great desideratum. Indeed, in our get-up-and-get era speed is such a leading point that "How to Make Ready in the Shortest Time" may be said to be the one great question in all our pressrooms. Many conflicting theories have found advocates. "Paste as you go," is the one that has been most generally adopted, where the very highest class work was not called for. Wherever the high grade, or art finish, was wanted, resort has been always had to what is known as the "overlay" system; in other words, to the plan of making special overlays apart from the form and sheet and pasting them in place on the printed tympan sheet.

While the special overlay system has always won the prize for fine work on cuts, etc., yet, with the vast increase of cut work in our day, and the prospect of still greater volume, the time spent in overlaying cuts becomes a very serious item of expense, and eyes and brains are cast about to find a speedier system that will produce as good results.

Many years ago, a very clever French Canadian—a genuine artist in his way—stumbled upon a method of using a thin, gummy paste in such a way as to represent the layers of paper that pressmen employ in making overlays. His recipe for preparing that paste was his own. With it, and his artistic taste in manipulating and spreading it, he produced wonderful results in an incredibly short time, distancing all his fellow-workmen both in speed and quality. Efforts to obtain his secret failed. Even his feeder, who to some extent was in his confidence, and who is still working on presses in this city, does not know the composition of that paste. But it did its work, and well. After five, ten, fifteen or twenty thousand impressions, it remained the same elastic yet firm coating that had been put on with brush or finger, as the case might be; and the impressions taken were as fine and delicate as the most labored overlay worked out with paper.

Innumerable experiments have been made in this country to imitate the high results in finish and time which our friend the "Canuck" accomplished, but thus far they have been measurably unsuccessful. The nearest to winning has been a preparation, or paint, in which liquid rubber or caoutchouc was a prominent ingredient. But even this, fine, delicate and elastic as it was, left something to be desired, and thus failed to match the exquisite effects of the paper overlays; although on ordinary work it was a surprising time-saver, as, being put on with a brush wherever needed, it could be applied in any thickness or in as many layers as were required, saving most of the time spent in the innumerable cut-outs and layer-on-layer of pastings of the other method.

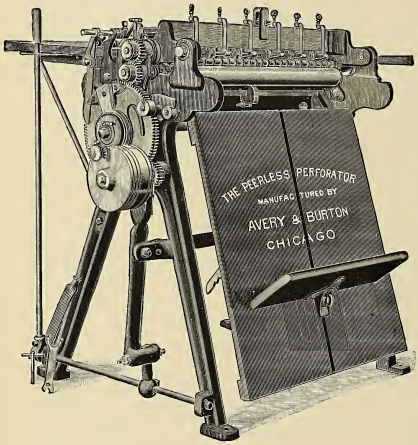
The "paint" idea has gone across the ocean and found recent adopters in Great Britain. Critical examination of cut work that comes to us from there, and which was produced by the paint method (though without the caoutchouc ingredient, we are certain), convinces us that they are behind us, even in this. There is an immature, unfinished look about their cuts, that shows the pressmen were either in too great a hurry, or their "paint" was too coarse or too soft for its work; or else the pressmen had not an artistic sense of the true values in the pictures.

There is little doubt that with the enormous increase that is coming in fine illustrated work the old method of overlaying with pasted paper will have to go, and be displaced by some method that will combine speed with finish. The "paint" *principle* looks like the thing; but the true ingredients have not yet been found. Besides, for the very highest work, it will require a genuine artist to apply it. Here is a field for study and experiment open to the pushing young pressmen of America. Those who get first on the ground will pick up the gold. It is a fair field for discovery.—*American Art Printer.*

THE PEERLESS PERFORATOR.

With its earliest conception this machine received its name; but how appropriately it was christened, even the inventor, at that time, little knew. Men propose and promise great achievements, but the man who performs is one among thousands; likewise the machine that with use proves all that has been proposed and promised for it will ever be found one of a very small and select company.

In the light of such reflection it is most gratifying to have it said, that among the number of clever and successful machines



used by printers and binders this one stands eminent; that in its particular class it remains today without a successful rival. This may seem a somewhat extraordinary assertion, but it is well substantiated, both by the machine's own record in work, and by the testimony of everyone who has used it. The accompanying illustration gives an excellent idea of the machine.

In order to obtain the desired perfection in all parts it has been found necessary by the manufacturers to produce every portion in their own factory. Gearing, which can usually be purchased ready-made in any desired form, it was found impossible to obtain and therefore it has to be cut at home, by men trained to the work. An examination of the machine in detail will best show what we are able here to scarcely more than mention.

Gauges.— Careful observation of what was demanded, tedious experiment before reaching the desired point, and no small expense of ingenuity and time, have resulted finally in what was especially desired — accuracy in adjustment and simplicity in handling. The gauges are so arranged as to be easily changed from point to point; also to compensate for any irregularity in cutting or printing of the paper.

Striking Cams.— These are made of steel, and by means of a set-screw and graduated disk can be quickly adjusted for skipping any distance, from the usual lengths of stub to very short spaces. One machine is in successful operation on which these cams were made for very special work, the skip being only a half-inch. Any such change in the cams for special work can be made at very small expense.

Table and Lay-Boy.— These are made of the choicest quality of seasoned whitewood, handsomely finished, and so constructed as to occupy as small space as possible when the machine is not in use, or to fold most conveniently in packing for shipment. Both are attached to and supported entirely by the frame of the machine, instead of resting upon the floor in any manner.

Cutters and Dies.— In these are found the vital parts of this machine. It is in these parts that even imitation has been found difficult by the two or three who have unlawfully attempted it; while reproduction is simply impossible to anybody not in possession of certain processes known only in the factory. More than that, patents completely bar any would-be infringers.

The cutters are made from the finest Crescent steel, every pound of which is made especially for this work. The proper milling of these cutters would be difficult outside the factory, and the tempering impossible. This is accomplished by a process known only to the inventor, and upon it depends all the beauty of the perforation, and the durability of the cutter.

Of the dies it is only necessary to say that they are made from the same choice material and tempered by the same special process, and calculated to perfectly perform their part of the delicate work required.

There are furnished with each machine six pairs of cutters and dies; also one scoring cutter and die. Duplicates of these parts are kept in stock and can be obtained quickly and at no great expense.

Styles of Cutter.— No. 1. This produces the perforation earliest seen and best known in connection with the machine. It is a more cunningly devised instrument than appears upon first examination. At first sight it seems to have a sharp edge, and one would say that, instead of perforating, it would simply puncture the paper. But that would be a mistaken conclusion, either as to its form or the character of its work. Its form serves, on the one hand, to make a clean cut through the paper, and to remove at the same time every particle of the paper cut out and every trace of burr; on the other hand, it serves to make the cutter less liable to injury, and makes it more durable in every way.

No. 2. This is known as the "new style" of cutter. The serrations upon its circumference resemble more some form of the saw-tooth, delicately executed. These cut an oblong hole, cut clean, and remove completely all paper cut out and all burr. One of the very remarkable performances of the machine with this cutter is its perforation of a single sheet of the finest manifold paper without the usual aid of a thicker sheet.

We have nothing to suggest as to a choice of these two styles of cutters. It is a matter usually decided by a trial, and by the demands of the work to be done. It will be seen, of course, that the second style serves all purposes — doing perfect work, either upon finest tissue or heaviest manila paper, and for that reason may be preferable.

Character of Perforation.— The character of the perforation constitutes one of the distinctive features of the machine. To a person who has seen only the old round-hole, or cut-rule perforation, that done by the Peerless is simply a revelation. No other machine cuts and removes the particles so that the binder need not handle the paper again, in order to clean it fit for binding. No other machine makes a perforation that does not present difficulties in tearing. There is no other machine that does not leave enough paper and burr to be noticeable, in a bound book, in the form of a swell along the line of perforation. In the work of the Peerless there is no displacement or swell of the paper along the perforated lines; while the clean cut of every hole, the absence of all burr, and the accuracy and facility with which the paper separates through the perforations, all excite admiration and commend the work at sight.

This work has gone largely into banks and railroad offices, and it is quite the order of things in these quarters to demand the "Peerless" perforation. More than any other agency employed, the actual work done has advertised the machine

and created a demand for it in the leading binderies in the country.

SIMPLICITY AND CONVENIENCE.—Almost as rare as the combination of perfect beauty and perfect goodness in one person is the combination in one machine of great simplicity and great convenience: but such combination is noticeably present in the Peerless Perforator. Every important point has been sought and treated, and the minor ones at the same time. The result is a machine easily and quickly prepared for work; simple, accurate and convenient in operation; easy and inexpensive to repair. This is of much importance, and upon which we might enlarge indefinitely.

MATERIAL.—The greatest care is taken in the selection of stock used in every part of the machine, steel and brass of the finest quality entering largely into its construction. All screws subject to wear, all shafting and spindles, and all gudgeons for rollers are made of steel; all small rollers, the striker, with smaller parts, of brass. All the boxes, including the center bearings for the spindles that carry the cutters and dies, are of gun metal. The large rollers are of wrought-iron tubing, turned and fitted to the greatest nicety, and the rubber coating for these and the rubber carrying bands are of a material manufactured especially to order for this work. Every part of metal is nickel-plated, where practical either for ornamentation or utility.

WORKMANSHIP.—It is important to say that it is the habit of the inventor to be in the factory from the beginning to the end of every day, and to personally superintend the labor on every part of the machine, however small. Next in importance is the fact that the labor is performed by trained workmen, several of whom have been in his employ for years.

There is not a single working part that does not demand very careful and skillful labor in producing it. One of these parts varied in the smallest degree from the design, or executed without skill, would destroy the operation of the whole machine.

Messrs. Avery & Burton, 42 to 48 S. Clinton street, Chicago, are the manufacturers of the Peerless Perforator, and will take pleasure in giving any further information in regard to their machine.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

A new weekly paper called the Carondelet *Progress* has made its appearance in the southern section of the city. It is a five-column folio, and is issued every Saturday. Herbert & Co. are the publishers.

Edgar F. Alden, the job printer at Second and Locust streets, was married, April 16, to Miss Grace Boutelle. All their friends wish them a long and happy life.

State Labor Commissioner Hall has appointed as factory inspector Hugh T. McMurtry, president of Typographical Union No. 8.

The attachment suit against the *Evening Call* resulted in its suspension, and the awarding of the contract for the city printing to the *Star-Sayings*. Ben Deering, the editor and manager of the *Call*, immediately brought to life again the St. Louis *Times*, a paper which he conducts for a season during political campaigns.

The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* has recently removed to commodious quarters at Fourteenth street and Lucas place, and the company controlling has been incorporated under the name of "The St. Louis Christian Advocate Company," capital $45,000.

A new job office has been established at No. 8 North Tenth street, Fred Harpel being the proprietor.

The St. Louis Typothetæ has elected the following delegates to the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati in October: George D. Barnard, O. M. Skinner, Richard Ennis, Stewart Scott, Samuel Slawson, Edward Freeguard, N. T. Gray, E. S. Hart, W. H. Woodward.

The Cylinder Job Press Feeders' Union gave a grand ball at Uhrig's Cave upon the evening of Saturday, April 11.

On March 26 the Executive Committee of the National Editorial Association held a meeting in this city, and a programme for the National Convention, to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, July 14–17, 1891, was arranged, after which the members in attendance were treated to a supper by the Mercantile Club at its club house. The attendance at the meeting was large.

Typographical Union No. 8 held its annual election March 25, which resulted as follows, the total vote being 508: President, Hugh T. McMurtry, *Globe-Democrat;* vice president, I. W. Campbell, St. Louis *Grocer;* secretary-treasurer, James Friel, Sr.; sergeant-at-arms, L. C. Lewis, *Republic;* Chairman Investigating Committee, James Heirs, *Star-Sayings;* Chairman Finance Committee, Wilfrid Dandurand, *Globe-Democrat;* delegates to International Convention, M. R. H. Witter and L. H. Bird, *Globe-Democrat,* and A. G. Wines, *Republic;* delegates to Trades Assembly, John J. Smyth, Kellogg's Newspaper Union.

At the regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 8, held March 29, the officers recently elected were installed, and vacancies filled by the election of Philip F. Coghlan and William Waite on the Board of Trustees, and John C. Hook, Belton Hall and Dennis Dunn as delegates to the Trades and Labor Union. Louis H. Zehnder was appointed reading clerk for the ensuing year, and the standing committees remain the same as last year. Proposed changes in the Trades and Labor Union constitution and by-laws were fully indorsed by No. 8.

The C. B. Woodward Printing and Bookbinding Company have removed from the stand on Sixth street near Franklin avenue, which they have for so long occupied, to the large and commodious building at Second street and Lucas avenue.

Scharr Bros., stationers, engravers and printers, whose stock was recently sold by the assignee, have opened up an exclusive copperplate engraving business at 1405 Olive street, under the title of Scharr Engraving Company.

Upon the evening of March 30, the St. Louis Press Club enjoyed a benefit at the Grand Opera House. On the evening of April 5 the German Press Club were tendered a benefit, which took place simultaneously at three different Turner Halls. Both clubs realized a snug sum from the different benefits.

We understand that during the afternoon of March 31 J. E. Mangan, of the printing firm bearing his name, was quietly married, and no one knew of the affair until it was over. It was very admirably and quietly planned. We were unable to ascertain who was the happy bride. The Princess wishes them a long and happy married life.

THE PRINCESS.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N. W., Washington, D. C.:

ISSUE OF MARCH 31, 1891.

449,110—Inking device. M. J. Dolphin, Brooklyn, New York.
449,405—Inking device. M. J. Dolphin, Brooklyn, New York.
449,420—Printing machine, card. J. Jordan, London, England.
449,128—Printing machine, chromatic. J. Michaud, Paris, France.
449,446—Printing machine, perfecting. R. M. Hunter, assignor to Feister Printing Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
449,223—Printing office apparatus. J. L. Knight, New York City.
449,290—Printing presses, feed-gauge for. E. L. Megill, Brooklyn, New York.

ISSUE OF APRIL 7, 1891.

449,851—Printer's chase. W. P. Harding, Cambridge City, Indiana.
449,909—Printing presses, feed-gauge for. E. L. Megill, Brooklyn, New York.

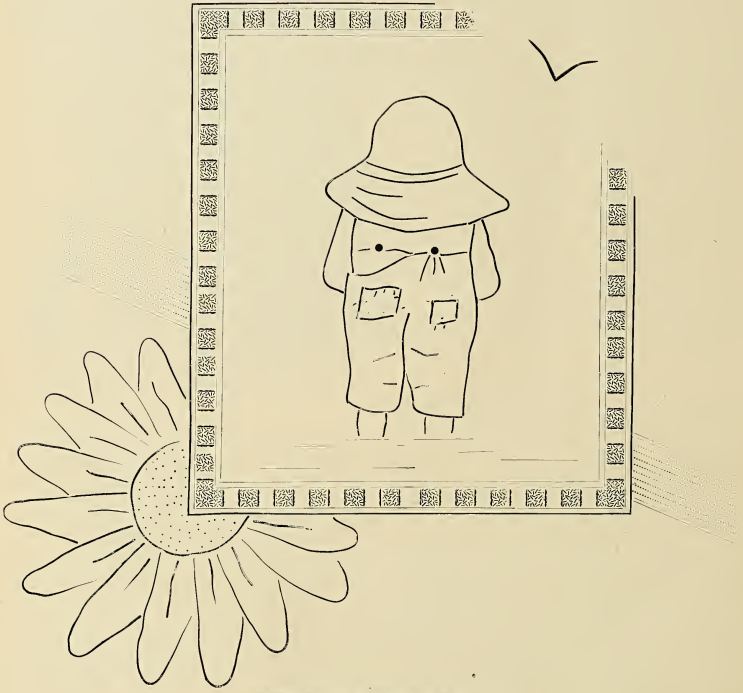
ISSUE OF APRIL 14, 1891.

450,155—Printing cylinders, pantograph machine for tracing designs upon.
450,368—Printing press. J. M. Jones, Palmyra, New York.
450,369—Printing press, chromatic. J. C. Kellburg, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

ISSUE OF APRIL 28, 1891.

451,168—Printing machines, sheet delivery apparatus for. C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, Rhode Island.
451,373—Printing presses, ink roller lifting device for cylinder. M. W. Fisher, York, Pennsylvania.

MR. DANA'S salary as editor of the New York *Sun* has been increased from $25,000 to $50,000 a year; that of his son Paul from $150 a week to $15,000 yearly; and a similar increase from a like sum was made for Chester Lord, the managing editor. Business Manager Laffan's stipend was increased to $25,000 a year.



SPECIMEN OF BRASS RULE WORK.

Designed and executed by Lewis Rudy, of the "Intelligencer" jobrooms, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



SPECIMEN OF BRASS RULE WORK.

Designed and executed by A. Koester, with C. J. Kelly, Denver, Colorado.

PERSONAL.

We have received calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: Charles D. Mackay, of the J. L. Morrison Company, New York; Alexander M. Fiske, of G. Edw. Osborn & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Joseph F. McCaughtry, paper broker, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. W. Stephens, president National Editorial Association, Columbia, Mo.; E. C. Fuller, of Montague & Fuller, New York; John W. Lyon, publisher National Atlas of the United States, Binghamton, N. Y.; E. H. Wimpfheimer, of Sigmund Ullman's ink house, New York; C. H. Collins, of the W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, Harrisburg, Pa.; Henry L. Sisler, Duluth, Minn.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE capital stock of the Knight & Leonard Company, printers, has been increased to $150,000, and the firm name changed to Knight, Leonard & Co.

CLARENCE P. DRESSER, a member of the Press Club, and formerly connected with several Chicago dailies as correspondent, died in Kansas City on April 24.

THE H. O. Sykes Company has just been incorporated, with a capital stock of $10,000, to do a printing, publishing, engraving, lithographing and stationery business.

REMOVALS are the order of the day. Geo. H. Morrill & Co., manufacturers of inks, have taken new quarters at 304 Dearborn street, down in the printing house district.

THE printing and paper trades are to be well represented at the World's Fair. Preparations are being made by those interested, and in a short time we will be in a position to give full information as to firms to be represented and space to be taken by each.

STEPHEN MCNAMARA, son of the late Stephen McNamara, continues the roller-making business of his father, at the old stand, corner Clark and Van Buren streets, and is determined to sustain the reputation of the house by furnishing only the best rollers.

CHARLES J. COX, for some time past the western representative of the Hastings Card Company, of New York, is now connected with the J. W. Butler Paper Company. New York's loss is Chicago's gain, for Charlie is a "hustler" and well liked by the trade.

EARLY closing on Saturdays will be adopted by a number of the paper houses and printing establishments this year. The Chicago Paper Company, 120 Franklin street, announce that their store will be closed at 1 o'clock on Saturdays during May, June, July and August.

A BASE BALL league, made up of representatives from the composing rooms of the *Tribune*, *News*, *Post*, *Herald*, *Times* and *Globe*, has been formed; James B. Fullerton, of the *Tribune*, is president, and Gus Bilger, of the *Times*, secretary. A schedule has been adopted, and the first game will take place May 19.

THE Photo Tint Engraving Company have removed from 69 Dearborn street to new and enlarged quarters at 76 to 82 Dearborn street, where with increased facilities they will be better able to handle all business. They make a specialty of half-tone and half-tone color work, but do all kinds of photo-engraving.

A NEW concern has been incorporated here, to be known as the Western Coated Paper and Card Company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The demand for coated paper in the West has grown so rapidly that a manufactory in Chicago is considered a necessity. This new company is the first to locate west of Albany. John Schmidt is president, C. Pagenstecker treasurer, and John W. Krueger secretary.

MR. PETER M. BALKEN, who has been connected with the *Journal* office for thirty-five consecutive years, leaves shortly for a three months' trip to Europe, sailing from New York on June 6 on the Servia, of the Cunard line. He intends to visit England first, then go to Stavanger, Norway, his native city, thence through Norway to Sweden and Denmark, visiting relatives in Copenhagen. After a short stop in Hamburg and Berlin, he will return to Liverpool, from whence he will sail for this country. Mr. Balken certainly deserves a vacation of this kind, and his many friends on the *Journal* and in printing circles here wish him a pleasant voyage and a safe return. So does THE INLAND PRINTER, and trusts he will call the attention of printers and pressmen on that side of the water to the great advance made in the art of printing in America.

Two seedy looking printers, who were evidently not weighed down by silver or gold, were trudging slowly across the Lake Front park one hot day last week. As he bared his throbbing brow to the zephyrs, one remarked: "Ah, Jim, do you know what I'd like just at the present moment? I would like to be on the inside of a fine big steamer on the billowy ocean." "Well, just at present, Jack, I would like to be outside of a good big schooner," remarked his more practical companion with a sigh.

THE Sunset Club, of this city, has become notable. It is modeled somewhat after the Twilight Club, of New York, and the Six O'Clock Club, of Washington, its object being "to foster rational good fellowship and tolerant discussion among business and professional men of all classes." Its membership includes men in all the various walks of life. The banker or millionaire sits and discusses social and other problems with the workingman. Anarchists, socialists, single-tax men, democrats, republicans, mugwumps, sons of America, Europe, Asia and Australia, agnostics, atheists, Christians and freethinkers are alike welcome at its banquets. Everyone having any views to discuss has an opportunity of doing so. That its meetings have a wonderfully humanizing effect is certain. When men of pronounced anarchistic and socialistic views, whose personality is unknown outside their immediate following, but whose names are familiar to every newspaper reader, are seen at the Sunset Club gatherings, and their more conservative brethren are thus brought in direct contact with them, and see that, like themselves, these leaders are real human beings, faulty in judgment, mayhap, but terribly in earnest, it engenders a certain respect in their hearts that in no other way could have been attained. Let any serious trouble arise today in Chicago in which men of opposing views are pitted against each other, and a solution of such difficulty would be far easier now and in the future than could have been possible prior to the organization of the Sunset Club. Mr. W. W. Catlin was the energetic founder of this unique club, which was organized about two years ago, was its first secretary, and is given most of the credit for the great success attained by it, but he modestly insists that this is not true, but that the success is due entirely to his wisdom in selecting his successor, Mr. Alexander A. McCormick, who is the present secretary. However this may be, the fact remains that the Sunset Club is a power in the land and has come to stay. Mr. McCormick, who now holds the reins of government, for the secretary is the autocrat of the organization, is a bright and intelligent young man, very popular with all the members of the club, and has done and is still doing all in his power to widen the Sunset's sphere of usefulness.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Kentucky State Press Association will hold a convention at Paducah on June 4.

THE National Editorial Association Convention is to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on July 14.

THOMAS REES, the newly elected president of the Illinois Press Association, is a good all-round newspaper man and an excellent presiding officer. The selection was a wise one.

O. G. WARREN, of the Buffalo *Commercial*, has just been elected president of the New York State Press Association, and Royal R. Soper, of the Elmira *Gazette*, secretary and treasurer.

THE Inland Daily Press Association, representing the leading dailies in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, has elected delegates to the national convention to meet in St. Paul in July next.

THE Arizona Press Association was organized last February with thirty-four members. L. C. Hughes, of the Tucson *Star*, is

president, and J. W. Dorrington, of the Yuma *Sentinel*, secretary. They will send delegates to the national convention to be held in July next.

THE regular meeting of the Tennessee Press Association held in Memphis a short time since was a most interesting and successful affair. One of the features of the meeting was a trip up the White river to the head of navigation, the round trip being about nine hundred miles.

THE Suburban Press Association, of Boston, Massachusetts, held its annual reunion and banquet at the American House on April 7. About sixty members with their ladies were present. President A. Starbuck presided, and postprandial speeches were made by a number of the members. At the close of the banquet an illustrated lecture on "Journalism" was given, in the hotel parlors, by Mr. T. A. Anderson. All present had an enjoyable evening.

AT the twelfth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Press Association, held at Pawtucket, officers were elected as follows: President, George O. Willard; vice-presidents, John H. Campbell, John P. Sanborn, L. B. Pease, D. H. Whittemore; secretary and treasurer, Charles A. Lee; Executive Committee—president and secretary, ex-officio, Edward P. Tobie, E. F. Sibley, George A. Smith; auditors, Arthur Pease, J. G. Colburn, George H. Utter; Excursion Committee—John H. Campbell, Charles A. Lee, Edward P. Tobie.

TRADE NEWS.

E. N. ALLING, job printer, New Haven, Connecticut, has sold out.

THE Sentinel Publishing Company is a new concern at Portland, Oregon.

TABOR & FORD, printers, Sioux City, Iowa, have dissolved partnership.

MILLER & GARRISON succeed Smith & Garrison, publishers, at Iowa Falls, Iowa.

THE Inter-State Publishing Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, is out of business.

A FIRE destroyed the office of E. H. Freeman, printer, at Los Angeles, California, recently.

REED & DE MARIA, printers, Detroit, Michigan, have recently added a cylinder press to their office.

ROSEBURG, Oregon, has a new printing and publishing house, called the Review Publishing Company.

THE Lewis & Dryden Printing Company, of Portland, Oregon, has increased its capital stock to $100,000.

A TYPEFOUNDRY has been established at Charlotte, North Carolina, by the Southern Newspaper Union.

STORMONT & JACKSON is the firm name of a recently started job printing establishment at Washington, D. C.

THE plant of the Courier Printing and Binding Company, Saginaw, Michigan, has recently changed ownership.

THE Bell Printing and Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Virginia, has begun work on a $25,000 printing establishment.

THE Carolina Printing and Manufacturing Company has been incorporated, at Charleston, South Carolina, with a capital of $15,000.

ELIZABETH, New Jersey, has a new stationery and printing firm, called the John C. Rankin Company. The capital stock is $125,000.

FIELD & TUER, London, England, have dissolved partnership. Andrew W. Tuer will continue the business of the old firm, under the name of the Leadenhall Press.

THE printing office of H. F. Boldt, at 58 Griswold street, Detroit, Michigan, has recently been purchased by Lee & Rule. Mr. Lee was formerly in business at Norwalk, Ohio.

RENUMBERING Boylston street, Boston, brings the Boston Photogravure Company's office at No. 132. Their engraving and printing establishment has been removed to 227 Cambridge street.

MR. C. S. AXTELL has sold his interest in the Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and is now connected with the Transcript Publishing Company, of that place.

ELKHART, Indiana, is liberally supplied with three first-class offices, all complete and doing good work, and of a nature not usually found in cities of that size. The *Truth* office is a new plant, finely located and doing a thriving business, with several first-class cylinder presses, and rapid ones. The Review Printing Company removed in January to a new building built for their special use after their own designs. The building is two stories high, built of brick, and is 40 by 95 feet. The first floor is devoted to counting room, private offices, stockroom and pressroom, while the upper floor is occupied by the newspaper and job composing departments. The building is finely arranged, has light from three sides, and such desirable quarters are seldom seen.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Spectator* is a new weekly published in Galesburg, Illinois.

A NEW daily has been started in Galesburg, Illinois, called the *Mail*.

THE *Michigan Farmer*, of Detroit, will soon appear in a new dress.

THE *Intelligencer*, of Wheeling, West Virginia, has put on a new dress.

THE *Evening Herald*, of Auburn, New York, has suspended publication.

THE *Weekly Advertiser*, of London, Ontario, is now issued semi-weekly.

AT Burlington, Iowa, the Burdette Company issues a sixteen-page weekly called *By the Way*.

THE *Rambler*, published at Forest, Illinois, has been sold by Editor Stickney to J. M. Fellhoefer.

N. P. REED, the senior editor and principal stockholder in the *Commercial Gazette*, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, died recently.

THE *Republican Examiner*, of Jerseyville, Illinois, has been sold to C. Ladd, publisher of the Carlinville, Illinois, *Democrat*.

E. H. STALEY has sold the Frankfort, Indiana, daily and weekly *Crescent* to Senator Browne, of Columbia City, for $7,700.

A NEW paper, called the *St. Charles Local*, is about to be started at St. Charles, Michigan, by Mr. J. F. Austin, formerly of Geneva, Ohio.

ON May 1 the Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* appeared in a new dress. Hereafter the printing will be done on a new perfecting press which has just been put in.

THE Reading (Pa.) *Evening World* celebrated its first anniversary April 7 with an illustrated issue of twenty-two pages. It is very much elated over its own success, and it has a right to be, for it exemplifies in itself the trinity that wins—pluck, perseverance and push.

THE *Evening News*, of New York City, will shortly commence the publishing of a morning issue. The name of the paper has not fully been decided upon, but it will probably be known as the *Olive Branch*.

THE *Recorder*, New York's new daily, has been advertised more extensively than any other paper ever started in that city. It is called "the one million dollar beauty," and has strong financial backing.

THE newspapers of Rio de Janeiro have, within a few weeks, published some interesting information concerning the policy of the government of Brazil during the last year with respect to land, railroads and immigration.

AN American edition of the *Review of Reviews* is now issued at 52 La Fayette Place, New York, under the direction of Dr. Albert Shaw. The London edition, established by W. J. Stead, formerly editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has proved to be a great success. The magazine is published monthly, is finely

illustrated and is said to be a most complete condensation of best periodical literature.

At Yonkers, New York, on the evening of April 21, the local common council gave the official patronage to the *Daily Herald* and *Daily Statesman*, of that city; the former democratic and the latter republican in political bias.

The *Courier-Journal* office, at Grand Haven, Michigan, has been sold to H. G. Nichols, the foreman of the office. Hiram Potts, the former proprietor, is about to start a new weekly in Muskegon, and will keep the same name for his paper.

Benjamin A. Burr, formerly the senior publisher of the Bangor *Whig and Courier*, died April 22, aged seventy. He was also the publisher in previous years of the *Jeffersonian* and *Burr's Monthly*, and an ex-president of the board of agriculture of the State of Maine.

It is said that Chauncey M. Depew has recently refused $100,000 per year for five years to do the editorial work on a prominent magazine published in the East. Many men would jump at such a tempting offer, but Chauncey — well, railroading suits him better, and there is more "in it."

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT AND OTHERS.

Detroit Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 2, intend to spare no effort to assist in making the coming convention in their city a big success.

Faneuil Hall, Boston, has been secured in which to hold the thirty-ninth annual convention of International Typographical Union, June 8 to 14 next.

It is rumored that there is a movement on foot among the Farmers' Alliance and Labor papers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to establish a "ready print shop" of their own, so they can avoid dealing with a "trust."

The annual meeting and banquet of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Typothetæ will take place on May 12. The officers of the Typothetæ are: L. P. Goddard, president; Charles Hamilton, treasurer, and F. S. Blanchard, secretary.

Mr. C. P. Cullen, of Typographical Union No. 93, Macon, Georgia, has been elected to represent his union at the International Typographical Union Convention to be held in Boston in June. He is a charter member, No. 93's first secretary, and very popular with the craft in Macon.

The Printers' Legion of Kings County, Brooklyn, New York, gave its first annual ball recently, the object of the entertainment being to raise money to enable the Brooklyn printers to contribute to the fund for erecting a statute to the printer-editor, Horace Greeley. Quite a sum was realized, and all present had a good time.

The following officers were elected at the last regular meeting of Salt Lake City (Utah) Printing Pressmen's and Stereotypers' Union No. 41: Burdett S. Hoag, president; Thomas Tisdale, vice-president; Peter N. Haan, financial and corresponding secretary; Frank Merwin, secretary-treasurer; William Jack, sergeant-at-arms.

At the April meeting of Typographical Union No. 235, New Westminister, British Columbia, the following gentlemen were elected: Vice-president, C. S. Campbell in place of B. James; Messrs. F. H. Ross and A. S. Coutts to the executive committee, and C. C. Stewart delegate to the proposed district union convention. Scale of prices unchanged.

Organizer Williams instituted Galesburg (Illinois) Typographical Union, No. 288, on April 22, with twenty-one charter members. The officers are: O. W. Walkup, president; J. V. Beatty, vice-president; C. F. Carlson, recording secretary; E. E. Phillips, financial secretary; B. H. Swan, treasurer; A. G. Matheson, sergeant-at-arms; executive board: J. L. Wilcox, H. C. Smalley and A. G. Matheson.

The *Journal of the Knights of Labor* says, in a recent issue: "Surely there must be something radically wrong in the treatment of employés on the Philadelphia *Press*, when men will voluntarily leave their good (?) situations and seek employment in offices where organized labor is recognized, and how utterly at variance it is with the professions of the 'great organ' of 'Protection to American Workmen!'" In the adjustment of difficulties like those that have occurred on the *Press* both sides should be governed by their sense of justice and right, and in that struggle public opinion was certainly with the union.

Printers are recognized as great schemers. Some of them are forever puzzling their brains how to make a dollar aside from their regular vocation. Messrs. E. B. Horton and John A. Cantwell, members of Utica Typographical Union, No. 62, are endeavoring to leap into wealth and prominence through the instrumentality of the frog. Mr. Horton, who is something of an inventive genius, has conceived a new idea in puzzles, which promises to create as much of a craze as did the famous "Fifteen Puzzle," "Pigs in Clóver," and others. It is called the "Leap Frog Puzzle," and those familiar with puzzles say it is sure to prove remunerative. Mr. Cantwell has considerable business ability, and together they will push the scheme. A contract has been made with an extensive toy firm in New York for the exclusive sale of the puzzles, which promises to be large. Messrs. Horton and Cantwell are being congratulated by members of the craft for their lucky find.

At the annual election of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, held recently, the following gentlemen were elected: Ira Somers, president, and Owen A. Duffie, B. J. Dagney, Charles J. Meagher and William Kohler, delegates to the International Typographical Union. Ira Somers is as well known to New Yorkers as he is to Philadelphians. He was born in Atlantic County, New Jersey, May 4, 1863, and is therefore not yet twenty-eight years of age. He served his apprenticeship on the Atlantic City *Review*, entering that office when only eleven years old. He remained there until 1882, his last position in the office being foreman. Since then he has worked in most of the principal cities of the East and West, but principally in New York and Philadelphia. Ira (or "Dick," as he is familiarly called) gained a national reputation at the session of the International Typographical Union in New York in 1885, when he and Mr. Joseph McCann had their great typesetting contest. Mr. McCann was the victor, but both gentlemen broke all previous records. Dick is very popular and will make a good officer. Mr. Duffie was one of the charter members in 1850 of Typographical Union No. 2, and has been employed on the *Public Ledger* for nearly fifty years.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

Vincennes, Indiana, is to have a new paper mill.

Sunapee, New Hampshire, will soon have a new paper mill.

The paper mill at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, has again started operating.

A stock company has been formed to rebuild the Castle mill, at Yorkville, Illinois.

James Wren is erecting a paper mill at Boyertown, Pennsylvania, to cost $26,000.

Beckley's mill, at Beckleysville, Maryland, recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt.

The Michigan Paper Company has purchased the B. F. Lyon Paper Mill, at Plainwell, Michigan.

A large strawboard plant is to be erected at Carthage, Indiana, by the Leonard Paper Box Company.

The Parsons Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, are making an addition to their Mill No. 1.

The Genesee Rag and Paper Company has been incorporated at Rochester, New York. Capital $10,000.

The lower mill of the Morley Paper Company, at Loudville, Massachusetts, was recently destroyed by fire.

The Crescent mills, at Russell, Massachusetts, owned by Chapin & Gould, are to be largely improved, and new machinery added, which will increase the output very materially.

THE Hartland Paper Company is the name of a new concern recently incorporated at Middleport, New York.

THE Boston Paper Trade Association gave its fifth annual dinner recently, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

HOWLAND & Co., have their new mill at Sandy Hill, New York, well under way, and expect to start up in a short time.

TEXAS has a new paper mill, located at Oak Cliff, near Fort Worth. It has a capacity of fifteen tons per day, and is valued at $50,000.

A. W. HOFFMAN of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, has purchased a half interest in the Excelsior Paper Company's mill in Holyoke.

THE Mead Paper Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, will have their paper mill in operation in a short time, and expect to turn out 15,000 pounds of paper a day.

THE Shattuck & Babcock Company have begun work on their loft-dried fine paper mill at De Pere, Wisconsin. It will probably be about a year before the mill will be in operation.

MESSRS. CRANE BROTHERS, of Westfield, Massachusetts, have recently put into their mill a new fifty-horse power Kimball engine, and are also about to add a Marshall perfecting engine to their plant.

AT Kaukauna, Wisconsin, the Shartel Paper Company intend to manufacture manila tissue, and have just ordered a sixty-eight inch machine of the Black & Clawson Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. The Kaukauna Paper Company, of the same place, have nearly completed the changes on their mill.

JOHN MCCOY, of York, Pennsylvania, has been awarded a patent for a cardboard machine. As cards are ordinarily made by pasting two or more layers of paper together, this invention provides a machine for easily and effectively performing such work, comprising paper supports, pressure rolls, tension devices and driers, the machines being designated to unite linen, cotton, or other cloth with the paper when so desired.

A NOVEL paper exhibit will be one of the features of the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in 1893. It is that of Crane Brothers, manufacturers of fine linen papers, Westfield, Massachusetts, consisting of a large dome, surmounted by a stuffed crane. This dome is between twelve and fifteen feet high and twenty feet in diameter at the base, and is constructed entirely of paper fiber ware, the same material from which the so-called paper car wheels, umbrella stands, coffins, boats, etc., are made. The dome is made in twenty-four sections, and can readily be taken apart for transportation. It has been nearly all over the United States, having been exhibited at fairs in New Orleans, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, New York and Boston. This firm will also have on exhibition all sizes of linen paper, in two grades, "warranted all linen," and "Japanese linen." In the center of the dome is to be a high pyramid of linen ledger paper, the base of which is a ream of paper, measuring 31 by 53 inches, the largest size manufactured. In the pyramid are fifty-three reams of paper, the apex being a ream of special size, which is only 2 by 4 inches. A short distance from this pyramid stands another, also containing fifty-three reams, but which is of note paper, ranging from the largest bank sizes down to the daintiest of ladies' note paper. Each sheet of paper manufactured by Crane Brothers has in water mark the trade mark of the firm, a crane, which is patented, and consumers can always distinguish this make of paper from that of other firms. One of the attractions of this exhibit is a large visitors' register, which has traveled around the country with the dome, and contains 2,000 pages with fifteen names on a page. The first man who placed his autograph in this book was Jefferson Davis, who registered at New Orleans in the 1884-85 exhibition. Crane Brothers received a pressing invitation to send this exhibit to London to the recent Printing Exhibition at Agricultural Hall, but were unable to do so on account of the distance and short duration of the fair there. It will be an interesting feature at the coming exposition in Chicago, and will attract many visitors.

HINTS ON NEWSPAPER DISPLAY.

To display an advertisement properly is work which requires time, care and a certain amount of experience. These essentials are not necessary, of course, in the reproduction of reprint advertisements, where all a compositor has to do is to follow copy. The business man who sits down late in the day, and hurriedly writes up his announcement with the expectation of seeing a well-displayed advertisement in the papers on the following morning is almost sure to meet with disappointment. The copy for his advertisement is sent up to the composing room, with scarcely any preparation, but with the stereotyped phrase "good display" attached.

If it happens to be a lengthy announcement it is cut up into several "takes" and handed to as many different compositors, whose only object is to get up the greatest amount of type possible in the six or seven hours which constitute a night's work, as on all the principal dailies the piece system is in vogue. There are exceptions, however, such as the New York *Tribune*, on which the plain matter is set by machines and the advertisements on time. Consequently the compositor is not willing to bother much with your advertisement, as the time spent in brain work would be but so much money out of his pocket. The result is that the very part you intended to have brought out prominently is very often set in plain agate roman, and what should have been in agate is brought out in large display type.

It is always better and more satisfactory to have your advertisement put in type to suit you before giving it to the newspaper, even if it entails a cost of a few dollars extra.

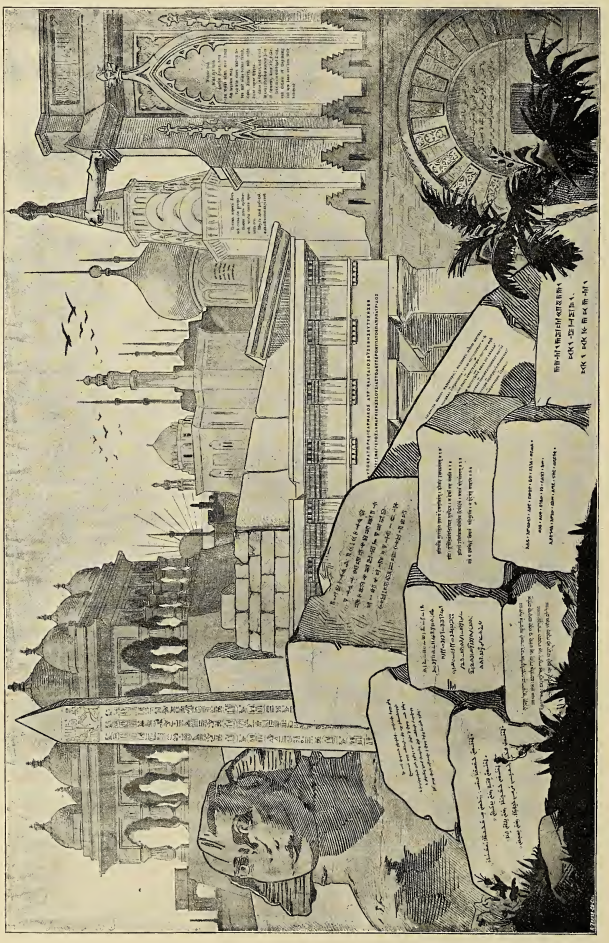
If you are having your advertisement put in type, don't start in by making the printer believe you "know all about it," and then, after he has followed your instructions to the letter, give him to understand you don't think he knows much about the business. Be willing to be guided, to a certain extent, by his judgment in the selection of type, and, if necessary, change the reading so as to get the best effect possible when it will not spoil the sense of the advertisement. Never try to get into one inch of pearl enough matter to cover five inches of long primer. Don't have every other word full face, small caps, italic or gothic. The public doesn't care to use magnifying glasses to read what you have to say.

When cuts are used in general advertising, much better results are obtained if they are in outline.

The best advertisement, and the one most likely to be read, in my opinion, should start out with a good catchy line in plain, bold type, the balance set in, say, long primer or pica roman. A little white space all around is often very effective. If the body of the advertisement is set in old style, use antique for words that require prominence. If set in modern-faced type, use full-face. Avoid, above all things, fancy type, and never, under any circumstances, use the hieroglyphics or illegible faces gotten out of late. The foundries and typographical journals will attend to the "specimen sheets." A little ornamentation might be employed in advertisements intended for magazines and well-printed weeklies; but the skilled advertiser seldom indulges in this.

For the daily papers and country weeklies the plainer the advertisement the more effective it will be and also the better printed. The best advertisements to be seen in the papers today are those gotten up by professionals having their own printing offices. In conclusion I may say that it is the exception, not the rule, for job printers to turn out really good advertisements. They are too much given to fancy type and brass rules.—*Wm. Johnston in Printer's Ink.*

THE dollar sign ($) is not a monogram of "U. S.," but dates from the days when the transfer was made from Spanish to American dollars, and accounts were kept equally in dollars and reals. Thus: One dollar ‖ eight reals (American parallel accounts). Later the 8 was placed between the cancellation mark | 8 | ; then the perpendicular lines crossed the eight, and, combined with the cancellation line evolved the present sign ($).



SPECIMEN OF RULE WORK – ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

The typographic feature of the Paris Exposition, reproduced by half-tone process from original (23 by 36 inches), by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

HORACE GREELEY'S daughter Gabrielle was married recently.

A MULTI-COLOR printing apparatus, shown at the Printing Trades Exhibition in London, printed a poster with seven colors at once.

THE editorial chair of the *Forum*, New York, has been made vacant by the resignation of Lorettus S. Metcalf. Walter Page will assume the position as editor of that magazine.

IT is usually said that there are but seven nine-lettered monosyllabic words in the English language, viz: scratched, stretched, craunched, scranched, screeched, squelched and staunched.

BY fixing a mirror behind any machine or other object, and taking a photograph from a point sufficiently above it to include both the natural front view and reflected back view in one plate, time is saved in preparing illustrations for the press.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, the historian, was tendered a "semi-centennial reception" on his birthday, April 27, at Greencastle, Indiana. Letters of congratulation were received from authors and writers in all parts of the United States.

GOVERNOR PECK, of Wisconsin, has appointed Dud. W. Fernandez, an old Madison printer, for many years a resident of Oshkosh, state game warden. Fernandez has hosts of friends in the state, and his selection gives great satisfaction.

P. T. BARNUM, the great showman, who died last month, at one time published a paper called the *Herald of Freedom*. One experience in the way of a libel suit, and a sixty-day sentence to prison, discouraged him in this direction, and he soon gave up that line of business and drifted into the one that afterward made him famous.

A PROOF of Washington's farewell address, which is particularly valuable because of the corrections written on it by the first president himself, has been presented by Mr. George W. Childs to the Mount Vernon Association, and will soon be placed among the other treasures at Washington's old Virginia home. It is a valuable relic.

SAMUEL M. PETTENGILL, of Brooklyn, New York, whose death has been announced, was the oldest of the advertising agents of the country, and one of the fathers of the business which he followed during an extended lifetime. He was an honest, pure, genial man, who made friends easily, and held them steadily with the golden links of welded esteem.

IN New York's somewhat vari-colored literary circles a rumor has been heard that as soon as "Little Breeches" Hay finishes some business engagements which occupy his time he will undertake the writing of a book which, while not exactly fiction or romance, will nevertheless portray certain business and political types with which his experience has made him familiar.

PUZZLES seem to be the prevalent rage, and the following is known as the Ilfracombe Hotel puzzle: From six you take nine, and from nine you take ten; then from forty take fifty and six will remain:

SIX IX XL
IX X L
S I X

ONE of the most remarkable works of graphic art, if not the choicest volume of that character extant, is the Book of Kells, in the National Library at Dublin. This is a work of about the seventh or eighth century of our era, a time when all Western Europe was still steeped in barbarism. The delicacy of colors, the treatment of concentric lines, the general harmony, give the illuminations an ornamental effect unexcelled in any period or any country.

OF making books there is no end. So remarked a wise man many years ago, and the truth of the saying is made the more apparent when it is learned that there were 4,559 books published in the United States in 1890, as follows: Fiction, 1,118; theology and religion, 467; law, 428; juvenile, 408; education and language, 399; biography, memoirs, 218; literary, history and miscellany, 183; political and social science, 183; poetry and the drama, 168; description and travel, 162; history, 153; fine art and illustrated books, 135; useful arts, 133; medical science and hygiene, 117; physical science and mathematics, 93; sports and amusements, 82; humor and satire, 42; domestic and rural, 29; mental and moral philosophy, 11.

IN one of the Albany newspapers there were recently advertised thirteen volumes of the New York *Daily Advertiser*, from 1829 to 1836; seven volumes of the New York *Daily Express*, from 1836 to 1839; eight volumes New York *Evening Post*, for years 1821, 1822, 1824 and 1832; two scarce volumes of Major Mordecai M. Noah's New York *Sunday Times*; the New York *Daily World* complete for 1861 and 1862, and the *Patron of Industry* for the year 1820.

AFRICAN-EXPLORER STANLEY, "our great Congonian," as he has been styled by Henry Clay Lukens, the journalistic word-maker, sailed for Europe last month, taking with him his wife Dorothy, a couple of other Tennants, and $110,000, net cash coinage of his lecture tour in this country. In return for this outlay the American people have had the satisfaction of hearing him declare that he liked them. "Well," demurely comments the Utica (N. Y.) *Observer*, "we should think *he* would!"

A FEW SMILES.

"WHY is *v* the sweetest letter in the alphabet, Ferdinand?"
"Because it comes nearest to *u*."—*Baltimore Life*.

A CONNECTICUT editor gives an account of a man who "blew out his brains after bidding his wife good-bye with a shot-gun."

ON the fence around a cemetery in a western town is this notice: "Use —— —— Bitters if you would keep out of here."

A COMP, setting a job, on being asked by a customer to put in something *striking*, complied by sticking a whacking big fist in the center!

WHY should the letter "i" be the happiest of the vowels? Because it is in the middle of bliss, while "e" is in hell and all the rest are in purgatory.

"THAT comp's a humorist," quietly remarked the proofreader as he corrected the proof from "English snydicate" to "English syndicate."

AN eminent surgeon says that with four cuts and a few stitches he can alter a man's face so his own mother would not know him. Any newspaper can do that with only one cut.

AN English printing trades journal in a recent issue prints an article headed "How to Walk Fast." The editor possibly took the witticisms at the expense of the tourists seriously, and concluded the article would be acceptable as "advice to printers."

SHE—The newspapers never get anything right.
Her visitor—Yes, that's so. By the way, did you see that very flattering paragraph in the *Era* night before last about your husband?

A WESTERN editor published this item: "For the effects of intemperance, see our inside"; and another local item reads: "Our new schoolhouse is large enough to accommodate four hundred pupils four stories high."

CHEERFULLY GRANTED.

Breezy Whiskers—Boss, can't you help me?
Suave Stranger—Certainly, sir; here is a card of the *Daily Trombone*. Our rates for "Help Wanted" are twenty cents a line.—*Puck*.

It seems rather queer that an advertisement that runs a long time should be called a *standing* advertisement.

IT WILL TAKE.

Editor — I am going to make an innovation with the next serial I print which will be popular with the ladies.

Publisher — What are you going to do?

Editor — I intend to print the closing chapter first.—*Judge.*

HOW MANY WIVES.

It is funny how a typographical error will slip into a paper after the most careful proofreading. In the Houston *Post* recently Senator Garwood is reported as saying in a speech on the Commission bill that he "entertained the same wives years ago that he does now."—*Taylor Journal.*

HE WANTED SOMETHING RECENT.

Countryman (in book store) — My wife wanted me to get her some good magazine to read.

Proprietor — Yes, sir, how would the *Century* magazine do?

Countryman — Gosh, no! She wants a monthly magazine.—*Texas Siftings.*

SOCIETY AS HE FOUND IT.

Mrs. Intrade — Where is your father?

Adult Son — He is at the store editing his edition of "Society as I Found It."

Mrs. Intrade — What! A book?

Son — Yes, a ledger, full of unpaid and uncollectible bills.

IT WAS ALL THE SAME.

Managing Editor — How could you overlook such a blunder? I wrote "When a man gets married," and here it is in the paper "When a man gets worried." That doesn't make sense.

Proofreader — Doesn't, eh? Young man, you may know more about the tariff than I do, but if you think the printer didn't improve that sentence without changing the sense you're mightily mistaken.—*Spokane Spokesman.*

ENTERPRISE.

Managing Editor of the *Screamer*—Did you interview Smelton?

Reporter — Couldn't do it.

Managing Editor — Couldn't do it! Why not, I should like to know?

Reporter — Smelton died half an hour before I got to his house.

Managing Editor — What's that got to do with it? You were ordered to get an interview and it's your business to get it. Sit down and write it, and make a column of it, dy' hear?—*Boston Transcript.*

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Around her waist I put my arm —
It felt as soft as cake;
"Oh, dear!" says she, "what liberty
You printermen do take!"
"Why, yes, my girl, my charming girl,
(I squeezed her some, I guess)
Can you say aught, my love, against
The freedom of the press?"

I kissed her some — I did, by gum,
She colored like a beet;
Upon my living soul, she looked
Almost too good to eat!
I gave another kiss, and then
Says she, "I do confess,
I rather kinder sorter like
The freedom of the press."

—*Ringgold (Ga.) New South.*

THE catchy phrase originated by the manufacturers of the kodak: "You press the button; we do the rest," has had the changes rung on it until it has become almost tiresome, but an undertaker out in Candelaria, Nevada, has taken advantage of the expression in a way that is really amusing. He has hung out a sign reading: "You kick the bucket; we do the rest."

NO, NEVER!

The man who cheats his printer
Out of a single cent
Will never reach the heavenly land
Where old Elijah went.

He'll never gain admittance there,
But be by demons driven,
And made to loaf his time about
Outside the gates of Heaven.

He'll never meet a pleasant face,
Or see one festive grin;
His only chance of happiness
Will be almighty thin. —*Sitka Alaskan.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 16 cents; bookwork, 16 and 18 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. The *Evening Herald*, a penny paper, after a so-called existence of four or five months, has suspended. Who will start the next in this newspaper graveyard?

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, $20; job printers per week, $20 (nine hours per day). The different trades unions will celebrate May 1 with a big procession. The "prints" will play a prominent part.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Work is picking up in this city now, and all are getting a fair quota of work.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Faneuil Hall has been secured for holding International Typographical Union Convention. An active committee is making preparations for a large attendance of delegates and visitors.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. The Burdette Company is publishing a weekly 16-page patent-side paper, called *By-the-Way*. Plenty of men in town to do all the work.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $12. The new public printer, I. C. Evans, will not take possession of the office till June 1, the act to fix his term in accordance with the new constitution (two years from January) having been defeated in the senate.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Business has been dull during the winter, but is picking up some.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $13.50.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The new weekly, the *Spectator*, has made its appearance, and is a neat paper. The new daily, the *Mail*, has not yet appeared. Charter has arrived for Galesburg Union, No. 288, and we will be instituted as soon as Organizer Williams can come.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. Business is brisk in both news and job offices. John D. Flanigan is our delegate to Boston; H. J. Aiken, president of local union; W. C. Robertson, vice-president; J. B. Greenway, secretary-treasurer; Louis Gunther, secretary.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work for the coming summer does not look as good as we expected, but the regular hands in all the offices are all at work at present.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, moderately fair; prospects, not so good; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents;

bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. Unionism is gaining ground, though slow; however in the last three months ten members were taken into the fold. State work has carried a number of the boys to Tallahassee. Reports are that they have all they can do to handle it.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 89; job printers, per week, $9 to $20. The London *Weekly Advertiser* will hereafter be issued semi-weekly. It is believed the change will be appreciated by the rural districts, and be a success financially for the proprietors. The subscription price has been increased to $1.50.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, exceedingly quiet; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The union is still waging war on the *Times*, which employs non-union men at 45 cents, with good prospects of causing it to recede from its unenviable position.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, good; prospects very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Work for the past month has been very brisk. The *Journal* has had ten extra cases on state work, but the men all went out last week on account of the long hours, the office refusing to pay price and a half after 6 P.M.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. There are not too many printers in town just now.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18, $21. Trade has been very fair since last report, with prospects bright for future. No. 29 elected and installed officers at last meeting.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not so good; prospects, not so bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. There is but little doing in book and job offices at the present time. Glad to note change in date of issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is looked for with much delight every month.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Work the coming month will be better than for some time. The city directory will employ many men, and there is considerable other work in prospect.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $21. Every office is overrun, and business exceedingly dull.

Seattle, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 50 cents per hour, eight hours; evening papers, 50 cents per hour, eight hours; job printers, per week, nine hours per day, $21. Subs have dispersed to such an extent that those remaining seem to do very well. The new system seems to be a wonderful improvement. Prospects of a new religious paper.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. At the recent city election Mr. Thomas F. Lennox, Sr., was elected by a large majority to the office of city treasurer. He is an old-timer in the printing business, and when elected was foreman of *Register* pressroom.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work is picking up, and prospects are good for a good summer.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. There is a lull in business here just at present, which occurs almost annually preceding the opening up of spring work, which generally begins about the middle of May.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The *Intelligencer* has received its new dress and will put it on as soon as their new perfecting press arrives.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. There has been very little change in all branches of the trade, but what changes were made show slight improvement. Plenty of men in town at present.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, about same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Business this spring has been good as a general thing. All who have any desire to work have their wants supplied. Worcester Typothetæ hold their first "love feast" at Lincoln House this month. Intend to have something nice for a souvenir, I understand.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Dexter Folder Company, of Fulton, New York, on another page. This company manufactures machines that are giving great satisfaction. If you need a folder, do not fail to write them. This firm also makes the Dexter alarm counter, a most useful addition to every printing press. The advantage of an alarm attachment on a counter is appreciated by pressmen and feeders. They also make the "Little Giant" auxiliary gripper, for bed and platen presses. Circulars in regard to any of these will be sent to anyone interested. Write for them.

THE WHITLOCK MACHINE COMPANY.

This firm, located at Birmingham, Connecticut, manufacture the celebrated Whitlock two-revolution press and other makes, as well as paper cutters, and is so well and favorably known to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER that words of praise on our part would add nothing to their reputation for producing fine printing machinery. There are many little points about their presses, besides the well-known solid character of the parts most requiring strength, general finish, etc., that make the presses popular, such as their new tipping ink fountain, patent guide for assisting in making perfect register when running color work, and others. In our June number we expect to call attention to these and to the Whitlock Machine Company's presses at greater length.

A NEW AND VALUABLE WORK.

In our April number appeared an advertisement of "The American Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking," Part 1 of which is now ready for delivery. We received a copy of the work too late for notice in that issue, and take pleasure in now referring to it. The dictionary will comprise references to all that is known of the art from the earliest to the present time, technical, historical and biographical, and when completed will be a perfect cyclopedia of matters relating to printing and bookbinding. The first installment of this invaluable work (Part 1) now before us contains forty-eight pages, and if taken as a criterion of what the completed volume is to be, we are justified in saying that it will be one of the most valuable books of reference for those interested in the arts with which it deals that has ever been issued. The work when finished will comprise 600 pages, profusely illustrated. This dictionary can only be obtained by subscribers to the *American Bookmaker*, who will receive the parts as issued without extra charge. The publishers expect to complete the work in three years, delivering the parts quarterly to all subscribers to the above paper. This is as valuable a premium as has ever been offered by any paper. The subscription price of the *American Bookmaker* is $2 per year, but parties desiring to remit $6 for three years' subscription can do so, the publishers guaranteeing to deliver the parts of the dictionary as issued, without additional expense, no matter how many pages the work makes or the time taken to get it out. Howard Lockwood & Co., 126 Duane street, New York, are the publishers.

THE "UNIVERSAL" WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

This new double machine has been designed to meet the requirements of all in need of a wire-stitching machine, and the builder has succeeded in combining in one stitcher all the many advantages long needed — and found in no two machines of any other make. These advantages consist of simple adjustments, and few of them, to change from one thickness of work to another, a greater range of work, economy of room required, and speed. Two operators can work at the same machine at one time, one doing "saddle" work and the other side stitching. One side is fitted up for saddle work and round wire, and will stitch from a single sheet to three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The opposite side is fitted with flat table, to do work with flat wire from a single sheet up to seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. Both tables are

made convertible to do flat or saddle work, but each side is limited to the class of wire and capacity as described above. The machine can also be fi ted with convertible tables and extra bars and parts to do both kinds of work on both sides of machine alike. Any fair, good wire can be used on this machine; there is no lease connected with it that forces the trade to purchase at a high price an inferior quality of wire. All duplicate parts will be supplied at a reasonable price, and each piece will be guaranteed. A good idea of the machine can be obtained by referring to the cut on page 757. Montague & Fuller are the agents, 28 Reade street, New York, or 345 Dearborn street, Chicago.

OUR SPECIMEN PAGES.

We show in this number three specimen pages of type and border. The "Penstroke" is a novelty in the way of ornaments that can be put to many uses by the intelligent compositor. The different characters are all cast on twelve point body, a very convenient size for ornamentation of this description. Some of the combinations capable of being produced are shown in the specimen page, but many others can be made with a little ingenuity. The John Ryan Co., of Baltimore, are the makers.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, always in the field with something new, show two pages of new faces; one a ray-shaded letter, called "Shadow," which is made in four sizes, from twelve to thirty-six point, will prove to be a handsome and useful face in many kinds of jobwork; the other, called "Typo," made in upper and lower case, from eighteen point up to sixty point, will meet the wants of many printers desiring a condensed letter of a medium heavy face. The latter lines accurately at top and bottom, with point justification, and the linking together of several of the letters is a unique and attractive feature.

"PERFECTION" WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

The J. L. Morrison Company, of New York, manufacture wire stitching machines for every class of work, the prices ranging from $80 to $750. The machine shown in their advertisement in this issue is the best general jobber made. It is called perfection "G," and is made specially for pamphlet binders and printers. It will stitch anything from a single sheet up to one-quarter inch, either saddle or flat sewed. If about to purchase a wire stitcher, it would be well to write to this company for circulars, or information in regard to their machines. They can furnish you with a machine suited for just the class of work you have. It is expected that in a short time this company will open a branch in Chicago, and due notice of the same will be given. Their business has increased so largely of late in the West, that they find it necessary to have an office here. This firm has recently moved its New York office from 21 Centre street to new and commodious quarters in Clinton Hall, corner Astor place and Eighth street. Do not forget the J. L. Morrison Company when looking about for wire stitchers.

THE "PEERLESS" MONEY MAKER.

On page 707 of this issue our readers will find an illustration of this celebrated press, and also of the Ben Franklin Gordon, two fine specimens of printing press mechanism. The Johnson Peerless Works manufacture these machines, the New York office being at 44 Beekman street, and the Chicago office at 202 Clark street. Both styles of presses are too well known to need extended notice. The mere mention of them, simply to keep printers advised of the address of the company, is sufficient. All information desired in regard to them will be promptly given by either office. We trust that those in need of a press will look carefully into the advantages of these, but after perusing the advertisement, should anyone, inspired by the spirit of Richard Grant White, cavil at the expression "depressible gripers" as too reminiscent of green cucumbers, we beg to deny complicity in its perpetration, and in a spirit of earnest inquiry would ask if "depressible grippers" would not be less suggestive of anguish?

FUCHS & LANG.

Upon another page of this issue appears the advertisement of the above firm, who manufacture lithographing and printing inks, bronze powders, fine dry colors, photogravure and steel plate inks, etc., and whose goods have the reputation of being the best to be obtained. The main office of this company is located at 29 Warren street, New York City, and their factory and machine shop in Brooklyn. Their trade becoming so extensive in the West, they found it necessary, some years ago, to establish an office in Chicago, which they placed under the management of Mr. Hans Fuchs, a cousin of the senior member of the firm, and a gentleman well qualified to transact the large and growing business of the house throughout the West. Lithographers and printers in need of extra fine inks for colored work should communicate with this company. The Chicago office is located at 273 Dearborn street, and all business in the West should be addressed to that office. With a large stock constantly on hand, orders can be filled on very shortest notice.

A FLORAL GUIDE.

With the "seed catalogue" all are familiar, but valuable and useful as it is no one regards it as a literary or art work. "Vick's Floral Guide" for the current year passes, however, beyond the domain of seed catalogues into the region of art if not of literature. It is a beautifully illustrated volume of instruction in the art of raising flowers and the more prosaic but none the less necessary industry of producing vegetables. There are lists, of course, of all seeds and plants that can possibly be required in either the art or the industry, and suggestions very naturally as to their procurement from the publisher. But for all that the work is a guide and not a mere catalogue. Rochester, New York: James Vick, seedsman. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N.Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.



FOR SALE—Point folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four fold; can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The proprietor having spent thirty-five years of his life in a printing office desires to retire from business and offers his establishment for sale. It has five cylinder presses and three Gordons, paper cutter, hand press and a large assortment of job and body type. The material and presses are all in good condition. It is located in a large and rapidly growing city in York State. The office has, and is now, doing a good paying business, and to any one wishing to engage in the business it affords a rare opportunity. The balance sheets are open for inspection to any one who may wish to invest. For particulars address P. S. LYMAN, 60 Pearl street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 58-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of $2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

PATENTS and improvements in the printing trade. A prominent firm in Berlin desires the agencies for Germany of American houses in this line. Address "R. S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRESSMAN WANTED—To take charge 3 cylinders, 2 platens. Night and day work. Give age and experience, ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Copies of Nos. 2 and 10 of Volume I, INLAND PRINTER. Will pay 25 cents apiece for these if in good condition. Mail or bring them in. INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, $2; six months, $1; single copies, 20 cents. Also, send 10 cents for 16-page circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving complete schemes of imposition.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

On hand for quick delivery, three Chambers Book Folding Machines, to work sixteen pages and adjustable for all regular bookwork. All modern machines; in first-class order. Address

CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,

Fifty-second St., bel. Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUR LAST!

This is your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads May '91. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.

FUCHS & LANG,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS LITHOGRAPHING

FINE DRY COLORS,
BRONZE POWDERS,
ETC., ETC.

29 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 273 Dearborn St. CHICAGO.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to
W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER
BY
J. M. WEATHERLY

A Valuable Instruction Book for Printers—Second Edition, Improved and Enlarged—just out.

FOR SALE BY . . . PRICE, 50 CENTS.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO.
109 Quincy Street, CHICAGO.

INKOLEUM

The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer, Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887, for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world that gives pressmen complete control over printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock in any weather and climate. It refines inks of any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

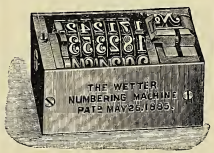
Beware of Infringements! Order Inkoleum and accept no worthless Piratical imitation, said to be just as good. Price, only 50 cents. For sale by every typefoundry in the world. Read circulars printed in five languages. put up only by

ELECTRINE MANUFACTURING CO.
GEO. M. STANCHFIELD, Patentee, St. Paul, U. S. A.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

WETTER NUMBERING MACHINE.





In use in every country throughout the world, and known as the only machine that can be locked in a form and used on any printing press to number consecutively at each impression, needing no attachments of any kind.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

AMERICAN HAND NUMBERING MACHINE

FOR GENERAL OFFICE USE.

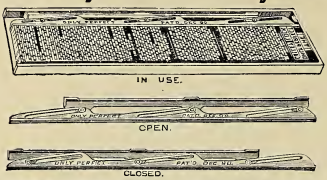
THE SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE EVER MADE.

For Prices and Circulars address

20 and 22 Morton St., BROOKLYN, N. Y



The "Only Perfect" Galley-Lock.



PERFECT IN PRINCIPLE. PERFECT IN ACTION. PERFECT IN ECONOMY.

ONE SINGLE MOVEMENT adjusts it. Holds each line of type perfectly and securely. Earns its cost in time saved in three months. Saves type and galley.

ADJUSTABLE. The "Only Perfect" Lock has a spread of over a half inch, and thus adjusts to any width of column on galley.

MADE OF BRASS. Light, durable, wear many years. We make a **13-INCH LOCK,** for use of daily papers and job galleys. Engraving shows full size, 23 inches.

ATTACHABLE. By a slight change in outside bar, we make the Lock, and furnish attachments, so that in a few minutes anyone can attach it to galley. Outside bar works against side of galley; inside bar is held to top of galley, and has perfect movement back and forward. Daily papers adopt this on sight.

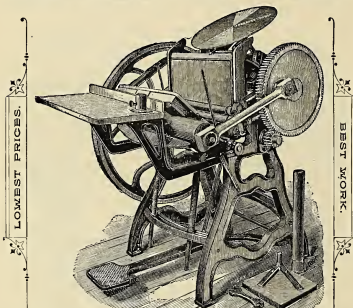
SEND ORDER to your printers' supply house. 23-inch lock, $18.00 per dozen. Attachable lock (23-inch), with attachments, $22.00 per dozen. 13-inch lock, $16.20 per dozen. ☞ On receipt of $1.50 will express you free a 23-inch lock, and know you will order a supply. Liberal discounts to trade.

CARSON, FENESY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS' SOLE AGENTS,

No. 11 Ninth Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW · CHAMPION · PRESS



Chase 6x10 in.;	weight, 300 lbs.,	$ 60		Chase 10x15 in.,	Plain, Throw-off,	$150
" 8x12 "	" 600 "	85		" 8x12 "	Finished, "	120
" 9x13 "	" 725 "	100		" 9x13 "	" "	140
" 10x15 "	" 1,000 "	135		" 10x15 "	" "	190
" 8x12 "	Plain, Throw-off, 100			" 11x17 "	" "	240
" 9x13 "	" 113					

Steam Fixtures, $12. Ink Fountain, $12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press: every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.

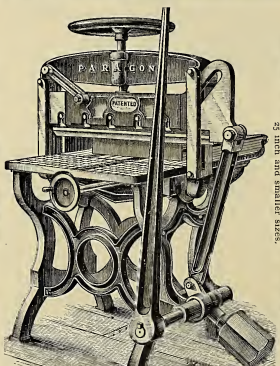
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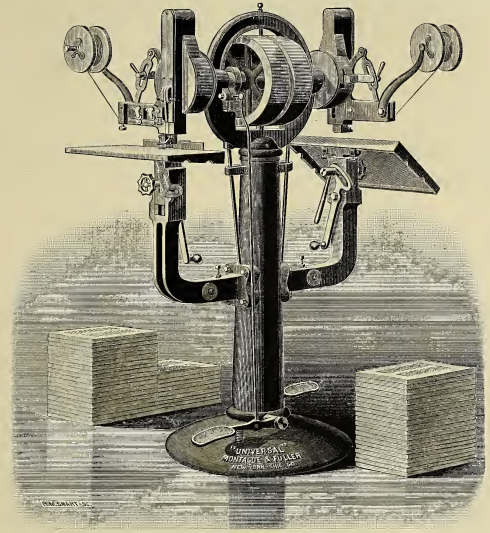
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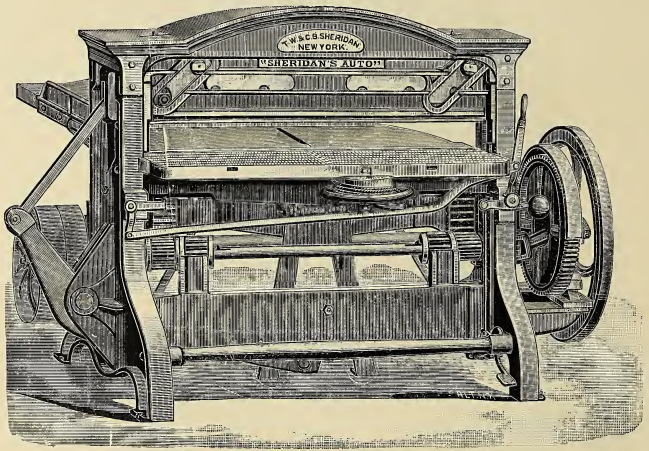
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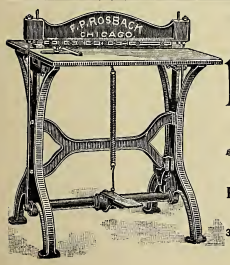
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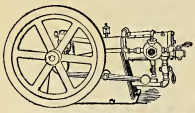
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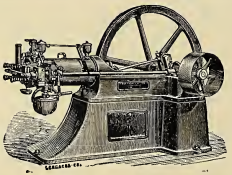
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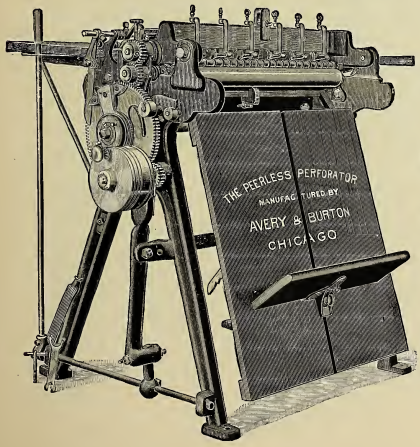
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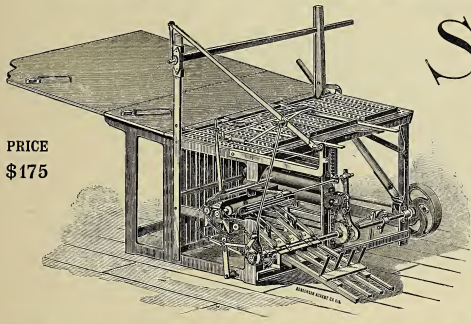
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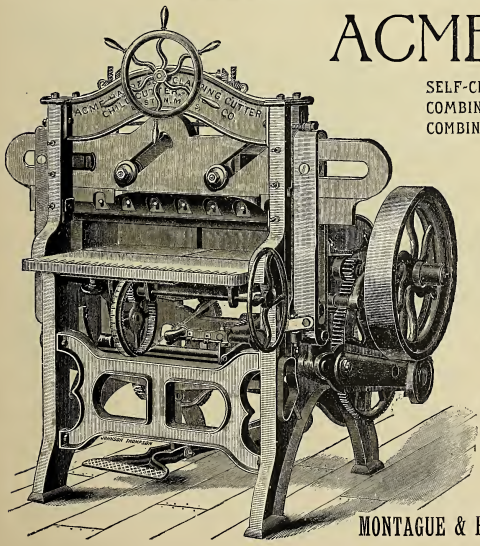


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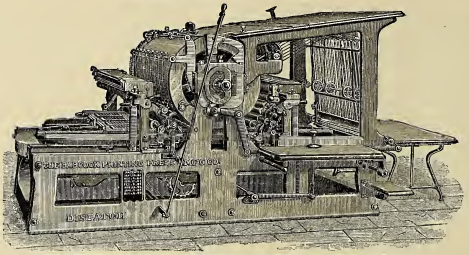
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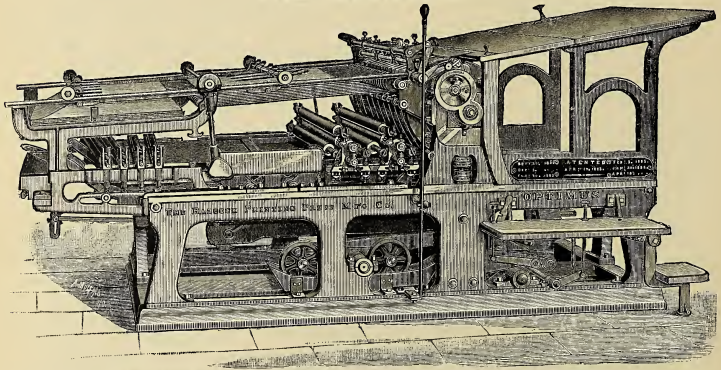


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The Inland Printer

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. VIII.—No. 9. CHICAGO, JUNE, 1891. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TIME VS. MATERIAL.

BY S. K. PARKER.

THIS is a subject which has already been somewhat discussed, but which, nevertheless, to the mind of the writer has not yet received, in a practical way, the attention it deserves.

How many instances will recur to the memory of every worker in the composing room whose eye meets these lines, where the *timely* purchase of a few sorts, or whatever material was at the time needed, would have saved hours of time, acres of vexation, bushels of profanity, and last, but not least, great risk of error.

The delay in the procurement of necessary material is sometimes attributable to red-tape in the business management of an establishment, whereby the foreman is deprived of the authority to act promptly in ordering material so soon as he perceives the emergency for its use has arisen. Or, where he does possess this authority, the delay may be owing to a conservative disposition, a fear that his action may be unfavorably criticised by his employer, or in accordance with a general instruction to defer purchases until after a certain day of the month in order to secure time credit at the foundry.

For these or similar reasons, the compositor will be permitted to go ahead with the work in which the sorts are required, setting galley after galley which when the proof is taken will be black with turned letters.

It is seldom the case, in these days of low-paid piecework, that the compositor will take the trouble to turn something the exact equivalent in size of the letter turned for, thereby necessitating attention to the justification when the proper sorts are finally put in. As this is done by "the office," here occurs loss of time No. 1.

When the proofs reach the reader it is usually impracticable to mark the turned letters in the margin; therefore after the turns have been rectified it becomes necessary to refer to the copy again to see if the work is correctly done. Here occurs loss of time to the office No. 2.

When the work is hurried and a thorough system and great care is not observed at every step, the liability to error becomes very great. So long as the matter is handled for any purpose whatever, mistakes will almost inevitably occur, and in consequence not only is this loss No. 3, but work will be spoiled.

Another loophole through which time is lost is very frequently found in the job as well as in the book department, in the shape of an insufficient supply of *spaces*. In but one office in which the writer has been employed has he found anything like an adequate amount of spaces for the speedy and satisfactory composition of work—book or job. On the contrary, it has been the general rule of his experience that it would take about twice as long to find stuff wherewith to justify a line as it took to set it. (I leave out of consideration, in this connection, time spent in picking for sorts.) Where a scarcity of spaces in the book cases exists it usually arises on account of neglect on the part of the office to procure spaces with job fonts, italic, extra small caps, headletter, etc. The job hands will make raids on the cases of the book hands, and they in turn will gut the job cases, the state of affairs becoming worse as the business increases. When work is slack the time on jobs is always less than in busy seasons, because material is then plentiful.

The effect of this penny-wise, pound-foolish policy is also felt very largely in the pressroom. I have frequently seen cylinder presses standing idle while the office was being ransacked for type with which to replace turned or broken letters, and even for a few thin spaces with which to make justification when an error or alteration is being attended to on press, as much time being wasted in one day on this account as would pay for sufficient material to avoid these losses for years. The result is, that calculations for getting other forms to press are upset, customers are disappointed and vexed, winding up with the withdrawal of their patronage, which is the most serious loss of all when they are "good pay."

An insufficient supply of quoin-keys, mallets, planers, etc., is another fruitful source of loss of time to the office and of vexation to the worker. What merchant employing a number of clerks would for an instant think

of compelling them to use the same pen, inkstand, blotting pad, etc., and to trot around to each other's desks waiting in turn to use these implements? Yet just such foolishness as this is daily seen in many a printing office where several are locking up forms at the same time.

What makes all this loss of time so unnecessary and the continuance of these conditions so absurd, is that the amount of money necessary to obviate all the trouble is such a mere bagatelle compared with the saving that would result if these conveniences were supplied.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ART PRINTING.

BY H. M. E.

PRINTING is a fine art as much as painting, sculpture or engraving. There are natural-born printers, as well, and there are so-called printers who have no more adaptability to the business than a blacksmith has for watchmaking. A finely executed piece of typographical art may be as much an inspiration of design, color and symmetry as any inspiration that ever graced the painter's or sculptor's touch, or prompted the brilliant flow of poetic muse. The highest works of art, the grandest achievements of human genius and skill are more than mechanical productions. They have an individuality peculiar to the emotional powers of the finer nature. They have soul in them. A natural-born musician will execute a difficult piece of music with an expression and a depth of power and feeling to which a mere mechanical rendering has no comparison. There is just this difference between art and mechanics always. True art is born of the soul. Mechanics call into practice only the physical powers and the laws of motion and force. A mechanic is not necessarily an artist; but an artist must be a mechanic as well. We study mechanics by rule; but when we come to art, we are thrown upon our natural resources of ingenuity and the higher susceptibilities of culture and refinement.

There is no trade or profession that calls for greater natural ability and schooling than the printing business. Natural taste and ingenuity is essential above all else, supplemented by intelligence and common sense. And with this foundation to build on, there is no trade or profession that holds out to the student such possibilities of development and assurances of success. But success in any business depends upon a systematic plan of operation based upon business principles. The more complicated the business, the more difficult its plan; and more than any other, the printing business demands system and economy of time and labor as well as strict supervision over all its details. It is a business where labor, material and appliances are combined.

Unlike the building of a house or locomotive, there are no specific rules which might serve as a model for any particular work of typographical art, for no two orders are found exactly alike, and in case there were, it would be impossible to fulfill the two under precisely the same circumstances; neither would two fulfill the same order with the same results, although one might be just as commendable as the other. As the knowledge of printing is gained more by experience than by rule, it takes longer to thoroughly master the "art preservative" than any other trade or profession. In fact it is a trade never learned, for, like the styles of bonnets and dresses, the printers' types and appliances are continually changing to suit the ever-varying demands of business and fancy, each of which requires its peculiar study, say nothing about the kindred trades and professions which crowd themselves more or less into the printer's experience if he would be qualified to stand at the head of a successful and growing business. Like a professional man, a printer who has spent a score of years or more gaining this knowledge, justly considers his time and experience worth something. But a great many seem to have the idea that a printer does business for fun. He is oftentimes beat down to the very lowest margin of profits, made a general target for everybody's kicks, and blamed for what the devil (printer's devil) alone is to blame for. Like other callings in life, it is not altogether the professional service, or mechanical execution of a title page, or card, or heading alone, but the knowing *how* to do it systematically and expeditiously — the knowing how to do it well, that when completed it shall be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The first ambition of a printer seems to be to get as many styles of type and ornaments on a card or circular as possible, thinking more of advertising his own wares; but as he advances in the knowledge of the business and public demand he will learn to use as few as possible to produce a pleasing effect and emphasize the special features of the business of his customer. Experience has taught that the simplest is the neatest always, and the best is the cheapest. Art reaches its highest perfection in simplicity, grace and richness.

These are facts which the majority of business men are ignorant of; for when a customer finds $1.40 difference in the estimates on 1,000 half-note circulars (an instance in the writer's experience) he thinks he is going to get the same quality at the cheaper price, when if he does, it is most sure to be at the printer's expense. If all the estimates had been made on the same basis, there should not have been a difference of 25 cents at the most. First-class labor has a standard value which varies but a little in different sections of the country. Then the per cent of doing business to capital invested should not vary very much, whether a large plant employing hundreds of men or a small plant employing one man, providing the plant is worked to its full capacity, with no extravagance in labor. If there is any material difference, it would be found in rent and power. Finally, after all expenses have been allowed for, a certain per cent to capital invested must be added for wear and tear, an important item overlooked by many; for a successful printer must keep up with the times in types and appliances. It is just here

where so many fail. Business houses of long standing have been built upon strictly business principles, sound and reliable, gaining and holding the confidence of all with whom they deal.

Amateur printing has done more than anything else to lower the standard of work and keep the prices below the cost of best quality and workmanship. The demand of the times calls for intelligent, sober and reliable men to represent the business; and every means possible should be used to discourage the amateur and advance the interests of the professional and thoroughly experienced men called to the "art preservative." The union is doing much to accomplish this, and it should receive the commendation and hearty coöperation of all members of the craft, looking to its highest and best interests. Business men, too, should be acquainted with these facts and encourage and patronize only those parties known to be honest, reliable and qualified. This much is due the healthy business growth of any community, and is the true incentive to American genius, ambition and pride.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SOME FRAUDS.

BY J. B. C.

THERE are many fraudulent printing concerns in the country. Some of these are willfully so. The great majority of them, we think, are the result of ignorance. The "art preservative," that is supposed to contain among its devotees the equals in intelligence of any other profession, does not produce this intelligence immediately in all who adopt it. There is a never-ending number of things to be learned, and it is only by the most painstaking care and persistent application that any can truly succeed in mastering the profession in all of its details.

Because some have achieved eminent success in the calling, others, utterly unfitted for it, are induced to enter, and thus the profession contains many well-meaning incompetents, who bring disgrace to the calling and failure to themselves.

The erroneous impressions that prevail are largely responsible for the fraudulent printing concerns that exist. A few of these errors will be briefly noticed.

"Anyone can succeed in the printing business if he has ordinary sense, and plenty of capital." Bitter experience alone will teach those who hold this fallacy that a practical knowledge of details is essential to success. He who enters the business without experience must pay dearly for experience ere success will come to him.

"Printing is nearly all clear profit." With this notion the incompetent manager or proprietor of a printing office feels conscientious scruples in charging his customer fifty cents per thousand for what he pays his compositor twenty-five cents. If he should leave out cost of proofreading, rent, interest, wear of type, and personal oversight requisite to good work, the profit then in a small business would not be large. But if each item mentioned is fairly reckoned and paid for, the profits rapidly fall to zero, or even below.

"If Cheapjohn can do that work for one hundred dollars, I can do it for ninety dollars." Cheapjohn may have facilities for doing the work at one hundred dollars, and make money out of it, while you might lose money if you got one hundred and fifty dollars for it. In bidding for work it is essential to be equipped for it. It is not what Cheapjohn can do it for, but what you can afford to do it for. Do not trust to others' figures and prices, but know for yourself. You need have no fears of an honest man who does business on a fair basis, and promptly pays his bills and fairly remunerates his help.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A SUGGESTION FOR COMPOSITORS.

BY FRANKLYNN.

COMPOSITORS frequently have occasion to set a list of names, such as come under "aids" or "committees" on dance orders, and in other work of a like nature, principally in the general run of job printing.

Instead of setting them in two or three columns to the measure, and lining each column, it is very often desirable, when there are not too many names, to indent them on a graduated slant, making the first on the list justified flush to left of line and the last flush to right. This can be done by a simple rule; and, although not always positive in its results, yet, by a little closer or wider spacing in justifying the last line, it can be made practically correct. It will certainly give the compositor an approximate knowledge of the indention required for each line, the usual guesswork, employed in such cases, being overcome by this method.

For example, a compositor has ten names, and he desires to know how much to indent each line, so that the first and last names shall stand at the extreme left and right of the measure respectively. The last name should be set in the stick first, and justified to extreme right of measure, thus:

(27 ems indention) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

He finds that it is indented 27 ems. Now, as there are ten names in the list, he must figure on the indention of nine lines only, as the first is set flush to left of measure. He therefore divides 27 by 9, obtaining 3, and the lines as set would stand thus:

FRANKLIN PIERCE,
(3 ems) JAMES BUCHANAN,
(6 ems) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
(9 ems) ANDREW JOHNSON,
(12 ems) ULYSSES S. GRANT,
(15 ems) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
(18 ems) JAMES A. GARFIELD,
(21 ems) CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
(24 ems) GROVER CLEVELAND,
(27 ems) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

This is an example where the indention would be easily found. If the last line had been indented 30 ems,

the process would have been $30 \div 9 = 3\frac{1}{3}$; then, commencing with the second line, indent 3 ems and thick space; third line, 6 ems and two spaces; fourth line, 9 ems and three spaces (or 10 ems), and so on.

There will, of course, be an occasional difficulty to overcome; as, supposing next to last name to be so long as to require the indention to be figured with that as the right flush line; in that case the indention of the ninth line would be divided by eight to obtain the desired result. We always employ this method at our office, and with practically correct results.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

RECIPROCITY VS. HOGOCITY.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

RECIPROCITY is a good thing. Printers heartily favor good things. But when reciprocity is all on one side it becomes hogocity, and that's a "gray horse of another color."

When in a thoughtless moment we sent over to the office of our only "esteemed contemporary" and rival, the *Herald*, to borrow a chase for a few hours till our broken one could be repaired, we little dreamed what a disastrous door we were opening.

Soon after, an advance agent struck the town to arrange for a show, Uncle Tom's Cabin, probably. Since we possessed the only type in town large enough to print a date or a poster, we made no scruple about asking a good round price for the work, as we always had. To our surprise the *Herald* cut away below our price; but that did not worry us at all, because we expected they would have to get us to print it, anyhow, and we could still get our price.

That is where we slipped up on our calculations, for the *Herald* man sent his boy over to borrow large wood type enough to set up these jobs. We were about to refuse indignantly when something brought yesterday's chase to memory.

Reciprocity? Confound reciprocity!

No help for it! We had to sit there in silent disgust and see that giggling idiot of a kid help himself to all our costly wood type — hand him a knife, in fact, to cut our own throat. Next day our own precious wood type stared at us from every window and billboard in town over the bold imprint: "Herald Print."

It was not long before they were using our wood type more than we did. Since they were not wearing out any material of their own, they could afford to underbid us whenever they had a chance. It soon became too much trouble to ask every time a line was wanted, and the *Herald* boy made himself thoroughly at home, appropriating whatever he chose without so much as "by your leave."

Our best customer was a merchant of rather eccentric ideas and tastes, and we had bought several fonts of his selection just to hold his trade. Heretofore he had resisted all offer of lower prices, because he wanted his peculiar type used and we were the only concern which had it. But one day the *Herald* "devil" walked in and asked for two lines of that very type — "Henry K. Johnson," and "Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Etc."

Our customer! It was on the tip of our tongue to reply more forcibly than politely: "Not by a ——!" when the boy spoke up: "Whenever you want to use our chase again, send over."

That chase! With a groan of disgust and dismay we gritted our teeth and told the boy to help himself. From that time on all barriers were down and the reciprocity was ideally complete, so far as the *Herald* office was concerned. They borrowed type, paper stock and ink; they used our paper cutter, borrowed our half medium chase and worked forms on our press, without offering a cent; and what was most aggravating, they took no care of our material, but returned it often dirty, battered and worn.

What we were gaining by this reciprocity a magnifying glass would fail to discover. The *Herald* had an old worn-out plant, never bought a new face or new machine (why should they when ours cost them nothing?), and had nothing we would care to borrow even if so disposed. The whole imposition had grown so gradually that there did not seem to be a good opportunity to call a halt.

There finally did come a straw which dislocated the dromedary's vertebræ. With the idea of stealing a march on the printing for the commencement exercises of a local school, we quietly bought a new font of delicate script, and setting up the invitation took a press proof on elegant stock and submitted it to the committee, "on the side," to show what we meant to give them if we got the order. We considered this a pretty shrewd move until a few days later the *Herald* boy brought over that identical proof, and asked for the form we had set to print the job!

We're a Job, a whole family of Jobs, as the silence of our restive wrath under the growing imposition proves. For a moment or two words failed us, the collossal nerve of the request was simply staggering. Calmly surveying the envoy plenipotentiary of the "cheeky" print shop down street, while we felt the "hot" swelling up under our collar like an untamable geyser, we finally got our breath again and sent our "reciprocity neighbor" a message, couched in our most dulcet tones:

"Tell your boss, young fellow, that if he wants to borrow our pants so he can look like a gentleman for once in his life, we will go to bed a few hours so he can have them; if he wants to borrow our local page next week so as to get out one rattling good paper, we will get it set up and let him use it the day before we do; if he wants to wear our false teeth so as to get outside one square meal at the church supper tonight, we will stay home and chew milk for our supper; if he feels his 'nerve' failing him, he can borrow our Moxie bottle at any time; and if there is anything else of ours he hasn't borrowed, he has only to ask for it; but as for that form you are after, we'll be d—— if he can have it! And as for you, you ornery little cuss, if we ever catch you or anybody

else from your office asking to borrow even a diamond hair space, we'll boot your tender anatomy all over the premises. Now git!"

He got! The reciprocity idea does not seem to work so freely as it did somehow. Do we get any thanks for the months of daily accommodation? Not a word, except the vilest, bitterest personal abuse in the *Herald*, because we refused to be bled any longer.

Yes, reciprocity is a good thing. When it does not become hogocity!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ABOUT SPACING.

BY J. A. V. D.

THERE is perhaps no subject connected with printing that has received so much attention as "spacing," and there is no other that is coupled with so much absurdity and inconsistency. To say to a compositor, "on this work you must make even and uniform spacing and at the same time avoid divisions at the ends of lines," is tantamount to ordering an impossibility.

In 1835, some publisher in New York City conceived the idea of putting forth a serial to be called "The American National Portrait Gallery," to compete with a similar work (published in England, with a similar name), in appearance and mechanical execution. In fact, it was to be superior to anything ever before issued from the press. In spacing, the order was that "no line must have in it more than four or five en quads, nor more, on the other hand, than three four-em spaces; and at the same time no word of less than three syllables should be divided at the end of a line." If it was found impossible to do this with the language used, the editor must change the phraseology; and the result was that the alterations cost more than the original composition. About three numbers were issued, when the publication died, as it deserved to do, being based upon so much absurdity.

The inconsistency mentioned has, to a greater or lesser extent, been handed down to the present time, and has been the cause of more discord in the printing office than any other one thing, for the compositor will slight his spacing whenever he can, so long as this in consistency and absurdity is insisted upon.

Thereisaway,however,toinsureevenanduniformspacing,whichwillbeshowninthetypographicalconstructionofthisarticle.Butbeforedescribingthatwayinwords,alittle historymaybeinteresting.Ithasbeenstatedthatatoneperiodtypeswereresetwithoutspacesbetweenthewords,asshown inthisparagraph,andthelineswerenecessarilyofuneven length.Nodoubtmanyweresorelypuzzledtoreadthewords, yetpracticemighthavemadeitpossible.

At another time, while spaces were put between the words, all lines were spaced out at the ends, so that the appearance was like the typewriting of today. But in this method the type in common use would show far less discrepancy in the length of the lines than is now shown in typewriting, and consequently would not be so offensive to the eye, and the hyphen, that great eye sore to all printers, would be dispensed with.

Uniform and even spacing can be attained by filling the line with letters, as near as may be, dividing a word anywhere, regardless of its length or of its syllables, space out the line as it then stands, in the usual manner, between words, leaving out the hyphen in every case. Perhaps it would be as well not to have less than two letters of a word ending a line, nor carry over less than two letters. Words of one syllable may be divided as well as of two or more. The amount of time saved by this method would be incalculable, the obnoxious hyphen would disappear, and the spacing would look beautiful. The reader would in twenty-four hours overcome all difficulties, in making out the divided word, and all discord in regard to "bad spacing" would vanish. No special instruction would be required on any plain composition of straight matter in respect to spacing.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE VALUE OF LITERATURE AND ART TO THE WORKINGMAN.

BY O. S. J.

IT is not my purpose to give an elaborate dissertation on the theories or fundamentals of art and literature. I am not sufficiently versed in either to write an essay of that nature, and if I were I should know that it would defeat my purpose—to direct the attention of the workingman to the wealth of entertainment and instruction that lies within reach of everyone.

The contributors to our literary and art journals are too much given to analysis and detail. A theory is elaborated upon, but the application of art culture to the elevation and entertainment of the masses is a phase of art that writers seem to disregard. So it is in literature and the sciences also. The productions of the eminent writers of a century and more ago are characterized by a freshness, a vigor, a clearness of expression and a fidelity to nature that make it possible for one of only average intelligence to enter into the spirit of their writings. But literature seems to have partaken of the materialism of the age, and many of our writers have cast aside the sweet simplicity of the old masters and have each endeavored to develop peculiar fashions of his own, known as style. How many poems we read nowadays that have a tone of insipid gayety, or, on the other hand, whose meaning is obscure or that abound in words and expressions that are a test of verbal ingenuity. Why lead up the heights of literary achievement over rocks and through gulches when there is a pleasant pathway where the prospect becomes more beautiful as one advances and only a progressive appreciation is required to accomplish the ascent.

So many of our young craftsmen—the generation that will in time be the exponents of unionism—distinguish their arrival at an age of independence and spending money by the assumption of an air of reckless bravado—a mock heroism that is a sad foretaste of the unpleasant influence this ignorant and vicious

element will exert in the councils of labor. If these young men would devote half as much time to reading or otherwise developing their talents as they do to their self-abasement they would become conspicuous and honorable representatives of labor and respected citizens, instead of degenerating into common "tramps"—slaves to dissipation and without a competence in their old age.

Labor has many advantages of literary and art entertainment unknown to our ancestors. The Apollo Club concerts given in Chicago at a low price for the especial benefit of workingmen are a notable example; and the large and appreciative audiences at these concerts must have convinced the club managers of the wisdom of their benevolence. All over the land libraries and lyceums have been constructed that attest the growth of that liberal spirit which recognizes the arts and sciences as the common possession of all rather than of any class.

I believe that these libraries, concerts and other friendly overtures of capital to labor, together with economic conferences and debates where representatives of both classes can meet on an equality for the discussion of questions of common concern, do more to bring about a solution of the labor problem than all the theories of those apostles of discontent who recognize labor and capital as two contesting and irreconcilable elements.

Labor organizations have nobly provided for their sick and aged. Now let them establish reading rooms—places of rest and recreation—that shall be attractive to the tired worker and build up character, which the saloon destroys.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BACK-CAPPING.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

FEW people there are in any walk of life who are not given to back-biting, or personal gossiping, or back-capping to a more or less extent; but the printing fraternity as back-cappers, it may be safely asserted, as a class have no equals in the success and elaboration of criticism. This may not be altogether through malice, but from constitutional reasons, engendered by the peculiarities of a calling unnatural in the extreme in every particular. To illustrate this it is but necessary to say that the business in its unnatural components unfits the follower for pleasant feelings and happy intercourse by the isolation which is part and parcel of a life literally transposed. Man sleeping in the daytime, working at night, forced to associate with none but members of his own class and calling, selfishness and cynicism force themselves upon the unwilling victim.

Regretfully it is found necessary to make this acknowledgement, but the truth must and shall prevail, and it were better to come from ourselves than from others. Man meeting crosses in every path of life cannot but look on the dark side of the picture of his existence, thus being in no condition to be in a happy frame of mind or to meet things in a pleasant way. How much more unfitted for gayeties is the printer! No pen on earth can express the disagreeable features attending his calling—insomnia, worry, overwork, no work, heat, cold, petty animosities, dismissals, withdrawals, early hours, late hours, fat, no fat, are but a few of the realities of the printing business. Every man serving an apprenticeship feels and must know, if he has any intelligence at all, that he is a thorough printer, and naturally finds fault with the way some foremen partially execute the internal workings of an office.

It must be admitted that foremen are the prime cause of the major portion of the complaint, or back-capping, emanating from the rank and file of union men. Taken from the rank and file themselves, complaint is often given rise to by their acting so strikingly opposite to the manner in which they formerly worked and agitated. With some people it seems to be the ambition of life to attain a hump-backed rule, and once secured it is served like the horse in the well-known inch and ell fable. This would create disgust and contempt in the minds of disinterested parties, leaving alone those whom it affects.

One of the principal grounds of organization is to encourage honor and morality, and it would seem that when one of the members, in whatever position, so far forgets himself as to encourage a degree of favoritism, he should be debarred from membership, for he thereby tacitly agrees that he is opposed to, and tramples upon that which he has obligated himself to maintain, and violating his obligation he should be admonished. This is certainly a consistent view to take of the question—do that which you expect others to do unto you; and if it is desired to maintain honor and morality among the fraternity and have people on the outside to respect the individuals and the fraternity, we must respect each other first; and there certainly can never exist respect for ourselves and each other so long as any of our members are forced (and that by their friends!) to humble themselves and smother dignity and honor by bending to the arbitrary will of an egotistical foreman.

I have nothing in general against foremen. There are men in every walk of life meeting successes who rise above themselves. There is nothing more contemptible to men of common intelligence. Some foremen seem to think they are the only individuals in creation capable of filling the position they occupy. If they had common sense they would know that a whole cartload of them might die and still the newspapers and job offices would continue to run; and they would know also that their actions fill the average compositor with extreme disgust and cannot but engender back-capping, the subjects being both the foreman and his pets.

If we are to work peaceably and maintain that respect which is due us, we must denounce favoritism, and legislate it out of existence, and it will then be an assured fact that back-capping will cease, for, as all well know, by eliminating this grievance, much ill-feeling will be done away with.



HOMELESS.

Reproduced from wood cut, by PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67 Park Place, New York City.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A RARA AVIS.

BY "RED INK."

MR. LEONIDAS CAPCASE was the owner of a well-regulated printing office not a hundred miles from where I write, and had the reputation of being a thoroughly conscientious and capable workman. His place was well filled with material, and he was known to be a hard-working man himself; but, although there was no one who could say he was Mr. Capcase's creditor, yet it was remarked that his days of recreation were few and far between. To use a vulgar expression, his nose was always on the grindstone; and still he did not appear to accumulate wealth. On the present occasion he was sitting at his desk, alone, one Saturday afternoon — his employes taking the benefit of the half-holiday — and looking sufficiently disconsolate, with a sheet covered with figures lying before him, which he was wearily checking over, and making comments thereon as he did so, in the following fashion:

"It beats me how they figure! This paper, I know, was quoted me at a rock bottom rate, and I have only added ten per cent to it, which barely allows anything over the cost of cutting and handling. Then I put in the composition at the lowest possible notch above cost. The presswork, too, allowing proper time to fetch those cuts up properly, with first-class ink, would leave a very small margin; and I've only put ten per cent on the binding. Yet this makes the sixth job I've tendered on and got left. Some folks have a queer idea of business, seems to me. Looks as if guessing was the principal part of their calculations, and that they had a blind confidence that things would come right at the end of the year. There would be some consolation in seeing them brought up with a round turn by irate creditors, if there was'nt always some other blame fool ready to step into their shoes and methods."

The cause of his mournful lucubrations was a rejected tender for a catalogue of sausage casings for Hickenhopper & Lobscouse, who, moreover, while exacting the highest market price for their goods by means of a combination with their rivals, made a practice of getting estimates for every lot of printing they used, from the half dozen offices in the place. The tender in question was secured by Messrs. Cuthroat & Graball, who, while always causing astonishment among their brother printers by the lowness of their figures on tendered work, were known to tax other customers pretty steeply for the confidence reposed in them as to the fairness of their prices.

It was a very warm day, and Mr. Capcase's head nodded as he ended his soliloquy. At this moment he was greeted by a pleasant voice at his side. The owner passed the time of day, and Mr. Capcase noted a burly roll under the visitor's arm.

"Another tender!" he inwardly groaned, while he somewhat hypocritically asked the man in a courteous manner what was his will.

"I have a price list here," he responded with a smile, "which I have brought you. You will notice it is a sizable affair — some two hundred pages — and we want five thousand copies."

"Very well," replied Mr. Capcase, getting a crick in his neck in his effort to suppress a yawn. "If you will kindly leave it, I will go over it carefully and give you my lowest figures. It will take a couple of hours to get quotations from the stationer's for the paper, and to work out the rest of the cost."

"No, no!" said the gentleman in a hearty way. "I intend you to print it, and haven't any doubt but that you will charge only what is fair. Put in good stock and use your own judgment in getting up a tasty piece of work. I will give you a cheque for the amount as soon as the job is finished."

So saying, he departed, leaving Capcase in a state of profound bewilderment. The cost of the work would be considerable, and he was stunned by the fact that it had been given him to do with a chance to make a fair profit, instead of having to be content with a price that would barely pay the wages of his hands — a not unusual case. Not but what he appreciated the action, and thought that that was as it should be, but such cases of generous dealing were oh, so rare! He was reaching for the order book in which to record it, when a fly lit on his nose, and in making a vicious jab at it he awoke, to find that he had upset the ink-bottle and that his pleasant little experience with the new customer was but a dream.

"Thought it was too good to be true," grumbled Mr. Capcase, as he reached for his hat to go home. "If it had been an invitation to tender on a thousand billheads for old Sugarsand, the grocer, it would have seemed more natural."

PRINTERS' EPITAPHS.

One of the oldest epitaphs upon a printer, says the Manchester (England) *Times*, is that inscribed upon a monument erected in St. Mary's Church, Datchet, to Christopher Barker, at one time printer to Queen Elizabeth. It runs as follows:

"Here Barker lies, once printer to the Crown,
Whose works of art acquired a great renown;
Time saw his worth, and spread around his fame,
That future printers might imprint his name.
But when his strength could work the press no more,
And his last sheets were folded into store,
Pure faith, with hope (the greatest treasures given),
Opened their gates and bade him pass to heaven."

In a different strain is the next epitaph we shall quote. It purports to be written by the defunct himself, but whoever wrote it showed a pretty turn for making a merry quip of a serious topic. No better idea of death being a release from cares and troubles could be conveyed than in the following lines:

"No more shall copy bad perplex my brain;
No more shall type's small face my eyeballs strain;
No more the proof's foul page create me troubles
By errors, transpositions, outs and doubles;
No more to overrun shall I begin;
No more be driving out or driving in;
The stubborn pressman's brow I now may scoff,
Revised, corrected, and finally worked off."

Here is a curt complaint:

"Weary of distributing pye,
Pressed out of life, I now must die.
I've cut my stick, my fount is sped,
My case is empty, as in life my head.
In fact, my last impression is — I'm dead."



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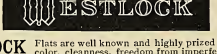


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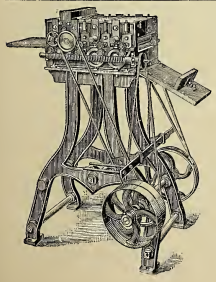
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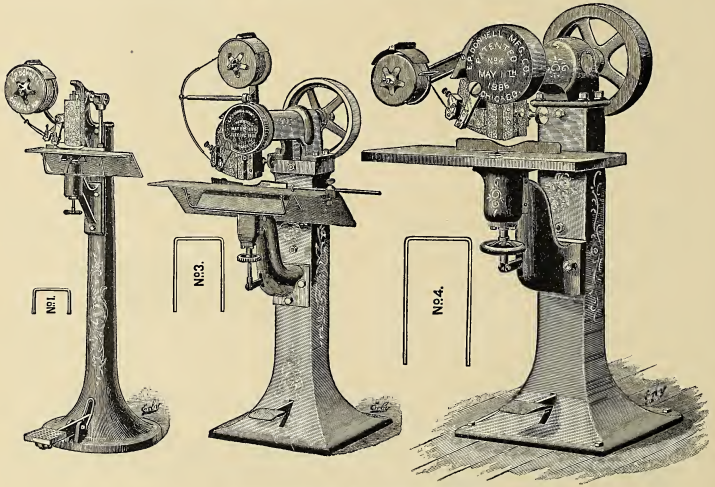
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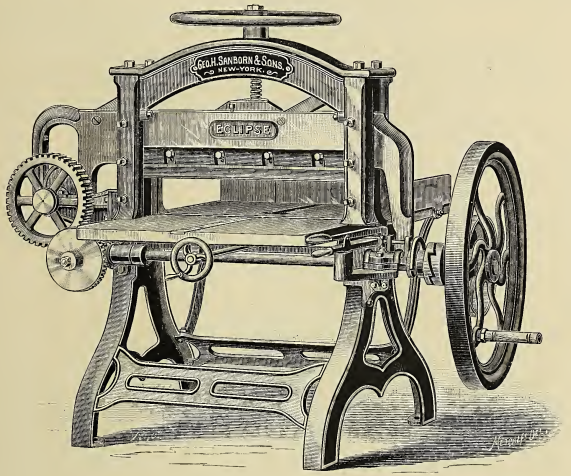
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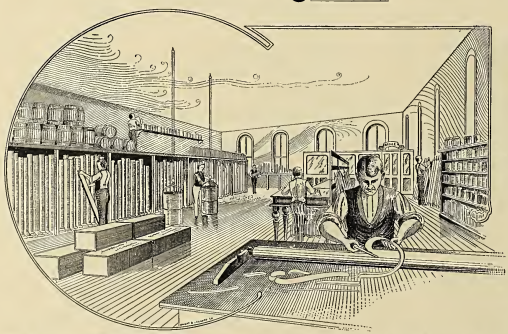
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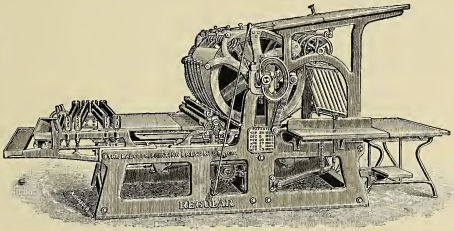
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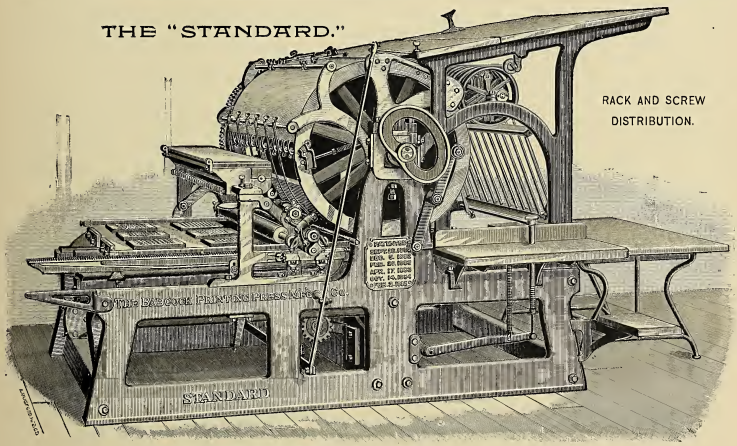
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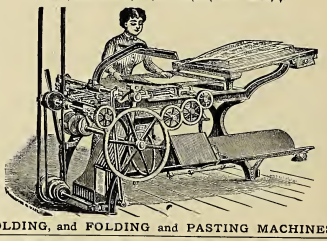
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STARTING IN BUSINESS.

UNDER this heading, Mr. Roderic C. Penfield, in the May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, gives some valuable advice to those contemplating engaging in the printing business as employers. Some of the points touched upon we desire to emphasize, and to present a slightly different phase of the matter to our readers.

The journeyman printer who starts in business nowadays with small capital, and smaller experience as a business man, is not only running a serious risk himself of ultimate disaster, but, in his efforts to secure patronage, he usually cuts rates, and alike jeopardizes the well-being of employers and of employés in the printing trade.

The motives that prompt a printer to this step are sometimes of a character that foretell failure. Business may be a little dull, and, being out of a situation, our friend may think to put his savings to account and be his own master. He can get credit, he knows, and, though trade is dull, he can cut prices a little till he gets a patronage—his own time will go in for nothing—and when he turns the stream of trade his way by a little ditch cut in living prices, he will get even on other work if customers insist on his old prices being adhered to. Any attempt to dissuade him from the undertaking is looked upon with suspicion. The prospect is so pleasant and the path so plain, that none but the jealous-minded can see aught but success in it.

The clouds gather quickly when he is fairly launched, however; his estimates on work are so low that he gets some trade; but he is merely turning his money over. Needless is it to inquire into the gradations of his embarrassment and final failure, with desperate cutting of rates to get a little ready money to stave off the evil day. All is of no avail, and the sometime master printer goes back gladly to the case as a jour, with his savings gone, but with a mind free from all strain and vexation, little recking how much he has helped to demoralize rates, and that he has injured both himself and his fellows none the less seriously because indirectly.

We know of a job printer, and there are others like him, who had a printing outfit at his home, and after his work was finished for the day would run off orders at his private establishment. *He succeeded*, and has a good job office at the present time, turning out neat and tasteful work. But he cut prices, and it cannot be denied that as a union man he took a one-sided view of the question of his obligation to his fellow-workmen—he belonged to the union, but he was not union in principle. This way of starting in business is not to be commended, for the method of it is demoralizing in all its features.

If a journeyman printer contemplates starting in business for himself, he should make a careful canvass of the state of trade. If it is necessary for him to cut rates to secure a patronage, he will do well to abandon the project, but if the state of trade warrants it and his acquaintance is such as will secure him profitable custom, if he has push and business sagacity, we would say "Go on and prosper."

A VEXED PROBLEM.

THE question of the employment of women in the arts, professions and trades has long engaged the attention of political economists and essayists on the rights of women, and although frequently allowed to lapse into quiescence is revived time and again as incidents occur which strengthen or weaken the positions held by the controversialists. The action of the Sydney (New South Wales) union in refusing to admit women to its membership is in striking contrast to the liberal policy pursued by the International Typographical Union. The views held in Australia by the majority of unionists in the printing trade are exemplified by the following resolution of the New South Wales Typographical Association :

> The question of female labor is one of much importance. While some societies have enjoyed immunity from this evil, others have had, and some still have, the matter seriously before them. Female labor means nothing more than *cheap labor*, and all societies are enjoined to look upon it in this light, and set their faces steadily against it. With the experience of societies in whose districts female compositors have been introduced — notably New Zealand and Western Australia — for their guide, societies will plainly see that it would be highly detrimental to their welfare to recognize female labor in any way, and the council's advice lies most decisively in this direction.

The American printer puts himself on record against this form of exclusiveness, feeling that if women find it expedient to learn typesetting it is better to have them in the union and working for the scale than arrayed against it in non-union employment.

THE MAY-DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

FOR the past twenty-five years the workingmen of America have been vigorously agitating the desirability of a reduction in the hours of labor; and while some trades and occupations in sections of the country have accomplished their desires in this respect, and many others have secured gratifying concessions in the same direction, still the great body of wage-earners are laboring under the same conditions today that have prevailed during the greater portion of the present century. The reasons of this success or partial success in some cases, and of absolute failure in a greater number of instances, must now be apparent to every well-informed mechanic. In a business where the employment of a large amount of capital for the accumulation of necessary material and the purchase of costly machinery is a requisite consideration, and where unlimited competition is practically open and invited from like establishments in any part of the country, there we will find the greatest obstacles to any innovation that will make a readjustment in the estimates of the cost of production necessary, and where the question naturally assumes far greater importance than would be the case where such conditions did not present themselves.

Since the beginning of this agitation, no class of people have been more actively identified with the movement, nor been more eager for its accomplishment, than the printers ; and yet it would be difficult to discover another trade that has made so little progress in the direction of a realization of their aims. Is it not a fact that the obstacles referred to obtrude themselves to a greater extent in the printing business than they do in almost any other occupation that can be held up for a comparison ? We fail to see that these obstacles are of so intricate a nature that they cannot be overcome if the proper spirit governs and rational methods are employed. It is generally conceded that every tendency of the day points to a reduction of the working hours as a certainty, and that its final introduction is but a question of time in any event. This being the case, would it not be the part of wisdom for all concerned to come together and put the measure into effect with as little friction as possible, and so gradually that its effect upon business calculations would scarcely be perceptible.

The opinion is general among workingmen and students of social economy, that a readjustment of the hours of labor is essentially necessary and entirely feasible. This conclusion they base largely upon the universal introduction of labor-saving machinery, and, so far as this country is concerned, on the enormous immigration of foreign labor annually flowing to our shores. The first day of May appears to have been tacitly agreed upon as the proper time when a display in favor of this movement should be indulged in. In the past these demonstrations have consisted chiefly of parades and brass bands, speech-making and banner-flying, with an occasional strike here and there as an enlivening concomitant to the proceedings.

As to the utility of the methods employed on these occasions, there is undoubtedly much room for a difference of opinion as to their efficacy. While a resort to force or violence of any description cannot be countenanced, it must still be admitted that the brass-band style of argument has lost much of its former force as a conclusive persuasion for the advancement of social or other reforms. A brass band or two, followed by a scattering procession made up of a comparative handful of the workingmen of any particular locality, while it may be very edifying to those who take part in it, and to the children and unthinking portion of the community who witness it, we yet must realize that the display lacks every element of argument calculated to impress those of an opposite interest with the necessity of compliance in the demands set forth. Parades are at best but a relic of a barbarous or semi-civilized condition of society, when a show of numbers and a display of force were the only alternatives of the common people, when they desired to secure the consent of the controlling powers to needed reforms. We claim to live in an age of reason, and if we desire to accomplish any great reform we must adopt methods that are based in principle upon equity and reason.

Many of the oratorical displays perpetrated at these May-day demonstrations are entirely beneath the dignity and intelligence of the American workman. To

seriously engage in a discussion where the sole topic is in reference to the tyranny of capital, is a useless waste of time. We all know that capital is tyrannical by necessity and sensitive by nature. It follows that it will fight shy of avenues where the probabilities of profitable employment are not reasonably transparent. A fool with an abundance of money is not necessarily a capitalist. It requires some stability of character and sanity of purpose to warrant the title.

It would appear that a reduction of the hours of labor would be highly beneficial to the working classes. But how to bring this about without possible disorder to the business and manufacturing interests of the country is a problem as yet unsolved. Moderation and a spirit of fairness on the part of the representatives of opposing interests would no doubt remove much of the antagonism now existing, and go far to pave the way for an amicable settlement of this question. We must remember that the industrial shield has two sides in common with all other subjects, and that any material advantage secured by one interest wholly at the expense of another may prove in the long run of more injury than benefit to all concerned.

ADVERTISING IN TRADE JOURNALS.

"KNOWLEDGE is of two kinds," said the Great Lexicographer. "We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it." When a trade journal of indifferent mechanical execution has been read, it usually meets with the fate of the daily paper: is thrown aside and forgotten. But when it is an artistic and beautiful specimen of typography, when its pages teem with information on the trade to which it pertains, then it is referred to again and again by the happy possessor, and its beauties are eagerly pointed out to admiring friends. Its accumulating numbers are carefully preserved as a veritable encyclopedia, and the patrons of its advertising pages feel that those in need of their wares — to paraphrase the gruff old doctor — know where to get information about them.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

EVERY indication warrants the belief that the coming convention of the International Typographical Union will be a memorable one in many respects. The convention will be composed of an exceptionally large number of men who have seen like service before; its officers are men of experience and acknowledged ability; the principal measures that will engage its attention have long been widely discussed, while financially the union is in better shape now than ever before. All things considered, we see little occasion to fear that the results will be in any way a disappointment. The historic associations which cluster so thickly around this year's convention city, and by which the delegates will find themselves confronted on every hand, will no doubt have a stimulating effect upon their ambitions and their energies.

AN IMPOSITION.

NUMEROUS complaints come from the stationery and printing trades against the government printing return envelopes, and our sympathy is with them, though the argument has been made that the desire to facilitate the work of the postal department is the only cause of the government's interference. That the accommodation of the public and the improvement of the public service are paramount to any particular industry must be admitted; but until it has been shown that efforts have been made by the postoffice authorities to seek a remedy for the carelessness of the individual citizen in other directions than forcing the printing and stationery trades to bear the burden, the outcry against this evil will continue.

A MATTER OF TASTE.

THE advantages of conforming our taste, or, rather, educating ourselves to tolerate radical departures from what we have always been taught to consider fundamental rules of punctuation and syllabication, have at different times been enlarged upon. The contributed article "About Spacing," on another page, though containing suggestions offered at various times in the past, will doubtless strike many of our readers as entirely novel. The distaste to putting the idea in practice would possibly be overcome in printing offices, where the mechanical advantages would win for it much sympathy, but the public takes as unkindly to innovations in this respect as to the agitation for spelling reform. If the system of dividing words, as outlined, were at any time adopted, the advantages in accelerated speed to some of the typesetting machines, as well as in hand composition, would be of marked importance.

OUR COLORED INSERT.

A SUGGESTION to typefounders is embodied in the colored insert sheet which appears in this number, and if any wish to adopt it the opportunity is open. The floral design in borders and ornamentation is becoming the popular craze, and it is not improbable that a production in type metal, arranged so as to be easily set up by the compositor, after the style presented, would have a large sale and meet with approval. Whether the making of dies and matrices and the casting of the fonts would entail too large an expense to justify adopting the suggestion is a matter to be decided by the typefounders themselves. The design is by Mr. Will Bradley, of Chicago, an artist whose work appears in many of the best publications in the country.

THE following unsolicited commendation is from the Hon. Theodore L. De Land, of the Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.: "I have read the article on shorthand, No. II, by La Moille — I did not see No. I — and I must say that it is good. The symbols are cut with precision; they are arranged with much judgment; and if it is your intention to reprint it in a book, I predict for it success."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. V.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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WHERE reference is made to sections of the Complete Guide, those sections must be studied thoroughly first of all. The principles must be acquired, the forms of letters and words imprinted on the memory, and all exercises so mastered that every letter or word can be instantly read or written without hesitation. The exercises are divided into paragraphs for class use. No wrong outlines will be given. No word will be given until the principles telling its correct form have been given.

V.—1. Write all the unshaded straight consonants.

2. Write all the shaded straight consonants.

3. Write all the unshaded curved consonants.

4. Write all the shaded curved consonants.

5. Write each straight consonant with each straight consonant.

6. Write each straight consonant with every curved consonant.

Time, 4½ minutes. Write, read, write back into longhand, etc.

To some extent, the character *V* will be used for ûr, ĕr, and ĭr, in such words as surge, service and fir.

VOWEL AND DIPHTHONG WRITING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 30-38.

I.—1. ă, ĭ, ĕ, ŏ, ŏŏ, ŭ, ŭr.

2. â, ī, ē, ō, ōō, ū, aw, oy, ow.

3. ă-ĭ, â-ē, ā-ō, ā-ā, â-aw, â-ōō, ā-ū, â-oy, ā-ow.

4. ă-ĭ, ă-ē, ā-ŏ, ā-â, ā-ŏŏ, ă-ŭ, ă-ûr, ā-aw, ā-oy, ā-ow.

5. ī-ā, ī-ē, ī-ō, ī-ī, ī-aw, ī-ōō, ī-ū, ī-oy, ī-ow, ī-ō, ī-ā.

6. ĭ-ā, ĭ-ē, ĭ-ī, ĭ-ō, ĭ-ōō, ĭ-ûr, ĭ-ū, ĭ-ow, ĭ-aw, ĭ-oy.

7. ē-ā, ē-ē, ē-ī, ī-ōō, ē-ō, ē-ū, ē-ow, ē-aw, ē-oy.

8. ĕ-ĕ, ĕ-ă, ĕ-ŏ, ĕ-ĭ, ĕ-ŏŏ, ĕ-ŭ, ĕ-ûr, ĕ-aw, ĕ-oy, ĕ-ow.

9. ō-ō, ō-ā, ō-ē, ō-ī, ō-ū, ō-ōō, ō-ow, ō-oy, ō-aw.

10. ŏ-ā, ŏ-ō, ŏ-ē, ŏ-ī, ŏ-ū, ŏ-ow, ŏ-ŏŏ, ŏ-oy, ŏ-aw, ŏ-ûr.

11. ōō-ā, ŏŏ-ō, ŏŏ-ī, ŏŏ-ē, ōō-aw, ōō-ū, ōō-ow, ŏŏ-ōō, ŏŏ-oy, ŏŏ-ō, ōō-ē, ŏŏ-â, ōō-ī, ōō-ū.

12. ŏŏ-ō, ŏŏ-â, ŏŏ-ĭ, ŏŏ-ē, ŏŏ-ū, ŏŏ-ûr, ŏŏ-ŏŏ, ŏŏ-aw, ŏŏ-ow, ŏŏ-oy, ŏŏ-ō, ŏŏ-ĕ, ŏŏ-ā, ŏŏ-ĭ, ŏŏ-ū.

13. ū-ĭ, ū-ā, ū-ē, ū-ō, ū-ū, ū-aw, ū-ow, ū-ōō, ū-oy.

14. ŭ-ă, ŭ-ĕ, ŭ-ĭ, ŭ-ŏ, ŭ-ŏŏ, ŭ-ûr, ŭ-ū, ŭ-aw, ŭ-oy, ŭ-ow.

Time, 4½ minutes. Write, read, write back into longhand.

II.—1. aw-ā, aw-ĭ, aw-ē, aw-ŏ, aw-û, aw-ōō, aw-aw, aw-oy, aw-ow.

2. aw-ă, aw-ĭ, aw-ŏ, aw-ĕ, aw-ū, aw-ŏŏ, aw-ûr.

3. oy-oy, oy-ow, oy-aw, oy-ē, oy-ĭ, oy-ā, oy-ō, oy-ū, oy-ŏŏ.

4. oy-ŏ, oy-ă, oy-ĭ, oy-ĕ, oy-ū, oy-ûr, oy-ŏŏ.

5. ow-oy, ow-aw, ow-ow, ow-ē, ow-ā, ow-ĭ, ow-ō, ow-ōō, ow-ū.

6. ow-ĭ, ow-ā, ow-ă, ow-ŏ, ow-ĕ, ow-ū, ow-ûr, ow-ŏŏ.

Time, 1½ minutes. Write, read, write in longhand, rewrite in shorthand, etc.

III.—1. ĭ-â, ĭ-ō, ĭ-ī, ĭ-ē, ĭ-ōō, ĭ-û.

2. ă-ē, ā-ō, â-ī, ā-ū, ā-ōō, â-ā.

3. ĕ-ō, ĕ-ē, ĕ-ī, ĕ-ōō, ĕ-ā, ĕ-ū.

4. ŏ-ē, ŏ-ō, ŏ-ā, ŏ-ī, ŏ-ōō, ŏ-ū.

5. û-ā, û-ī, û-ē, û-ō, û-ōō, û-ū.

6. ŏŏ-ī, ŏŏ-ē, ŏŏ-ā, ŏŏ-ō, ŏŏ-ū, ŏŏ-ōō.

7. ûr-ā, ûr-ĭ, ûr-ē, ûr-ō, ûr-ōō, ûr-û.

Time, 1½ minutes. Write, read, rewrite in longhand, and repeat several times.

IV.—1. Write each of the *long* vowels and diphthongs *before* all the *straight* consonants.

2. Write each of the *short* vowels and *V* ûr *after* all the *curved* consonants.

Time, 3 minutes. Write, read, write in longhand, and repeat until written and read without hesitation.

V.—1. Write each of the *short* vowels *after* all the *straight* consonants.

2. Write each of the *long* vowels and diphthongs *before* all the *curved* consonants.

Time, 3½ minutes. Write, read, rewrite, reread, etc.

57. *A long vowel between two consonants.*—By the second method, if a long vowel, or a diphthong, comes between two consonants, it is written after the first of these two consonants; as,  died,  babe,  tomb.

The vowels, or diphthongs, written after the first consonant, when coming between two consonants, are: ă, ĭ, ē, ō, ŏŏ, ū, aw, oy, and ow.

58. *A short vowel between two consonants.*—By the second method, if a short vowel comes between two consonants, it is written before the second consonant; as,  death,  bab,  tub. The vowels written before the second consonant, when coming between two consonants, are: ă, ĭ, ē, ō, ŏŏ and ŭ.

59. *Two vowels between two consonants.*—By the second method, when two vowels, or diphthongs, occur between two consonants the first vowel, or diphthong, is written near the first consonant, and the second vowel, or diphthong, is written near the second consonant; as,  poem,  poesy; except in the following: 

60. *Exception*, when it may be more convenient to write both of the vowels, or diphthongs, by one consonant; as,  towel, jewel.

61. *Two vowels before, or after, a single consonant.*—By the second method, when a single consonant is preceded, or followed, by two vowels, or by a vowel and a diphthong, the vowel, or diphthong, which is pronounced nearest the consonant is written nearest to the consonant; as,  idea,  Ohio,  iota.

62. *Two or more vowels together.*—When two or more vowels come together it is often most convenient to write them by the first method; as,  poem,  poesy,  idea,  Ohio,  iota.

REPORTING RULES OF POSITION.

63. These rules may, for the present, be passed over, except by those who desire to become fast reporters.

They are inserted here for the convenience of those students who wish from the first to acquire and practice the reporting style. Other students who desire shorthand for many purposes where legibility, consistent with a fair rate of speed, is sought, can use the literary style to the best advantage, and save memorizing more rules and many "skeletons" of words. Use these reporting style principles from now on if you wish. You will find, however, that a thorough mastery of the literary style will be sufficient for many occasions which require the reporting style of some other systems of shorthand. Our literary style is rather rapid, and it is easily read. There is little difficulty experienced in changing from our literary style's one position and almost full vocalization to our reporting style's three positions and rare insertion of vowels.

64. In the reporting style, the position of the consonant outline, or skeleton, is determined by the word's chiefly accented vowel or diphthong. Vowels or diphthongs are seldom, if ever, inserted; as, cap, it, knock.

65. Ruled paper is used. In using unruled paper, the second position is considered on the line, and the first and third positions may be indicated by three or more dots used to represent the line. Dots are used because a straight line written in might be mistaken for a — k, or a double-k ——. In print, small figures called "superiors," indicate reporting positions; as, a^1, po^2, pa, bow^3,

THE REPORTING FIRST POSITION.

66. If the *chiefly accented vowel*, or *diphthong*, in the word is one of the following long sounds, given in § 67, that word's consonant or consonants are written in the first reporting position.

67. The *first* reporting position is indicated by the following vowels and diphthongs:

ā, ī, ē, ō, ōō, and û.

68. The *first* reporting position for the *long vowels and diphthongs*, given in the preceding section, and for *all horizontal consonants*, is the height of a t stroke above the line of writing; as, or gay; or nigh; or knee; or oak; or goo; or mew.

69. The *first* reporting position for *all perpendicular*, or *inclined*, *consonants* is half the height of a t stroke above the line of writing; as, or pay; or bee; or show; or woo; or Jew.

THE REPORTING SECOND POSITION.

70. If the *chiefly accented vowel*, or *diphthong*, in the word is a short sound, as given in § 71, that word's consonant, or consonants, are written in the second reporting position.

71. The *second* reporting position is indicated by the following vowels and diphthongs:

ă, ĭ, ĕ, ŏ, ŏŏ, ŭ, and ŭr.

72. The *second* reporting position for *all short vowels and diphthongs* and *all consonants* is on the line of writing; as, or dash; or Nellie; or bah; or mush; or cur; or burr; or lush.

THE REPORTING THIRD POSITION.

73. If the *chiefly accented diphthong* in the word is aw, oy, or ow, that word's *consonant* or *consonants* are written in the third reporting position.

74. The *third* reporting position for the *three diphthongs*, aw, oy, and ow, and for *all horizontal consonants*, is just below the line of writing: or gnaw; or coy; or gow; or mow.

75. The *third* reporting position for *all perpendicular*, or *inclined*, *consonants* is through the line of writing; as, or jaw; or toy; or bough; or chow-chow.

EXCEPTIONS IN REPORTING POSITIONS.

76. Some words and phrases have their natural reporting positions varied, all of which will be fully explained, in connection with the entire reporting style, in a later portion of this work. These exceptions are made for the following reasons:

(*a*) To avoid confusing similar outlines;

(*b*) To afford more word-signs and contractions;

(*c*) To provide more convenient phrase-joinings.

OMITTING VOWELS.

77. To obtain speed, numerous vowels are omitted. Do not carry too far the omission of vowels, or the result will be illegibility. Some writers safely leave out more vowels than others can omit. Each writer must, to some extent, decide for himself how many vowels not to write. It is absolutely necessary to know all about the vowels in order to omit them. The following rules must be heeded:

78. *Few Consonants.*—The less consonants in a word the more it needs to be vocalized, because words containing a few consonants are the most common, and the less consonants there are in the word the more the chance of the word having a "consonant outline" similar to that of many words; as, chay might stand for the consonant sound of numerous words, while r-r-ray would be easily selected as the outline for some word like "Aurora."

79. *Several Consonants.*—The more consonants in a word the less it needs to be vocalized; as, f-m-lay, family.

80. *Self-explained Outlines.*—Many words almost spell themselves by something of a resemblance between letters and sounds; as, lay-d-lay-k, lady-like.

81. *Aided by Context.*—The context aids materially in deciphering unvocalized shorthand. The sense of the passage, the grammatical relations, and shades of meaning assist the translation into longhand or speech.

IMPORTANCE OF VOWELS.

82. The following scale of the importance of vowels for legibility is useful in determining the degrees of omission of vowels and diphthongs:

(*a*) 1st. Omit medial and unaccented vowels; as, dying, enemy.

(*b*) 2d. Omit initial and final vowels; as,  Elijah,  vowel.

(*c*) 3d. Omit diphthongs; as,  bowel,  toil.

(*d*) 4th. Omit accented vowels; as, enemy,  Johnnie,  team, cow.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

58. By the second method, how is a short vowel written between two consonants? In such a case what vowels are written? 59. By the second method, how are two vowels, or diphthongs, written? 60. Is there any exception to writing the first and second vowel, or diphthong, near the first and second consonants? If so, when? And why? 61. By the second method, how are two vowels before, or after, a single consonant written? 62. Which is often the most convenient method of writing two or more vowels which come together? 63. What may the student now do? 64. In the reporting style, how is the position of the consonant outline determined? Are vowels, or diphthongs, frequently inserted in the reporting style? 65. In the reporting style, should ruled paper be used? If unruled paper is used, how are the three reporting positions indicated? Why are the three, or more, dots used? How are the three positions indicated in print? 66. How is the first position determined? 67. What vowels and diphthongs indicate the first reporting position? 68. What is the first reporting position for the long vowels and diphthongs? What for all horizontal consonants? 69. What is the first reporting position for all perpendicular, or inclined, consonants? 70. What determines the second reporting position? 71. What vowels and diphthongs indicate the second reporting position? 72. What is the second reporting position for all short vowels and diphthongs? What for all consonants? 73. What determines the third reporting position? 74. What is the third reporting position for three diphthongs? Please name those three diphthongs? What is the third reporting position for all horizontal consonants? 75. What is the third reporting position for all perpendicular, or inclined, consonants? 76. Are reporting positions of some words and phrases ever varied? Why? 77. Why are many vowels omitted? What must not be done? What must be known? Why? 78. Why must a word with a few consonants be more vocalized than a word with several consonants? 79. If a word contains numerous consonants, does it need to be vocalized as much as a word containing a few consonants? 80. How do some words aid in translating their outlines? 81. How does the context assist the deciphering of the shorthand? 82. Give the order of rules of importance of vowels in omitting vowels and diphthongs.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A GLIMPSE AT THE PRINTERS' HOME.

BY J. D. VAUGHAN.

THE Childs-Drexel Home for union printers, now being erected at Colorado Springs, will be an imposing structure when completed. The plan is renaissance in architectural style, the elevation showing a pleasing and harmonious combination design. The interior is arranged with a view of adopting the latest modern sanitary advantages. The structure, completed, will commend itself favorably to all interested in institutions projected for sanitarium purposes. Located in the center of the northwest twenty acres of the tract donated, the building faces Pike's Peak, one of the monarchs of the Rocky range. Distant only a mile from one of the most noted health resorts on the continent, broad avenues reach and intersect the grounds, affording easy access to this little gem in an Arcadian valley.

In scenic surroundings, the Home is the center of a vast panorama. Situated on a commanding eminence, aided by the pure atmosphere and cerulean skies, the range of vision is almost boundless. The kaleidoscopic views presented at different points of the compass are as distinct and different as are the cardinal points. Here nature appears to have finished her labor and rests to gaze upon her varied efforts of handiwork. The beautiful, the sublime, the grand and awe-inspiring meet the eye in every direction.

With each successive hour a new landscape of splendor appears, bewitching the beholder, until one forgets the leaden scenes of life and seems translated into a new sphere of contentment and happiness. As the skeptic at sea acknowledges a deity when the storm king rides the wave, so the sojourner beneath the mountain shadow realizes that his Redeemer liveth, as he beholds the sublimity of the mountains and the beauty of the plains united.

In the views to the east, as the silver streams of light are being tinged with gold and crimson, the imagination needs no spur to behold in the gently rolling plain a billowy ocean, or see in the outlines of the bluffs the cliffs of a rock-ribbed coast with its castles and battlements. As the stars fade in the ethereal blue of a sunlit Colorado sky, the fleecy clouds rise from the summits of the giants of the divide. The Spanish Peaks, one hundred miles away, are seen to the south, while to the north, an equal distance, Long's Peak and Gray's bare their hoary heads to the Holy Cross.

In the morning sun the silver glitter of the mountain streams seems to lend a brighter hue to the green of glen and vale as they leave the densely wooded cañon's track. The fretting of the streams as they run the narrow gorges, half concealed by waving pines, furnish a music that lures to rest and peace. Fantastic forms and vivid colors of crags and spires towering in air stand out in bold relief, as if guarding the approaches to heavenly retreats beyond. The mountain air is perfumed with the fragrance of myriads of flowers concealed beneath the evergreens which extend from snowy crest to verdant base.

Picturesque bits of scenery so lavishly strewn around furnish the artist and poet themes for brush and pen, and health and pleasure for those who have regarded life a failure. The drives through the glens and parks, and the boating and fishing of the lakes and streams, attract the invalid and worn-out until, with reinvigoration and fresh desire, they grasp the alpenstock of nature and climb the heights where float banners of health and hope.

Summer resorts, educational institutes, sanitariums and residences of the wealthy and lovers of the beautiful, dot the plains and mountain slopes, furnishing retreats for the invalid, the feeble and heavy laden. The tourist tarries at the Garden of the Gods and drinks of the living streams of Manitou, that he may return with

HENRY O. SHEPARD,
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SUGGESTION TO TYPEFOUNDERS. SEE DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLE, "OUR DESIGNS."

new life and sing praises of the magical waters and marvelous climate of Colorado.

The dedication of the Home will mark an era in the history of trades unionism, which will not only be productive of great good for all those who will avail themselves of the advantages of the institution, but will serve to bind closer all who have been instrumental in its establishment, even to the setting of one thousand ems. With each coming anniversary of the completion of the edifice built of love to fellow man, praises will be sung of the good will of those who add to the usefulness and beauty of the printers' paradise. Nature has given largely of her choicest treasures; it remains for the generous and noble to continue the work so auspiciously begun, and soon the wildest dream of the typo enthusiast will become a happy reality.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. XV.—BY A PRESSMAN.

THE art of working colored inks without "filling up" or corroding on the type or plates would seem to be not in the possession of a vast number of the pressmen of the country. This conclusion is reached after studying for years, not alone the productions of our pressrooms, but the methods of the very great number of pressmen, some good, some otherwise, with whom it has been my fortune to come in contact. Indeed I can remember very distinctly, the worry and discomfort that I have, in bygone years, suffered from the same cause. Today, when I see a fellow-pressman wrestling with this problem, worry struggling with disgust showing in every lineament, I do not feel at all put out that the suggestion I invariably offer is treated with disdain, for I know that time was when I would act likewise, if such a simple remedy were offered me, and thus I can make allowances for his contempt.

But to come to our remedy; it is simplicity itself: Use plenty of varnish in your colored inks. If they corrode or "fill up," put more varnish in, and you will finally succeed in exorcising that demon. To my intercourse with some label printers I acknowledge my indebtedness for this exceedingly useful information. When next you have trouble with your colored inks, try it.

* * *

A beautiful brown ink can be produced by mixing an equal quantity of lemon yellow and vermilion, toning it by the addition of a very small quantity of black.

* * *

The world's fair of 1893 will probably have the finest collection of presswork that has ever yet been brought together. If, to the indefatigable efforts of the committee appointed by the International Printing Pressmen's Union were added the concerted action of the National Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union, the display would be ample recompense to any lover of fine printing for a journey to Chicago, even from the farthest corner of the globe. Come, gentlemen, sink unworthy motives, place the good name of American printers above everything else, and with willing effort prove to the world that our proud boast of being the leaders in the printing craft is a true one.

* * *

It is becoming more evident every day that the contention of a certain firm, largely engaged in making newspaper web presses, that machinists from their shops were the most competent persons to run web presses, is being disproved. If the newspapers that are run by these men are compared with those printed by pressmen, the merest tyro can tell that while the latter is really printing, the former is neither more nor less than botchwork. A notable example of the latter class is the New York *World*. Complaint is being made on every hand that the miserable appearance of this particular sheet, and the apparent disregard by its proprietors of the right of its readers to a well-printed sheet that will not tax or strain the eye, is but another insult to the intelligence of a long-suffering public.

* * *

At least three, probably four, parties are laying claim to an invention by which portions of a newspaper printed on a web press may be printed in a different color from the rest of the form. The idea is that special prominence may be given to advertisements, etc., securing greater notice for the advertiser and larger remuneration for the publisher. It is safe to say that none of the inventors have made a practical success of their ideas as yet, although a New York daily has on several occasions printed small sections of its space in red. This same paper is pursuing the subject further, and if unlimited capital and business enterprise count for anything it is fair to presume that success will sooner or later reward it.

Right here is a field that might be productive of profit to pressmen of an inventive turn of mind. They, more than anyone else, should have the requisite knowledge to produce such an attachment as will do the thing required, and they may rest assured that in the progressive newspapers of the day a certain and profitable market may be found.

* * *

I have lately had an opportunity to examine the mechanism of the Miehle press and I must say that it is a wonderful machine. The bed movement is one that will captivate every pressman who sees it, and as for the work on the press itself, it is as near perfection as anyone can wish for today. One thing that particularly took my attention was the apparatus by which the angle rollers are kept constantly in motion and in the same direction that the bed is moving. This, it seems to me, is a complete solution of the problem first noticed in these papers some time ago, namely: the prevention of chipping of angle rollers. In this press there is no chipping of the angle rollers and the pressman can rely on it that he will have no picks on his

plates from that cause. Mr. Miehle, who is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, deserves well of his fellow-pressmen, for if he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a benefactor of the race, how much more so is he who by his superlative genius has produced an almost perfect machine, which improves the quality and increases the output of every pressroom where one of them is set up.

***

System, if laid out on a common-sense foundation, is of vast benefit in producing the best results in a pressroom. While at first glance it might seem that an unnecessary amount of red tape is being used in some of our large pressrooms, yet it is quite true that the use of it enables the management to secure better results than any hap-hazard methods could possibly obtain. But the main object of every system of operating pressrooms should be to get the most work, of the best quality, and with the least friction possible. Rules that have no apparent purpose but that of making the life of those working under them irksome should have no place in a pressroom above all places on earth, for the pressman who is a master of his profession is generally an independent individual and will not brook rules that are not called for by common sense.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE LINOTYPE.

BY EB. WILLIAMS.

A GOOD deal has been written in regard to the "Linotype" (the invention of Mergenthaler), and a good deal yet remains to be said. That the Linotype is destined to play no unimportant part in the production of reading matter in the future is almost a certainty, but it cannot and never will be used in the production of first-class work, either for newspaper or other classes of printing.

Statements have been made from time to time in regard to the *quantity* of work done by the machines, but never a word as to the *quality* of the work.

The writer has been connected with the operation of the Linotype and in continual contact and association with the operators thereon since their introduction into the office of the *Daily News*, of Chicago, and he is, or ought to be, qualified to speak as to the results actually obtained in the practical working of the machines for the three years they have been in use in that office, and desires to say in no uncertain terms that almost every claim which has been made for them is absolutely untrue, and the amount of work done upon them greatly exaggerated.

To avoid the appearance of untruth, I will say that I have not been continually employed in the operation of the machines in all the time they have been in use, but there has hardly been a week in which I have not been in the machine room and conversed with the workers and the machinists in charge of the machines.

It is not the desire of the writer to discourage the use of the machines or to belittle their worth, but rather to give to the craft the experience of one who makes the modest claim of being a practical printer, by force of circumstances, but who would have probably made a much better machinist, not to say "blacksmith." I do not believe the Linotype or any other machine will be a detriment to the craft, but rather a benefit, and I believe that in time the machine will find its proper place in the economy of the art, and in my humble opinion that place will be the manufacture of cheap books of all kinds and the production of a class of matter for newspapers which would never be produced by the old process of hand composition.

Following are a few of the claims made for the Linotype, and also the opinion of the writer as to how closely his experience shows these claims can be borne out in practice:

"1. They can be operated by anyone who has the ability to strike the keys and read.

"2. They will do the work of at least three compositors with one operator.

"3. A cheaper grade of labor can be successfully used.

"4. Typographical errors are less likely to occur, on account of the absolutely correct mechanical distribution.

"5. A great saving in wear of type, because the same metal is used over and over indefinitely."

Theoretically all of the above claims are correct, but in practice they have each proved fallacious, although I am not prepared to say that such improvements cannot be made as will bring theory and practice into closer harmony.

The first claim, that "anyone can operate the machine," is not borne out by experience, because, even if a person can operate a typewriter, that person does not, of a necessity, know enough of mechanics to operate a machine as complicated as is the Linotype, and in addition to the mechanical knowledge required, the operator must have some knowledge of spelling, punctuation, division of words, capitalization and the ever-prevalent "style." The result is that when you put a typewriter or telegraph operator on one of these machines, he has nearly always to learn, not only to run the machine, and to properly strike the keys, but also to learn the English language "as she is wrote," which it appears that not one in ten typewriters and public school graduates have done, hence it takes as long to learn to properly run a Linotype as to learn to set type by hand, which is never less than six months.

The second claim, "they will do the work of three compositors," is proved unqualifiedly false in practice. It would be a very ordinary compositor who could not average 900 ems per hour for every hour worked, or 9,000 ems for each ten hours; therefore, to do the work of three compositors the Linotype operator must turn out 2,700 ems an hour, or 27,000 ems for ten hours work. I do not know of any operator, expert or otherwise, who ever has, or who ever hopes to turn out an average of 2,700 ems an hour, even with the aid of one

first-class machinist and three assistants (boys) to each ten machines. This statement I expect to see controverted, but I am in a position to prove its correctness, namely: That there is no operator in Chicago who can turn out 2,700 nonpareil ems on an average. Of course I am aware of the fact that some employers claim that there are operators in their offices averaging nearly 3,000 ems per hour, yet, notwithstanding this, I tell you that the 3,000 ems *are not there*.

The third claim, "a cheaper grade of labor can be used," is shown to be untrue, by the fact that as soon as a Linotyper becomes expert, he or she can and does earn from $18 to $24 per week, and the union scale is no higher. There appears to be a discrepancy here, but the writer can explain it, and perhaps will at another time.

The fourth claim, that "typographical errors are less likely to occur," etc., is shown to be a fallacy by the fact that the proofs, even of expert operators, are more foul than those of the same persons on the case. The reason for this is that the distribution is not clean, the matrices often falling into the wrong tubes. In the case of an "n" falling into the "s" tube it would result in a stoppage of the machine, but the "s" could drop into the "n" tube and it would never be discovered till the proofreader found it. Another cause of foul proof, and the more frequent, is the failure of the matrices to be carried by the blast to the place of assembly quick enough. Thus, if the operator strikes the letters "t" "h" "e" quickly—the position of the tubes being "e" "t" "h"—if they hang fire in coming down, the word will read "eth"; and so with numerous other combinations.

The fifth claim, "great saving in the wear of type," is not borne out by the cold facts of experience, because the continual remelting of the metal results in a percentage of loss fully equal to the wear of the type. This percentage of loss, being caused by the burning or granulation of the metal, cannot be remedied.

In addition to the above there are faults too numerous to mention and which it will take years of research and improvement to rectify, and which stand an insurmountable obstacle to the use of the machine for the text of first-class work. But, as I said in the beginning of this article, they will do well enough to grind out reading matter for the masses, and will undoubtedly result in the publication of a great amount of reading matter for sale at prices which the people will be able to pay, and I expect to live to see the time when, through the use of typesetting machines, great and standard works will be within the reach of every man, and when every man's home will contain copies of all the great authors, both ancient and modern, and when no author will be too poor to see the results of his study, toil and thought in print; and if this fond hope is realized then will the printer bless the inventor of the *Machine* and cease to worry over his probable loss of work, and devote less of his time to degrading pleasures and pursuits and more to the study of the works of the great authors of the past and present.

In conclusion let me say that in place of antagonizing machines, printers should take hold of them and see what they can do with them, and instead of leaving the Linotyper out in the cold and speaking of him with contempt, they should extend to him the hand of fellowship, and take him into the union. And if there is no place for the Linotyper in the union, we cannot make a place for him too quick.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

NEVER before in the history of the world has there been exhibited such a universal tendency to form pools or combinations in the interests of business enterprises as is apparent at the present time. Scarcely a week passes but that the public is startled by the announcement of the formation of a gigantic amalgamation of the leading establishments in some important line of trade, which announcement is generally coupled with the declaration that the pool has been formed with the avowed object of benefiting the public by a reduction in the selling price of the commodity in which they are interested, but with the real intent of controlling the market by curtailing the output and reducing the cost of production by restricting competition within the narrowest possible limits. Of course it is made to appear that this is all done in the interests of the public; but the public is not slow to observe in all such cases, that if the selling price of the particular article in question is not advanced it is at least firmly maintained at the old figures, while the dividends of the shareholders in the combine are increased in a very satisfactory manner—from the shareholder's point of view.

But while all this is going on, if an occasion presents itself working-men will be sagely advised that combinations of labor are entirely unnecessary. That while they can serve no good purpose, they have a very decided tendency to abridge that freedom and independence of action so highly prized as invaluable heritages by the American people; that the relations of capital and labor are liable to become strained under such conditions; and that the interests of labor will be best served when its affairs are left wholly under the control of the employer or capitalist.

Whether this advice is prompted by disinterested motives or not, it is difficult to determine and immaterial to the purpose. It may be fair to assume that in some cases the advice is given with the best wishes for the welfare of the people in general. Be this as it may, the fact remains that where one argument can be made in justification of these frequent combinations of capital, scores of good and sufficient reasons can be advanced in proof of the wisdom of workingmen combining with a view to their mutual protection and material advancement. There are a number of employers in this country whose treatment of this subject has been so fair-minded and liberal handed, that, were it possible to accept their conduct as a fair index of the guiding spirit of the great body of the representatives of capital, it would probably insure a condition of affairs where the existence or necessity of trades unions might be deemed unnecessary. But where there is one employer like Mr. G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, for instance, there will be found hundreds who represent the very opposite idea as to what constitutes their duty in respect to the labor question. While the gentleman named, together with a few others of like character, can readily see the wisdom and justice of sharing in some measure the advantages accruing to a successful business with the people who do the work, the latter class consider it their duty, in the interests of and in defense of the rights of capital, to oppose every contemplated movement looking to the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

If this is a correct statement of the condition of affairs, and the experiences of many years have long since led me to the conclusion that it is, then what is the plain duty of the workingmen of

America in the premises, so far as their obligations to themselves, their families and their posterity is concerned? Are they not justified, and is it not their plain duty in fact, to adopt such measures and to form such combinations as will best protect their interests against the unjust encroachments of a certain class of unscrupulous employers and greedy combinations of capital? And this protection will be found just as necessary in the ranks of the printing fraternity as in any other branch of business. Combinations of labor inimical to the proper pursuit and development of capital should not be countenanced or tolerated. It is our policy to build up rather than tear down. But I hold that a penurious compensation for labor is not in any way conducive to national prosperity. Where the purchasing power of the mechanic is unduly restricted, the opportunity of the manufacturer to sell will be correspondingly affected.

The aims and objects of typographical unions, which have been so frequently put forward, may be stated briefly as follows: (1) To elevate the position and maintain and protect the interests of the craft in general. (2) To establish and uphold a fair and equitable rate of wages, and to regulate all trade matters appertaining to the welfare of members. (3) To influence the apprenticeship system in the direction of intelligence, competency and skill, in the interests alike of employer and employés. (4) To endeavor to replace strikes and their attendant bitterness and pecuniary loss by arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of all disputes concerning wages and conditions of employment. (5) To relieve the deserving needy, and provide for the proper burial of deceased members.

It is difficult to realize how any considerable number of men, possessing the intelligence necessary to enable them to become competent printers, can find reasonable exceptions to the foregoing platform or declaration of principles. I recognize the fact that many people imagine that they will best retain their independence by holding aloof from active connection with trade organizations of any kind, and can at the same time command a satisfactory, remunerative amount of wages by strict attention to business, coupled with a fair mastery of the intricacies of the mechanical requirements of the art preservative. This is the most delusive idea that could possibly be put forward to govern the actions of any set of men. If people so inclined will but look around them in an unprejudiced spirit, they will see that their wage is governed by the union scale in nine cases out of ten. They will also find that, as a general thing, they are paid a certain percentage less than the scale adopted by the union or unions in their particular locality. Occasionally a very rare instance may be met with where a man's services will command a higher remuneration than that fixed upon by these organizations; but let it be a higher or a lower rate that he may receive, the fact remains that when a union is forced to make a reduction in its scale, a corresponding reduction will immediately take place in the ranks of non-union men. This has occurred so frequently that there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the statement. Does it not follow then that it is the duty of every man connected with the printing business to array himself on the side of unionism as soon as he is qualified to do so?

The advantages derived from the establishment and maintenance of typographical unions are many and varied, and have been so often dwelt upon that I feel constrained to devote the remainder of this letter to a mere mention of a few of the more salient ones. For people working for daily wages, certainly no question is of more importance than the necessity of keeping the rate of compensation at such a figure as will enable the worker to maintain himself and family in decent circumstances, and at the same time endow his children with a moderate education. This is the ambition of every self-respecting man, and certainly is a laudable one. The restriction of the hours of labor to a uniform and reasonable number is probably a question of equal importance with that of the amount of wages paid. In fact, these two provisions go hand in hand, and the regulation of one will bring a settlement of the other within the range of possibility. The continued enormous immigration to this country, together with the never-ceasing flow of labor-saving machinery that is being introduced, are circumstances that will inevitably force the problem of the shortening of the hours of labor upon the attention of the working people as one of paramount importance, and without organization this question will never be settled in a way that will accrue to the benefit of the mechanic.

The universal custom of typographical unions making provision for the relief of their sick and needy members, and the burial of their dead, is certainly a very commendable feature in these organizations; and in connection with this benevolent inclination, I wish to direct attention to the movement now about completed looking to the erection of the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs. This project is the outgrowth of a very munificent donation in money to the International Typographical Union by Messrs. G. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and is designed as a home for the superannuated or disabled members of the craft. Since this donation was received, the success of the project has been guaranteed by the contribution of many thousand dollars by the journeymen printers of America, supplemented by the gift of eighty acres of valuable land by the citizens of Colorado Springs, on which the Home will be erected. Surely every printer in the land should place himself in a position where he would be entitled to the benefits of this grand institution, and to a voice in its establishment and control.

But instead of reciting the benefits and advantages to be derived from an active membership in a typographical union, would it not be pertinent to ask what possible advantage is to be looked for by pursuing a course of non-affiliation with organized labor? It must occur to the most obtuse that while there is some possibility of an organization of workingmen securing some recognition in a question affecting their own interests, the man who can accomplish any reform in the present condition of affairs by his individual efforts must be endowed with such superlative talents as will speedily lift him beyond the necessity of working for daily wages. — *M. J. Carroll in Typographical Journal.*

AN OCCASION OF SATISFACTION.

After the completion of the Sweet Water dam, in San Diego county, California, by a Boston syndicate, the vast body of water which it caught, amounting to 6,000,000,000 gallons, covered land the title to which they had not acquired. Long and tedious litigation ensued, covering a period of two years, and pending the litigation, under an order of the court, nearly all this water had to be let out of the dam and kept off the land in controversy. Every man in the country felt a deep personal interest in the matter, and no daily paper was complete without some reference to the subject. Finally, two or three months ago, the case was compromised, the company secured a perfect title to the land, and all over San Diego county there was general rejoicing. The papers devoted whole pages to the matter, and the National City *Record*, a weekly paper, inserted a square, 4 by 6, in the center of the first page, thus:

THAT DAM CASE
IS SETTLED.
SEE PAGE 3.

A BABEL OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

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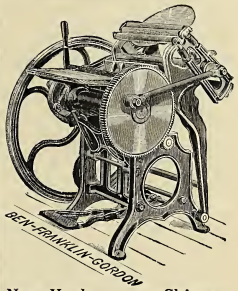
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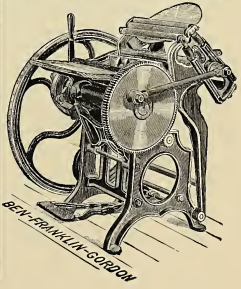
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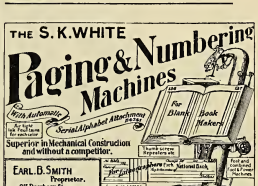




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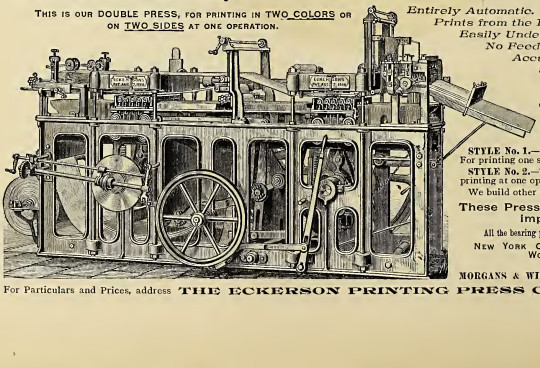
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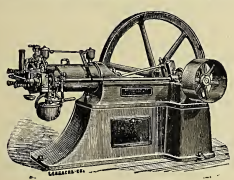
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The Best and Strongest Galley made.

INDESTRUCTIBLE, SOLID, ALL BRASS.

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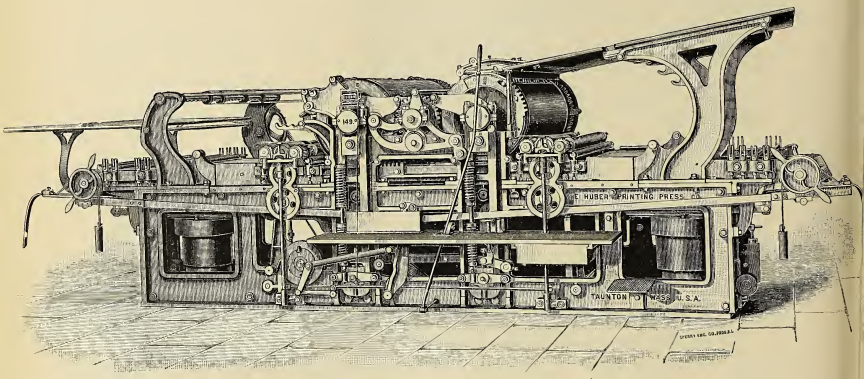
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The Huber Two-Color Press.



BED, 36 x 52. FORM, 32 x 48. PAPER, 33 x 50. SPEED, 900 to 1,200 per Hour.

DOUBLE ROLLING EACH FORM ✻ SIX TRACKS ✻ FRONT DELIVERY.

THE above cut represents our Two-Color Press as now built with air springs and double rolling device, thereby charging the forms with fresh ink both ways, also the double rack pinion bed-movement, and all patented improvements fully described in our Book Press Catalogue. The following is a short description of the construction and operation of the Press:

There are two impression cylinders, which engage a separate form each during the forward stroke of the bed, as in an ordinary two-revolution press. A fountain at each end of the press supplies the separate forms with ink in usual manner. Between the impression cylinders is a transfer cylinder which takes the printed sheet from the first impression cylinder and delivers it, in absolutely perfect register, to the second impression cylinder, from which it is delivered directly to the fly, clean side next the fly-sticks.

OPERATION.—The sheet is fed to the grippers of the first cylinder in the usual manner, and after receiving the first impression is taken by the grippers of the transfer cylinder and delivered to the grippers of the second impression cylinder. About this same time another sheet is fed to the first impression cylinder, and at each forward stroke of the bed both sheets are printed with a different color. The sheet with the two printings is then delivered to the fly, the sheet with one printing transferred to the second impression cylinder, and the first cylinder supplied with a clean sheet by the feeder.

It will be seen by the above description that we have in reality *two* presses in *one;* and, while running at a comparatively slow speed, which insures perfect register and "long life" to the press, it is actually doing about twice the work of an ordinary press of the same size. Having a separate impression surface for each form, a job is "made ready" exactly the same as for an ordinary press.

The principal advantages of this style of press over all others are: *First*—Comparatively slow speed, which lengthens the "life" of the press, and at the same time produces twice the usual amount of perfect work. *Second*—As the sheet is fed but once for two colors, the handling of stock is reduced fifty per cent. *Fourth*—In illustrated bookwork, the advantage of using a better quality of ink upon the cuts than upon the type; thereby producing a finer class of work at a less expense.

This press is built on the same solid and substantial plan for which all our presses are justly noted, and has all latest improvements, including six roller bearings to support bed, noiseless and positive fly, safety gripper mechanism, ball-bearing, bed-reversing teeth, and air springs that can be regulated when press is in motion at any speed.

We refer to the following firms running Two-Color Presses: The Hinds-Ketchum Co., McLaughlin Bros., American Bank Note Co., Martin B. Brown, New York; Forbes' Litho. Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; C. I. Hood & Co., J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.; Frey Printing Co., Russell & Morgan Co., A. H. Pugh Printing Co., Cincinnati, O.; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co., Christian Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo; Werner Litho. Co., Akron, O.; Courier Journal Job Printing Co., Louisville, Ky.; Dickman-Jones Co., San Francisco, Cal.

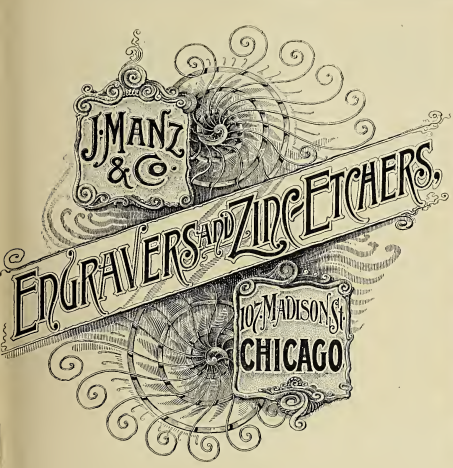
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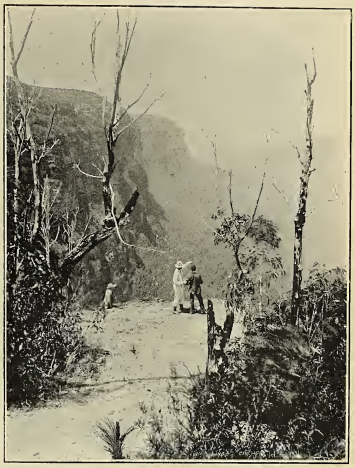
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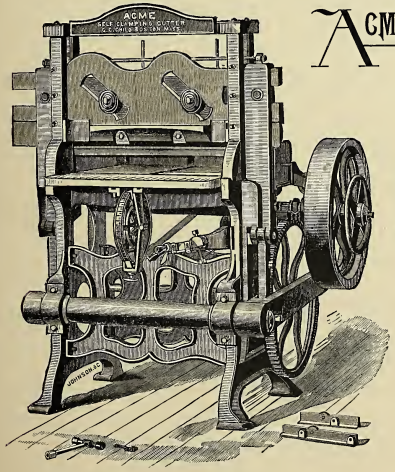




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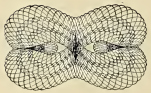
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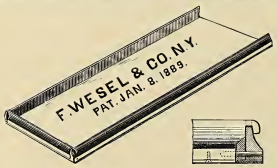


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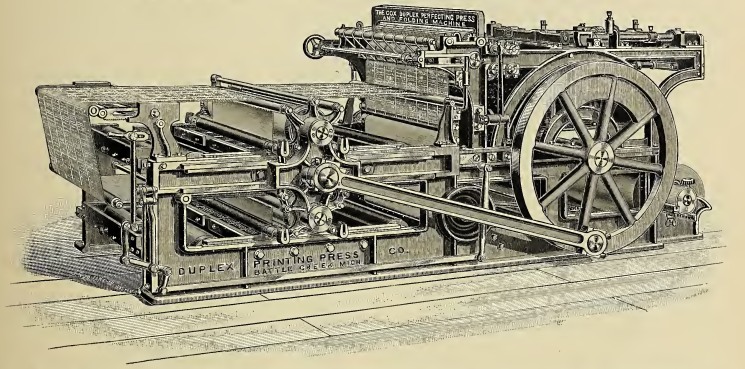
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Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald* writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

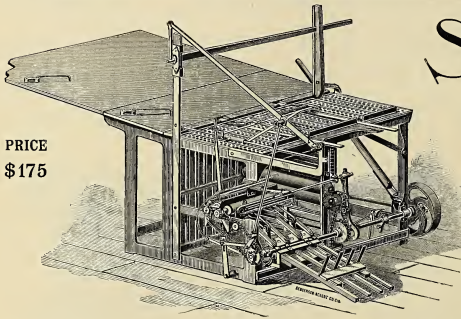
The press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the *Herald*, where it is fully demonstrating its capacity to do all that is claimed for it.

Full information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers.

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THE BASCOM NEWSPAPER FOLDER.

The Best, Simplest, Most Durable and Only Practical Folder for Country Offices built anywhere.



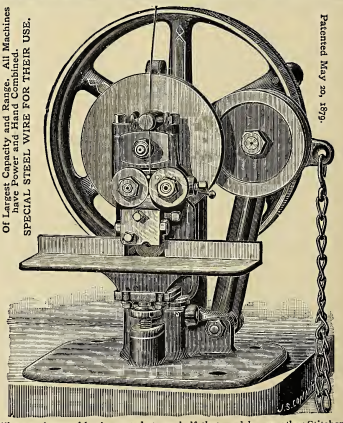
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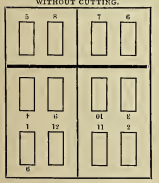
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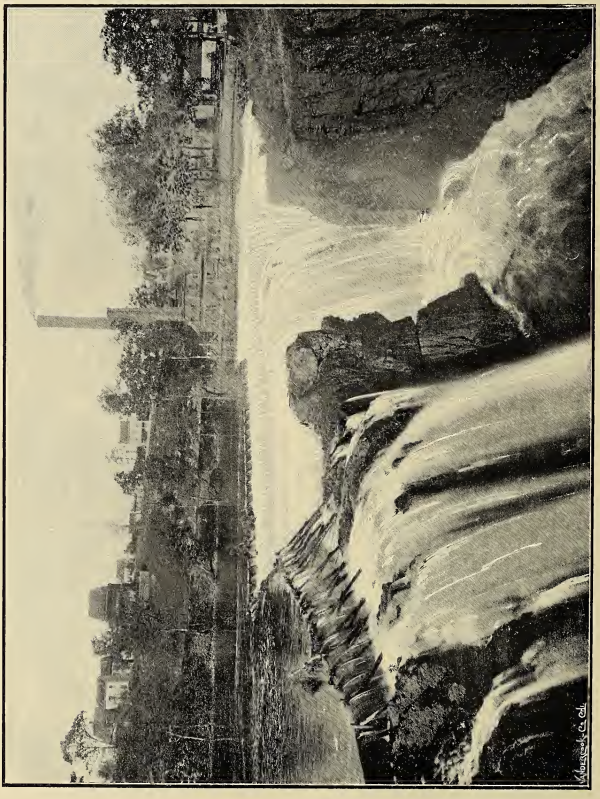
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PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON, N. J.—VIEW FROM "CHASM BRIDGE."

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from a photograph, by VANDERCOOK & Co., 407 Dearborn street, Chicago.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

GOVERNMENT PRINTED ENVELOPES.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., May 11, 1891.

It does not seem to me to be possible to stop this injustice to printers in the way suggested by J. B. P. (INLAND PRINTER, May, p. 720), but it does need the united action of all kinds of printers in all parts of the country. The injustice is so palpable that it seems possible, by united action of all — employé and employer — to exact promises from every congressman in the country in favor of the repeal of the law — if there is any law.

It is not a favor, *but justice*, that we seek. C. W. R.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12, 1891.

Business is quite brisk in this city though there is quite a number of idle printers about town. The *Times-Democrat* purposes using the Mergenthaler typesetting machine and already has six of them in position. No change has been made in the working force and none is contemplated. The Sunday issue of the *New Delta* now consists of twelve pages. W. J. Hammond and E. E. Norman, delegates from No. 17 to the International Typographical Union convention, leave shortly for Boston. A. C. Lindauer, for a long time identified with the *Evening News*, has severed his connection with that paper. D. F. Y.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

To the Editor: SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 19, 1891.

Typographical Union No. 117 is at present engaged in "controversy" with the Hosterman Publishing Company. The manager of this establishment has always been a source of annoyance to our union, from the inception of the double-headed *Republic-Times*, and has let no opportunity pass whereby he might override our local constitution and by-laws as well as the International laws.

Some two weeks since (May 5), four men were called out of the jobroom on account of non-compliance with our apprentice law, which stipulates that but one apprentice shall be employed to every five men, and one for every fraction of five. Job and news rooms were designated as separate and distinct departments, and there being six men in the newsroom, Mr. Hosterman was by virtue of this law entitled to two apprentices in this department; there being four men in the jobroom he was entitled to but one apprentice there. But by counting extra hands whom he had employed during last winter, he computes the number of apprentices he is entitled to on the basis of the number of men he employed during the year. At any rate, he has concluded, with his associates, to rid himself of union men, and employ men, as he says, who belong to a reputable (?) organization — the Printers' Protective Fraternity. He says he believes in "competition in labor!" Think of that, fellow-craftsmen. With the assistance of the Trades' Assembly, representing 5,000 laboring men of the city (who are with us), we hope to cope successfully with this unnatural advocate of the Cole system of labor. The entire newsroom force is soon expected to be displaced, and then the fight will be "on" in earnest.

In consequence of the foregoing we would advise all "tourists" to steer clear of this city at present. Business generally is rather dull, the *Farm and Fireside* having let off eight men within the past two weeks. The pressmen of this city are taking an active interest in union matters lately, and will probably organize for themselves before a great while.

The scale of prices is as follows: morning newspapers (there are none at present), 33⅓ cents per 1,000 ems; evening papers and book composition, 30 cents; week work, $15. Foremen on daily evening papers, $17; weekly papers, $16. J. F. F.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, April 23, 1891.

The New Zealand *Times*, which is the central morning newspaper of New Zealand, and is edited by one of that colony's ablest journalists, Mr. R. A. Loughman, in a leading article commenting upon a cable message which conveyed the information that the copyright bill had passed through the senate, says: "The passage of the copyright bill through the senate of the United States * * * * removes the reproach of unfairness from a great industry; a reproach which has been with it for a century and more. So sure were the Americans that the bill would pass, that in the latest newspapers to hand all kinds of people are represented as claiming the credit for its success. The authors of America made the most plausible claim, after the bill had passed through the house of representatives. But they were promptly met by Mr. Cummings, the champion of the International Typographical Union. The bill, he pointed out, passed by 139 to 95; seventy-eight of those who voted for it representing cities in which there were typographical unions, all of which had sent a special request that the bill might be passed. It is creditable to the authors of America that they should have actively bestirred themselves to get a measure passed which the piratical publishing fraternity affected to regard as prejudicial to the interest of the authors. But it is clear that without the printers of America, whose interests were conserved by the typesetting clause, under which American copyright can be only secured by foreign authors on getting their books printed by American printers, the authors would not have been strong enough. To the printers of America it can make no difference financially whether the foreign books they print are copyright or not. In either case they would have the printing. We owe it to their sense of honor that they have used their political power to get a measure of justice for foreign authors placed on the statute book of their country."

Of course all of our papers have commented upon this great event, but none of them have looked at the matter from the above point of view, and that is my excuse for sending it as copy to your journal, as it is very rarely that our foreign brethren are thus noticed in these new lands of ours in Australasia. T. L. M.

FROM LANSING.

To the Editor: LANSING, Mich., May 16, 1891.

Another new paper has made its appearance here, the North Lansing *Record*, edited and published by Messrs. Bailey & Callahan.

Charles K. Esler, president of No. 72, has been appointed city auditor by the common council, and has assumed the duties of his new position.

To Mr. and Mrs. George A. Menard, April 12, a seven-pound girl.

Work is not very brisk here at present, and prospects are not flattering, in consequence of which some of the boys have been laid off.

Messrs. Calkins and Lewis, employés of the state printing office, have purchased the *Saturday Call*, published by Orin Stair, and will continue business in the present quarters.

Oscar L. McKinley, for many years an employé of the *State Republican* office, and Miss Alma Porter, were married two weeks ago, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Williamston. The bride is a cultured and highly accomplished young lady, and has hosts of friends in this vicinity. Mr. McKinley is well known

here, having resided in Lansing since boyhood. After a brief visit to Chicago and other cities, the happy couple returned to Lansing, which they will make their future home.

Messrs. Reynolds & Davies, publishers of the *Michigan Statesman*, contemplated making their present weekly paper into a full-bloom morning daily, with associated press dispatches, but the scheme has been indefinitely postponed. G. A. M.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., May 15, 1891.

May day passed by very quietly with no labor demonstrations of any sort. If there is to be any movement made it will most likely be July 1, when the new state law providing for an eight-hour working day goes into effect.

We can record at this writing that business in the line of printing has improved since our last report. The job offices all have plenty of work, and the *Bee* having made arrangements to receive the same telegraphic and market reports as is given by Chicago papers, which is much larger than heretofore given here, the printer as well as the public will be benefited.

As the result of a failure to fix a uniform price of subscription between the dailies, the *Bee* is being delivered by carriers at 5 cents a week.

The *Democrat* has made its reappearance as an evening daily, under a different management than formerly, and with the assistance of a foreman, three regulars, and a box of plates.

The office of McBride & Co. has been removed to larger and better-lighted apartments at 106 South Fourteenth street.

The Directory Printing Company has been consolidated with the English department of the *Pokrok Zapadu*, and removed to South Thirteenth street.

The state printing for the next two years has been awarded as follows: Two thousand copies each of the senate and house journals and four issues of the supreme court calendars to the Festner Printing Company, this city; the revenue blanks and session laws to the *State Journal*, Lincoln; volumes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the supreme court reports to Pace, Williams & North, Lincoln.

Heyn's album of Omaha is the finest publication yet issued in the interest of this city. It contains thirty-six pages of photogravures of the city, illustrating in all seventy-two different subjects. It is handsomely bound in leather and has no advertisements to mar its beauty. The Board of Trade has issued an illustrated and descriptive book, finely printed and bound by the Rees Printing Company, which will be used to advertise Omaha.

A new publication, the *American*, made its appearance last week under the management of John C. Thompson, a member of No. 190. It is a neat eight-page quarto, and will appear weekly.

Harry Meyers, for a long time employed in the office of the Rees Printing Company, died of consumption, at his home in Arlington, Nebraska, whither he had gone with the hope of benefiting his health. "Pete" Begle, an honorary member of No. 190, committed suicide by shooting, at Council Bluffs, a few days ago.

The *Illustrated West* is the name of a new publication devoted to art, music and literature.

James M. Sirpless, for the past year treasurer of No. 190, has established himself in the printing business at the corner of Thirteenth and Douglas.

The South Omaha *Drover's Journal* has been sold to Perry Selden, of Blair, Nebraska. SLEMERSON.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., May 18, 1891.

Suit has been brought against the *American* for alleged libel, with a claim for damages to the amount of $100,000.

The *German Correspondent* celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Wednesday last, by the issuance of a sixteen-page paper, full of interesting reading matter, and a beautifully engraved supplement illustrative of the paper's birth and progress, from the Washington hand press to the lightning Hoe cylinder, with an elegant portrait of the proprietor, Mr. Frederick Raine, who also celebrated his seventieth birthday. On this occasion Mr. Raine received his many callers in his business office, and regaled them with the flowing bowl. The front of the building was handsomely decorated with evergreens and banners. The supplement referred to is a fine piece of lithographic work, and was executed by A. Hoen & Co., of this city.

There is a current rumor that the Baltimore *Sun* will soon put in new presses.

Mr. Purdy, managing editor of the *Evening World*, was summoned one day last week to his native city, Indianapolis, by the death of his mother, a most estimable lady, another son of whom is managing editor of the Indianapolis *Sun*.

Last week was the anniversary of the *Baltimorean*, it having entered upon its twentieth volume.

The *Every Saturday*, a weekly paper published here, was discovered a week or two ago, by Baltimore Typographical Union, to have more apprentices than the law allows — that is, union law, of course. Things were finally straightened out, and all was well in the office for a time. But last week the union foreman was discharged and a non-union printer placed in charge. Trouble then began again, but was soon allayed when the publisher imformed the malcontents that the new-comer had bought an interest in the paper, and was simply an employer and not an employé. Mr. J. Fred Roxbrough is the new partner in the *Every Saturday*. A few months ago he sold his paper, the Baltimore *Free Press*, and started a job office on Baltimore street.

It looks as if the association of master printers here known as the Baltimore Typothetæ had utterly collapsed. In a conversation today with the president of the organization I was informed that he was unable to get the members together, and that no meeting had taken place for the past three months.

The *Spectator* is the name of a new weekly paper just started down at Annapolis. W. Meade Holladay is the editor and publisher.

The *Evening World* will soon leave its present quarters on Fayette street, opposite the postoffice. The new location will be on the west side of Calvert street, just north of Lexington street, where a large building is being fitted up for its reception.

There is much complaint of dullness with book and job printers. The boys on the dailies are making big strings, for business is booming with this class of publications. The scale is 45 cents per thousand. FIDELITIES.

CHIPPING OF ANGLE ROLLERS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, April 17, 1891.

In Germany they have no trouble with chipping of angle rollers, as they build no table distribution presses. Their presses are all built on the stop-cylinder plan and have overset cylinder distribution, something similar to the Cox stop cylinder. The German presses are more simple, but still it is very inconvenient to get the rollers out and wash them.

Press builders in putting a new press on the market should see that they are more simple and have less machinery. Cylinder distribution is better than table distribution, but the cylinder must be placed in such a way that the rollers can be gotten at and taken out easily to wash. I dare say it will take fully thirty minutes to wash up a Cox press properly. The German railway bed carriage is also a very good one, and could be used to great advantage on some of the presses in this country. It is similar to that of the Campbell press, only the wheels are larger and run direct on the bed plate of the press, the bed being moved backward and forward by a crank motion. The wheels run in gearing on the bed plate as well as on the bed. The Germans using six wheels and in some cases only four wheels, this motion requires no center springs or air plungers. Another good point on the German printing machines which the American press builders ought to take notice of is the Hypocykloidal bed motion, a motion which has no dead center and could be run at an unlimited speed. It is nothing more than a gear wheel on the top of a dancer traveling in a round or circle gearing twice its diameter, the rod which draws the bed being

connected to the gear wheel which travels around in the gear circle. This motion needs no springs or air bumpers, as the motion of the stud on the gear wheel, to which the bed rod is connected, is that of a long oval, and consequently in passing over the centers the bed comes to a slowing motion. This motion could be applied to any make of press — stop, two-revolution or perfecting — and would work on one as well as another.

The form rollers on the German two-roller presses are of a large diameter and will more than cover the form with one revolution.

The above are a few of the good points on a German press. Below I mention a few of the many faults :

Grippers made of two pieces of sheet iron fastened to a square slotted bar, by a nut and screw.

No tympan clamps.

Packing or cylinder dressing is fastened on with a square strip of iron with from three to six screws through it.

Muslin is sewed to a round rod.

Tympan must be pasted on the muslin under the grippers.

Short grippers, causing sheets to be kicked back.

Double-deck feed boards ; feeder must carry his sheets twice their width in order to reach the guides.

All colored work is fed to points.

Tape delivery, fly sticks and fly cams not adjustable.

Sectional ink fountain has push and pull screws. Blade not adjustable like the long blade.

On presses of most makes they have no guide rests or tongues, the guides resting directly on the tympan.

They have no cylinder bearers ; the cylinder is set to type-height, then the racks on each side of the bed are set according to the cylinder by lines cut in the side of the teeth.

I write of the average machines and will admit that there are some makers who are now improving their machines, but as a general thing they still cling to their "way-back" ideas. They are not like the Americans who are continually putting practical improvements on their presses, every press leaving the factory having something new. M. A. Miller.

VERMONT PRINTERS.

To the Editor : Bellows Falls, Vt., May 12, 1891.

Monday, April 25, the first number of Brattleboro's new daily, the *Evening Times*, appeared. It is a five-column folio, 17½ inches in length, and made up partially from plates. Charles P. Spencer, proprietor of a job office, is the owner, and H. R. Dawley, formerly of Greenwich, New York, is editor. The paper is independent and has evidence of considerable snap, but its field is exceedingly limited. Brattleboro has a population of 7,000. The field, too, is remarkably well covered by newspapers. The *Phenix* (republican) has a large circulation in Brattleboro and Windham county ; the *Reformer* (democratic) has a circulation which averages three out of every five families in the county and a large state edition besides. Then the weekly, Sunday and daily Springfield *Republican* have a big sale there, so that the field is well covered without a local daily.

There has been some important changes in the Burlington *Free Press* staff. E. H. Wolcott, who has been managing editor for the past few years, has resigned and goes to Natick, Massachusetts, where he has important business interests bequeathed him by an uncle who died recently. J. L. Southwick, formerly city editor, has been advanced to managing editor. Joseph Auld, formerly business manager, has gone to New York as manager of the Rapid Printing Company, and his place is filled by Willard Howe, formerly of Boston, a brother-in-law of Mr. Auld's. The change in the paper is noticeable, more especially in the make-up of the Saturday issue, which is very much better. The ability displayed in the editorials is much more marked, also.

The Rutland *Herald* has been changing its staff and make-up somewhat lately. H. I. Dillenback, formerly managing editor, has gone to Providence, Rhode Island, as manager of the *Telegram*. Robert A. Perkins, some years ago editor, and more recently editorial writer, is now managing editor. The night editor has also been changed and one Fletcher, formerly of St. Johnsbury, is temporarily filling the vacancy. The course of the *Herald* on the liquor question last fall unquestionably injured it in the minds of a majority of the people, though why outspoken honesty should injure any paper is not clear.

The Montpelier *Argus and Patriot* is publishing occasional illustrated articles on Vermont which are excellent. The *Argus* is a great newspaper and is doing much for the state in pictorially advertising its beauties.

Governor Carroll S. Page has endeared himself to the editor's hearts by his fair distribution of important new items. He does not do as former governors have done, telegraph the matter to the two dailies and let the weeklies depend upon them for the news, but he telegraphs to every paper, great or small.

The prosperity of the printers and publishers throughout Vermont is evidenced by the fact that improvements and additions to plants are going on or contemplated. The Brattleboro *Phoenix* is putting in a new Cottrell press and changing their paper from a nine-column folio to a seven-column quarto. The Londonderry *Sifter* changed not long ago to all home print ; some sort of a change is rumored for the Bellows Falls *Times*, and changes are advertised for the Springfield *Reporter*. New job offices are springing into existence and present offices are being enlarged both in size and apparatus. The outlook is certainly encouraging and it would seem that better and better work should be done by the printers. A public educated in good printing will not tolerate second-class work. B. H. A.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor : Sydney, N. S. W., April 20, 1891.

Trade, at the time of writing, is becoming somewhat brisk in different parts of the continent. The great federal convention has closed its sittings, and I think it has been a general surprise that our politicians entertained federation so seriously. The convention drafted a constitution bill for the Commonwealth of Australia and adopted it before dissolving, and now the matter is to be brought before the different parliaments for its adoption or rejection. There are a lot of difficulties in the way before the "Commonwealth of Australia" will send a representative to your "court" at Washington ; and as to its being represented at your World's Fair, well — at any rate from what I hear a good many of its subjects that "are to be" have already begun putting a little in the bank, so as to be able to visit Chicago in 1893.

The shearers, of Queensland, are bringing disgrace on the name of unionism by their mode of carrying on the warfare against the pastoralists. They have been trailing "firesticks" through the country, which at this time of the year is as dry as the proverbial bone, and the consequence is that there has been a great loss of haystacks, fodder, houses and fencing. The mobs of unionists have been charged repeatedly by the soldiery at the point of the bayonet, and the strike leaders have been imprisoned for inciting to riot and treason. The latest outrage was the firing of a court house. The Melbourne Trades Hall has publicly denounced these actions as unworthy of unionists.

In the midst of the turmoil in the labor world which is going on upon this continent, especially among the shearers in Queensland, it is pleasant to read the speech uttered by Chief Justice Lilley in laying the foundation stone of the Trades Hall in Brisbane on the 7th inst. During the course of his speech he said the labor movement was now confronted by the power of organized wealth, backed up by the power of intellectual education and of organized intelligence, and therefore, it behooved workingmen to meet these forces by educated intelligence of their own. They were a power, said the judge, and he wished them to be an educated power. He went on to say that he had every belief in educated democracy, but would rather see uneducated democracy than see the country ruled by tyrants. The means by which workers would attain their ends would be by education, and the wealth which they would draw from their own temperance, prudence and thrift. He referred them to the precept upon which all social systems must be built, namely, they must not work merely for themselves, but for each other ; and they were

getting near the day when the man who did not work neither should he eat. The chief justice's speech was frequently cheered, and he was presented with a silver trowel by the trades unions. The friendship and counsel of Judge Lilley and Chief Justice Higginbotham, of Victoria, are doing an immense amount of good to the workers of Australia — not excepting printers.

Good tidings of great joy among the printers comes to hand just before the departure of the mail. The news is from Melbourne, and reads to the effect that Mr. John Hancock, the popular secretary of the Melbourne Typographical Association, has been elected to represent the Collingwood seat in the Victorian Parliament, rendered vacant through the death of the chief secretary for the colony, Mr. Langridge. Mr. Hancock has been a prominent unionist for many years, although a youngish man, having held such offices as president of the Trades Hall Council and president of the Melbourne Typographical Association. He took a very prominent part in the late strike, being a member of the finance and control committee. His election is a grand event for the workers, who just now need such white men as Mr. Hancock in our halls of legislature. I rejoice with those that do rejoice on this event, having had the opportunity of knowing what manner of man he is who has been thus elevated to a great responsibility. ASMODEUS.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1891.

The typographical and kindred interests have experienced a season of prosperity since the advent of spring.

All lines of trade connected with paper making and marketing are holding their own, although prices are low. The machinery, type and supply people are busy, as are also the manufacturing stationers. The newspapers are all doing well, their advertising patronage being enormous and profitable.

The ex-delegates to the International Typographical Union celebrated the birthday of George W. Childs, publisher of the *Ledger*, on Tuesday, May 12, in a magnificent manner. The assemblage was a large one, many of the printers being accompanied by their wives, daughters and sweethearts. The banqueting hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and other appropriate emblems. John A. Dardis, president of the Philadelphia ex-Delegates' Association, after the edibles were served, rapped for attention, and said: "We are assembled here tonight to celebrate the birthday of a man who, by his whole-heartedness and his kindness to the printing fraternity, has endeared himself not only to the ex-delegates, but to their families. We will drink to the health of Mr. Childs." George Chance, of the *Record*, was the toastmaster, and assumed the position with a humorous story. The opening toast was the "International Union of North America," responded to by the late secretary-treasurer, E. S. McIntosh, of the *Evening Telegraph*, who sketched the career of the union, and in concluding expressed the sentiment that it would long live to drink the health of George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel. J. B. Roberts recited "How the French Took Saragossa." James J. Daily, the foreman of the *Ledger* composing room, and who is also a trustee of the Childs-Drexel Fund, then read a letter from Mr. Childs, who regretted his inability to be present, and thanked the association for the honor done him by celebrating his birthday. Mr. Daily also read a pleasant and congratulatory letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Mr. Childs. "The Day We Celebrate" was replied to by James Welsh, who paid a splendid and enthusiastic tribute to Mr. Childs' kindness and generosity. He closed by saying: "The name of George W. Childs will live forever, borne on by that title which we all honor. 'A Union home for Union printers' is indissolubly connected with him." The other toasts were "The Philadelphia Typographical Union," responded to by Ira Somers, of the *Evening Telegraph*, and "The ex-Delegates' Association," by Jacob Glaser, of the *Railway World*, a former president of No. 2. A number of invited guests were present. A dispatch was received from W. W. Maloney, president of the George W. Childs' Club, of Washington, D. C., stating that the members were honoring Mr. Childs' birthday with great enthusiasm, and proffering their congratulations.

Seven union compositors, employed upon the *Daily Republican*, Wilmington, Delaware, recently went on a strike, because the proprietors of the paper had introduced stereotype plate matter. Six columns of this matter is used daily, and the printers claimed they were unable to make more than $10 a week. Other compositors were engaged and the paper has appeared as usual. The strikers have procured work elsewhere.

This year is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Wilhelm W. Rittenhouse, and of the first paper made in America by Wilhelm, the original member of the family, who also adopted the clover-leaf as his paper mark. The Rittenhouse Memorial Association will celebrate the event at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in September.

Since the *Item* opened its annex on Taylor street, and erected there another Hoe quadruple press, it is perhaps the best equipped printing office in Philadelphia, as far as press facilities go, being now provided with three quadruple presses. Hoe & Co. are building another monster quadruple for it, which will be delivered some time during June.

The *Press* has also ordered from Hoe & Co. three quadruple stereotype perfecting presses, and they will be completed some time during the summer. They will cost $137,500. The machines will have an aggregate running capacity each hour of 144,000 four-page papers, 144,000 six-page, 144,000 eight-page, 72,000 ten-page, 72,000 twelve-page, 72,000 fourteen-page, 72,000 sixteen-page, 36,000 twenty-page, 36,000 twenty-four page, cut at the top, counted and the supplements inset and pasted, if desired. The Hoe Company are pushing the work upon these machines as rapidly as possible. ARGUS.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, April 22, 1891.

The executive council of the New Zealand Typographical Association sent a deputation down to Dunedin to meet the Federated Master Printers in conference. Our delegates assembled in Dunedin on April 1, when there were present Mr. J. McIndoe, president of the Otago branch (in the chair), representing Otago; Mr. A. T. W. Bradwell, representing Canterbury; Mr. John Rigg, representing Wellington; Mr. George Long, representing Hawkes Bay; and Mr. A. Walker, representing the executive council. The delegates have just sent in their reports to the bodies they represent, and they will not be made public until after the boards have examined them, but I understand that nothing practical resulted.

Trade has been jogging along in a steady way, and the government postoffice is just increasing its staff.

As will be seen in the different paragraphs of this letter, death has been busy in the newspaper ranks during the past month. The most prominent victim of his sickle was the Hon. W. Reeves, M.L.C., and proprietor of the *Lyttelton Times* (Christchurch), one of the leading papers in our colony. Mr. Reeves was one of the earliest of the *Little Tin Times*, as its opponents used to dub it, and unionist printers can recall many a fight with the owner. But of recent years Mr. Reeves had changed his tactics toward workers, and at this present time the latter had not a stouter advocate, and is not the Hon. W. P. Reeves (eldest son of the deceased) the idol of the people and minister of education and of justice? and it is worthy of remark that the man who had sworn he would never have a union compositor in his office, changed his nature and became a leader in assisting to form the Canterbury Typographical Association — and now he is dead. The past is buried with his bones, and we all rejoice that he gave us much help and assistance before he passed away; and more than all, that he leaves a son, to whom I believe all credit is due for the change, and whose future beams with promise.

On Friday, April 17, instant, Mr. Philip Corliss, chief accountant in the Wellington *Evening Post* office, died of typhoid fever, at the age of thirty-two years. He was a most genial fellow, and his funeral, on Sunday, was one of the largest seen in this city,

attended by all classes, printers predominating. Many wreaths were sent. Each department of the *Post*, in which place he had served from errand boy upward, for seventeen years, sent a floral wreath with an appropriate printed inscription.

At 6:30 A.M., on April 16, a fire broke out behind the editor's room of the *Marlborough Times* (Blenheim) office, and in a very short time the place was in ashes. The loss to the proprietor, Mr. G. C. Beckett, is $7,000, with an insurance of $2,000. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire, and the editor was out of town. Mr. Beckett, who has lost everything, having received spontaneous offers of support and sympathy from all parts of the district, including money promises and every form of assistance, has decided to start the *Times* again, which he notifies to do shortly.

Mr. W. Munro, for many years the chief engraver on the staff of the *New Zealand Herald* (Auckland), died early in the present month. He was one of New Zealand's best chess players, editing for years that department of the journal to which he was attached.

A return which has just been issued by the Postoffice Savings Bank, which is under the management of the government of the colony, shows the thriftiness of our population. The return states that there are 100,000 depositors in the above bank, with an aggregate deposit of nearly $12,500,000. Considering that New Zealand's population is just about 600,000, this speaks well.

The *Evening Press*, of Wellington, has again changed hands, this time coming into the possession of Mr. Kirkbridge, who for many years owned the best-looking of colonial country journals up the Wairarapa. Now, it was his custom, when running the country paper, to train smart boys to do his picking up, but when they had served such a term that they thought it was time to get a "rise," and made such a demand, then he would make them a present of a Waterbury watch, tell them to regulate their life by it (who does not know its merits?) and give them as a parting gift a "note" to the government printer, with whom he was on the best of terms. The government printer has never been known to dishonor a note from Kirkbridge, and the country apprentice has graduated as a first-class compositor from the government printing office, and there are now scattered over the colonies many young men who are thankful to both gentlemen. When Mr. Kirkbridge came down from the country and assumed control of the *Press*, the board of management of our society, well knowing his love for boy-labor, waited upon him to know whether his intentions were honorable, reminding him of an agreement recently entered into with the late proprietory. Their relief was great when he informed the deputation that it was his intention to observe the agreement referred to.

TOM L. MILLS.

FROM SPAIN.

To the Editor:

BARCELONA, April 30, 1891.

Revisiting Spain after a long absence, its chief commercial city was fixed upon for a short stay. My first visit was to the journeymen printers' association of Barcelona, Sociedad de Impresores, at calle Ferlandina 20, where it was learned that a fusion had been arrived at between the two typographical unions of less than three years ago, and now they are united, and firmer than before the division. The secession had been caused by various reasons, the principal of which was that the more advanced members objected to the expense of maintaining a president — considering the post unnecessary — and it is this section that has triumphed. Now when meetings are called they select a chairman for the occasion, his duties ceasing at the end of the meeting, and the affairs of the society are managed by a duly appointed junta.

It is pleasing to note in the new regulations (issued August last) of this society that provision has been made for the foundation of a library, which is already under way. Donations of printing-trade journals are acceptable from all parts of the world, for some of the members are polyglots, and understand the Latin languages as well as Anglo-teutonic.

The Society has a monthly bulletin of eight well-printed pages, printed at the office of B. Baseda, calle Villarroel 17, priced at 25 centimos per copy, which forms a useful exchange for those journals desiring to be posted on typographic matters in Spain. Members of the society also belong to the Federacion Typografica Espanola, of Madrid (which is to the various printers' societies of the peninsula what the International Typographical Union is to the subordinate unions in the United States).

Visiting the new premises of the well-known typefounder, C. Gorchs, on the calle Cortes, he stated that, what with losses and disappointments, he had been having a hard time of it, which had in measure accounted for the irregular appearance of the illustrated periodical of his concern, *el Correo Tipografico*. Formerly this was a promising fortnightly, and the proprietor speaks of raising it to its former standard position. Gorchs is believed to be a hard worker, yet has realized that "all that glitters," etc. The city bureau of the Ramirer combination was also called upon, where one of the chiefs reported business slack. (In somnolent Spain, can they expect ever to be much otherwise?) This company, it is said, owns the largest printery in Spain.

Barcelona (about twenty-eight hours from Paris by express) has some 300,000 inhabitants, for whom a total number of periodicals approaching 150 are provided (including several in the Catalan dialect.) The two chief dailies, *el Diario de Barcelona* and *el Diluvio*, take the form of brochures, consisting of from 16 to 32 pages, measuring 8 by 6 inches. The latter (*Deluge*) is an uncompromising democratic issue, and, appropriate to its unique title, it has a circulation larger than any daily published in the town. *La Publicidad* and *el Noticiero Universal* are the next two important diurnals of radical opinions. *La Anarquia*, the new socialist daily, appears to promise well, although its implacable tenets do not please everybody. The capital of Catalonia is to Spain what Marseilles is to Gaul — a nucleus of republicanism and communalistic opinions of the non-compromising, archarnée sort.

Of all central European countries, Spain is least frequented by American and English tourists, yet it is a most historic country. No United States rambler who made a journey through the land of the Cid would regret it. But so few have been its English speaking residents, that it has never been known to have printed within its boundaries a journal or periodical in English.

Spain has an effective periodical press of about 2,000 regularly appearing issues. No good directory of Spanish journalism is known to exist, though it is likely that the postoffice administration possesses one, for, as in other continental countries, all the bureaux-de-poste receive subscriptions for newspapers, magazines, etc.

Barcelona may generally be considered a city of beauty. Such lengthy, umbrageous and wide public walks the writer has never seen eclipsed anywhere. And it has many diversions to offer to visitors — from the great theatre Liceo to the minor and gay Novedades. It is believed to possess the finest monument ever erected in Spain to a man — the noble Columbus pedestal and statue, made of iron and bronze, the top of which is reached by elevator, where a grand panoramic view is obtained.

Of Spanish daily newspapers, the chief in almost all respects is *el Imparcial*, of Madrid, with a circulation of from 75,000 to 80,000; and after it, a good second, comes *la Correspondencia de Espana*, with a circulation of 60,000. Both are printed on Marinoni presses. *El Dia*, *el Liberal*, *la Epoca*, *el Globo*, *el Pais*: these are all prominent dailies of diverse politics.

In Madrid, color-printing is at a fair standard, the exigencies of the Spanish taste for fancy shades bringing this about. For their pictures of bullfighting scenes they have not yet so far been eclipsed by any nation. Their periodicals devoted to the national sport bear proof of this. In Zaragoza, Cadiz, Santander, Malaga, Seville, Valencia, etc., exist facilities for good color-printing, if not for first-class letterpress work; but, unfortunately, the labor is not put to a good use — being used only to satisfy the morbid and Spanish curiosity for illustrations of bullfight sport.

Illustrated journalism on the peninsula finds its apex in the weekly *Illustracion Espanola y Americana*, Madrid, which is quite up to any of the high class pictorial journals of America or Europe.

WORLD TRAMP.



ROSALIND.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by the Blomgren & Lindholm Company, corner Dearborn and Harrison streets, Chicago.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12, 1891.

This city is crowded with visitors from the country and coast cities and towns, all of whom are anxious to be present at the various entertainments being given in honor of President Harrison and his party. The launching of the new coast defense war vessel, the Monterey, was timed so as to occur during the president's visit, and it is questionable if such a like event in reference to the other new war vessels and cruisers recently floated has been attended by such a large assemblage of people.

Business in printing circles has been quite dull during the past month, but an increase is now perceptible. This is no doubt due, to a large extent, to the usual demand at this season of the year from the schools, colleges and academies for the necessary printing for their closing exercises.

The trouble between the Typographical Union of San Francisco and the H. S. Crocker Company has now reached a stage at which a satisfactory settlement is insured. Two of the three men who applied for admission to the union upon the return of the employés of this company to work, were reinstated upon the recommendation of the executive committee. A fine of $50 was exacted from one of these employés and a fine of $25 from the other. To the third man, the union positively refused admission, although three votes were taken on his name. Alfred Pennington, the chairman of the executive committee, states that the members were all well acquainted with this rejected man's unsavory record, and were determined not to have him in their fraternity. Charles H. Crocker, the treasurer of the H. S. Crocker Company, states that the matter has been entirely turned over to the Typothetæ of San Francisco, with full power to act and do what in its judgment is best to secure an amicable settlement.

The next meeting of the Typothetæ of San Francisco will be held on Wednesday, May 6, when the report of the typographical union in reference to the non-admission of one of the Crocker employés will be acted upon by this body. Charles A. Murdock, the president, states that the Typothetæ will undoubtedly advise the H. S. Crocker Company to discharge this man and thus end the difficulty. He adds that the more he thinks over the matter, the more convinced is he that the typographical union's action is fair and entirely justifiable in the premises, for not only has the man in dispute a bad record, but when he was first asked to join the union during the strike and was presented an application for admission into that organization by the executive committee, he tore it up and threw in into the faces of those gentlemen.

The Filmer-Rollins Electrotype Company is rapidly becoming the foremost house of its kind in San Francisco, and gathering to itself by far the largest part of the electrotyping and stereotyping work here. William P. Filmer, the president of the company, may be justly termed "the father of electro and stereotyping of the Pacific coast." For many years he managed that department of Painter & Co's typefoundry when that concern was the only electrotyping establishment in San Francisco or on the coast. However, he started in business for himself some six or seven years ago, and his successful efforts in this direction have resulted in the formation of the present company and the large additions to the plant which make it in a large degree the most extensive of its kind on the coast.

A. Carlisle & Co. are branching out extensively in the printing line. The chief attention of this firm is given to new forms of printing whereby large expense is saved to the purchasers.

S. W. Raveley's large printing establishment has recently received an addition in the shape of a new 32 by 46 Hoe press, making a total of four presses of this size in the office. Mr. Raveley has the reputation of being at the very head of the printing trade for fine presswork. Among the regular work turned out by this office may be mentioned the weekly edition of the official organ of the Salvation Army, amounting to 10,000 copies. The San Francisco directory is also printed at this establishment. Mr. Raveley has an invention of his own for placing rollers to keep off the dust, which is quite ingenious. It consists of cabinets set close to and arranged along the walls, in which the rollers are placed one above the other, with a door sliding up and down, which, when pushed in its place, makes almost an air-tight compartment. The rollers are thus always kept clean, but little space being taken up by the cabinets. E. P.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, May 2, 1891.

The printing today in this city remains active, and trade is gratifyingly brisk for this time of the year. In another six or eight weeks business will become quieter; but, meantime, the wheels of trade whirl rapidly in all trade quarters. There are several publications issued in this city of which thousands of persons in it know nothing, from the *Philatelic World* to the *United States Mail*, or again, to the new organ for children, the *Doll's Dressmaker*—a sparkling little serial of a practical and imaginative turn, conducted by, of course, a lady, "Jenny Wren." Jobbing work is unusually brisk. Very few "long-headed" compositors are in want of work—those who care to work. At the same time, looking at the dirty proofs that most offices put up with, it is not clear that the average compositor has yet become a fond disciple of either Noah Webster or Lindley Murray.

I am told that on the advent of the new copyright act in July next, the effect of the same will at once be seen in the multiplication of native authors, that the existing itch for writing will be intensified when the foreign glut is shut down, and that the prices charged by the publishing houses will probably be reasonable at the outset, until a rush of work ensues, when they will "put on the screws." There is much undiscovered literary talent on this continent which looks for its innings, a good deal of it in the comic department. "Nyeisms" are the cause of much complaint from the intelligent readers of the Sunday papers in this city, who enjoy genuine fun, but have no taste for the forced, paid-by-the-line article by so-called humorists who consider gross exaggeration and burlesque the essence of merriment.

I am told that the old well-known printing house of John Polhemus has lately become incorporated through the addition, among others, of the son, Charles Polhemus, and the manager and the sub-manager of the business. Mr. Polhemus is considered a high authority in trade matters, and is treasurer of the Typothetæ association. A few days ago, at the burial of his wife, the ceremonies were attended by a large number of friends and employés.

The New York *Sun* should be taking steps to stay the progress of its contemporary, the *World*, into whose maw a large portion of the *Sun's* interests and income have disappeared in the past three years. It is reported that the salary of its chief editor, and that of his son, have been doubled of late. They are stated to be in receipt of about $40,000 a year between them. Observe, I said *stated*, as I would not in any sense commit myself to this as verified. There have been few firm changes since my previous letter. The *Catholic World's* new premises on Sixtieth street is nearly finished. It is to be a well-stocked emporium of the printer's art, having the most complete and modern arrangements. It is owned by the Paulist Fathers.

A section of the daily press is saying that ninety per cent of the Knights of Labor "favor a third party indorsement." Is that so with the typesetters? If so, *what* third party, and will this proposed third party forward the interests of the printing trade generally? If so, by all means "Up, Guards, and at 'em!" But past experience does not show that *any* political party is likely to take the place of individual and combined self-help in industrial affairs.

The intention to erect a palatial set of buildings between Broadway and Sixth avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, this city, for the New York *Herald*, has apparently been postponed by order of Mr. J. G. Bennett, who, it is stated, is not prepared yet to commit himself to some of the projected details, before further consultation. Mr. Bennett is said to be consulting every imaginable authority of importance in the two hemispheres for what he intends to be a remarkable structure in design and cost,

likely to cast into the shade the *World* building, whose most conspicuous features externally are height and color, which appeal less to artistic taste than to loudness of expression. The land is said to have been leased for thirty years, at $50,000, $60,000 and $70,000 respectively for each third of the period named, and the American News Company is said to intend leasing half of the first floor and basement.

The *Daily News* has moved into the *World's* former habitat in Park row, and, with its usual un-American flatness, has made nothing of the occasion by way of self advertising in any way. This would be commendable if it were modesty and reserve; but it isn't; it is incapacity to see a good chance.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, late of Fulton street, has moved into Park row, which ought to prove a wise step. E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, of this city, are said to have made a departure, which *may* prove a wise one, as circumstances occur—in recently distributing among their employés a portion of their business profits, earned in the past year. Publishers *do* make money evidently; and in this way one firm is trying to enlist the personal interest of its hands. Very good, while the sun shines; but if their ordinary wages partly depend on these divided profits and a losing year ensues at any time—well, coöperative experience elsewhere shows plainly that work-people then "kick," though it may not be so here, and I hope not. Speaking of printers' or publishers' dividends, I see it stated that the well-known English firm, Cassell & Co., lately declared a dividend of ten per cent for 1890, besides adding $10,000 to their surplus fund. Evidently there is money in the business. LEONIDAS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1891.

At the government printing office there is a good deal of work to do, but as there is a scarcity of money to pay the hands, Public Printer Palmer cannot push it. There have been but very few reinstatements since the "big discharge," and it is understood that there would not be any employés taken back until about July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. On that date, it is rumored, there will be a large number of the old hands called back. The force in every department has been largely reduced; the third division, *Record* room and specification room, have scarcely half the number of men that they had the beginning of March. We also learned that there would be few or no leaves of absence granted to any of the employés until the arrival of the fiscal year, which fact we deem a rather discouraging one to the public printer. All of these inconveniences are due, of course, to the negligence of congress to donate a sufficient amount of money to properly run the government printing office, where, we venture to state, there are engaged the hardest worked government employés in the city.

The recent strike here in the book and job printing offices, referred to in our last letter, does not seem to have changed a great deal, and there are still a number of printers receiving compensation from the "strike fund" of the International Union. Rufus Darby and Mr. McQueen are still rated as proprietors of "unfair" offices, and positively refuse to accept the terms of No. 101. The fact that these two offices did not employ a very large force of men, does not make a great deal of difference in affairs.

About the most deplorable condition of affairs here now in the line of newspaperdom, is the recent suspension of the Washington *Critic*, an evening issue printed here. By its suspension about forty compositors have lost situations. At present, it is not positively known what will be the result, but it is thought that the property will be purchased by a syndicate of newspaper men, and at an early day resume publication.

Since the new management has taken hold of the *Herald*, it seems to have improved in every particular. The Messrs. Henessy & Soulé know how to appreciate a good thing when they once get hold of it.

We very cordially accept the correction made by "Elio," in the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER. We by no means "designedly" omitted the printing-house of George R. Gray in our list of "fair" offices here, but on the other hand, accept as positive facts all the good things "Elio" has said in praise of Mr. Gray's establishment. This blunder was undoubtedly "inadvertently" made.

Work in the book and job offices is pretty slow right now, and we venture that there are more idle printers here than has been known in a long time. This condition of affairs is partially owing to the recent strike, and also the suspension of the *Critic*.

Subbing on the *Post* and *Star* is said to be pretty fair, but considering the number of "subs" on hand, there is scarcely a "living for all."

Ed. H. Burch, an employé of the government printing office, has resigned, and expects to leave the city soon for his home in New Jersey.

R. P. Fithian, of the specification room, and L. Hearn Patterson, of the *Record* room, recently discharged from the government printing office, are among the late reinstatements.

Copyholder Helms, of the *Record* room, government printing office, has been recently transferred to the "case," and the manner in which "Bunny" manipulates the metal would startle a New York or Chicago "swift." EM DASH.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, MO., May 4, 1891.

Since my last quarterly communication to THE INLAND PRINTER, the typographical kaleidoscope in this city has been given another turn, and the effect produced is anything but pleasing or satisfactory. The first of the year opened with business in the printing line at an unusually low ebb, and the hopes then entertained that the coming of spring would witness a gratifying revival of trade have not been realized. Numerous failures in business other than ours have caused the mercantile class to curtail expenses in every possible manner and as a natural consequence many contracts for printing and kindred work which are usually placed at this season have been indefinitely postponed or given up entirely. Job offices which depend chiefly or altogether upon commercial work are experiencing hard lines, and only those which enjoy the patronage of the larger manufacturing concerns and the railway companies can be quoted as prosperous at the present time. The Inter-State Publishing Company found its business making a showing on the wrong side of the ledger, and closed out its extensive plant at a sacrifice and thereby no doubt avoided more serious future results. Then, but a few days ago, the printing establishment of S. G. Spencer was taken in charge by the Graham Paper Company under a writ of assignment. The newspaper circle, too, has been broken into by financial embarrassments, and last week the *Daily Globe*, which had had an existence of less than three years, succumbed to the inevitable, suspended publication and closed down its plant, which is now for sale at a sacrifice. These misfortunes coming upon the employers naturally bring no gladness to the hearts of those who perform the mechanical part of the business, and as a result here in Kansas City a great many members of the craft have been thrown out of employment. Quite naturally considerable of an exodus has taken place lately among the "prints," some going one direction and some another in search of newer pastures. There is, however, still remaining an overplus of subs on the newspapers, and the job offices have all the men they need, with numerous applications "on the hook." The Gate City just now presents an uninviting field for incoming printers.

The Rowan-Taber Company is the name of a new firm recently established here in the printing commission business. They are taking contracts for considerable work, and are giving out the greater part of it to home establishments.

The death of William M. Connolly, a member of Typographical Union No. 80, occurred on April 19, from consumption. Mr. Connolly was foreman at the Bradner-Andrews printing establishment, and a member of the executive board of the local union. He was formerly from Saratoga Springs, New York, where his

relatives now reside. The interment took place here under the auspices of No. 80, and was largely attended by the deceased's many friends. L. E. Hoffman, formerly proofreader with the Inter-State, is now foreman in the Bradner-Andrews composing room.

The George W. Crane Company, of Topeka, has the contract for a 1,000-page catalogue for the A. Baldwin Hardware Company, limited, of New Orleans, and is now engaged upon the work. The contract was originally secured by the Inter-State Publishing Company, of this city.

The very enterprising and successful firm of Teachenor & Bartberger, art engravers, has been established since my last. Both gentlemen were formerly in the employ of the Inter-State Publishing Company, Mr. Teachenor as artist and Mr. Bartberger as wood engraver. Their reputation for occupying the top notch in their profession was made in the West long ago, and the late productions of the firm only add to the laurels already achieved. The new firm are running a full force of hands upon a good paying class of work.

Messrs. S. S. Harrison, Billy Cline and Mont. Knapp, of the *Times*, threw up cases recently and went to St. Louis to join the Kansas City colony already flourishing there.

Mr. W. P. Dougherty, formerly foreman of the Inter State Publishing Company's establishment, is now in Galveston, Texas, where he has charge of the extensive house of Clarke & Courts. While in this city Mr. Dougherty enjoyed the reputation of being thoroughly conversant with all branches of the printing business, as is evinced by the many splendidly executed contracts he left behind; a thorough gentleman, as is testified to by his many friends and business associates here. The best wishes follow him to his new field of labor, where the very responsible position he has accepted is certain to be filled with credit to himself as well as satisfaction to his employers.

The morning *Times*, the evening *Times* and the evening *Star* have again been cutting down expenses by laying off cases,

The *Midland Mechanic* has passed into the control of the Industrial Council, and Mr. Frank Hall now occupies the editorial chair. This change was predicted in my last letter, and the move is certainly a wise one in the interests of labor in Kansas City. Mr. Hall is a man of ability in the sanctum, and being fully conversant with the labor question cannot fail to prove a success in his new capacity. Mr. F. A. Rathiel, one of the most enthusiastic members of No. 80, has charge of the mechanical department of the paper, and the two departments being thus ably headed, the *Mechanic* is a sure winner.

Two of the *Times* stereotypers were unfortunate enough, the middle of last month, to be stricken down with smallpox. Quite a panic was created around the "junction" by the occurrence, but things quieted down after something like a hundred printers and others had been vaccinated.

Messrs. Frank Foos, of the *Times*, and J. Frank Klunk, of the *Star*, will represent No. 80 at Boston in June.

Among the Kansas City printers who have recently gone to Chicago, are Messrs. Frank Klink, Henry Reichert and Albert Olson.

Messrs. T. G. Croft and Mort Bookwalter have gone to Galveston, Texas, and are employed at Clarke & Courts', in which house Mr. D. B. Skinner, formerly of this city, holds the assistant foremanship.

The city directory for this year is being printed by Hudson & Kimberly. As that office is sailing in the wrong boat, the union printers, together with the members of other union organizations, are refusing to give their names and addresses to the directory canvassers.

The Tiernan-Havens Printing Company have lately purchased a large amount of the material of the late Inter-State Company, together with the entire stereotype and electrotype outfit. In consequence of these additions to their already extensive equipment, the firm will shortly enlarge their business by occupying a new composing room with all modern improvements. The Tiernan-Havens Company is one of the oldest printing houses in the West and well deserves the extended patronage it receives. Under the able management of Mr. Charles Parsons the house employs more printers and turns out more work than any other job office in the city.

Captain J. A. Chapman, well-known in the West as an expert newspaper pressman, has for some time past had charge of the *Globe* pressroom until the recent collapse of that journal. Together with others the captain has been endeavoring to form a coöperative company to put the *Globe* on its feet again. BEN.

BAD FOR THE PROOFREADER.

The miseries of the proofreader have been held up time and again as a warning to all complaining mortals — though the accumulation of misfortunes that come upon him sometimes, even when seriously told, seem like a Bill Nye yarn for exaggeration, and only excite the hearer to laughter. It has remained for a German institution, having a name with enough consonants in it to shake out any loose teeth the unwary one who would seek to pronounce it might have, to fill the cup of the unfortunate proofreader to the brim — though the German reader has an advantage over his English prototype inasmuch as he can "cuss" deeper down in his throat. We clip the following from the Chicago *Herald's* special from Berlin:

It has been left for the ritchsgericht to place the most odious, unjust and absurd construction on the law of journalistic responsibility. Henceforward the proofreaders of a daily paper will be liable to imprisonment for obnoxious or libelous articles appearing in the paper with which they are connected. The industrious state's attorney and the newspaper-hating officials will no doubt see that the law, as interpreted by the highest court of the realm, is properly carried out. In the case which gave birth to this iniquitous ruling, the editor of the paper which published the libel has been sentenced months ago, so that the offense, if it existed, has been fully atoned for. But outraged justice was apparently not satisfied with a single victim. The typesetter was not to be found, and the foreman who placed the article between the column rules was dead, so the legal lightnings fell upon the proofreader. He at the trial had admitted having read the article and to having made in it slight alterations to the extent of turning three Ms right side uppermost and putting in a couple of spaces. For these heinous offenses he is now undergoing four months' imprisonment in a striped uniform while making matches.

PAPER MADE FROM LOGS.

Chauncey M. Depew is such a keen observer and accurate and able reporter, says the *New York Tribune*, that, if he were old enough, he might be suspected of being the bright boy in the children's story of "Eyes and no Eyes," "growed up." He always brings back lots to talk about from his travels and voyages, even his little ones. Speaking the other day about his recent trip over the Rome and Watertown road, he said:

"Let me tell you about the most interesting thing which I saw in my trip. It illustrates the beneficent power of invention. It was the manufacture of wood pulp in the mills at Watertown, and of wood pulp into paper. I was familiar with the old paper mill, and its consumption of rags. Those rags were gathered from all the hospitals and pest houses, slums and reservoirs of misery in the world. They frequently carried with them serious epidemics and fatal plagues, and the paper mill was the last place that any man would want to take anybody to, except his creditors, and he would take them there upon the chance that he would get rid of part of them from the diseases which they might contract.

"But Yankee genius, accomplishing the unexpected and utilizing the unforeseen, put a log, about as big as a good-sized dude, into a hopper. It comes out in about two minutes in small chips, rolls along upon an automatic railway into a big vat, is reduced by sulphuric acid to a soft pulp, flattened out by machinery into long strips about two feet wide, and cut three feet long, which are piled in stacks all around for use, then run through other innumerable rollers until it comes out at the other end, a prepared and marketable roll of paper for the press, and before you are well out of the building the log which you saw enter the hopper is being shipped to New York to carry the news of the world, and the intelligent discussion of every conceivable subject interesting to humanity, and the education of a first-class university, upon its face."

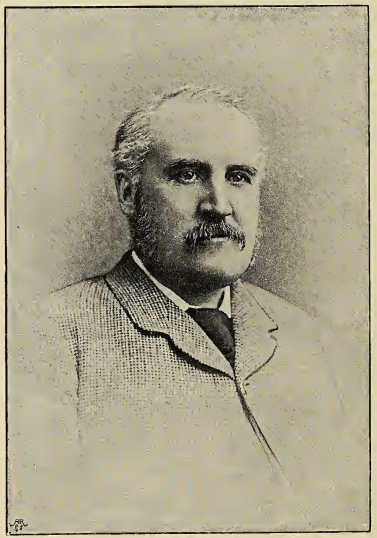
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XVI — WILLIAM KNIGHT CLOWES.

FAMOUS among the great printing establishments of London is the well-known house of Messrs. Clowes & Sons. It was founded in 1803 by William Clowes, grandfather of the gentleman whose portrait illustrates this article. In the year mentioned, Mr. Clowes commenced business in Villiers street, Strand, with a capital of £350. Fortune favored his exertions throughout. Especially was this to be noticed when he married a cousin of a statesman who had much influence in government quarters. This recommendation combined with good business ability soon made him a prominent printer, and in less than one year he had an office in Northumberland Court of which anyone might well be proud. Twenty years from the outset Mr. Clowes printed by steam. He had two or three machines in a dark cellar, and the process being novel, his office had many visitors of repute in the literary world. Like many more printers in the metropolis, Mr. Clowes and his steam press were objected to, and his neighbor, the Duke of Northumberland, whose palace was close by, brought an action against him which ended in a verdict for Mr. Clowes. He, however, decided to remove, and in 1826 he became the occupier of the spacious premises at Duke street, Stamford street (or to better fix the locality for Americans, just over Blackfriars Bridge).



While writing of Mr. Clowes and the Duke of Northumberland, I well remember a similar incident which happened many years ago. The printers in this case had built up a big concern, and had actually tenanted the premises for nineteen and one-half years, but some over-officious personage complained of the noise, and though six months only had to expire when they could legally snap their fingers at anybody, yet were they compelled to move *entirely*. The firm in question built a splendid office right in the heart of the city and specially suited to a printer's work. I have been told by the principal that they have taken care to avoid a recurrence of such an experience.

After Mr. Clowes' death, which took place in the year 1847, the business was carried on by his sons, William and George Clowes.

Mr. William Knight Clowes, our eminent printer for this month and the present head of the firm, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree. His maternal grandfather was Charles Knight, the author and publisher and the pioneer of high-class cheap literature. About the year 1860, Mr. Clowes entered the business and worked his way *downward* from the composing room to the machine room. I doubt whether in any other profession a man has to work downward in order to rise in the world. In England, at least, it is an unwritten law for the composing room to be on the top floor and machine room on the ground floor. Having mastered the details of the printing office Mr. Clowes in a very short time took an active part in its management, and without a man conscientiously learns his business when young he will find his knowledge little or of no use to him when the mighty concern is under his personal control.

Nowadays employers know the value of training their sons to every mystery of the art, and to this end such sons as choose to follow the business of their fathers must go through the routine of each department. In no other way can they hope to succeed. Managers are very good men; *but no man works for another the same as he would for himself;* it is against the law of Nature. This beneficent dame instils into us that extra vitality when the golden apple to be won is for ourselves.

Mr. Clowes has had a good deal to say on the American copyright bill in the London *Times*, and his remarks may be taken as from the best authority in this country. Mr. Clowes' statements are based on practical facts, yet printers generally have taken this bill as coolly as if they were having their breakfast. Wait till it touches their pockets and then we shall find the British printer take something more than a lukewarm interest in this great measure. Printers over here have had enough to contend with this winter in the copyright bill and the rise of the London compositor's wages, by both of which Mr. Clowes has found his time most severely taxed. He says, "you (meaning myself) ought to be much obliged to me for giving you all these details when I have not a moment to spare on so uninteresting a subject."

In 1880, for family reasons, the business was made a limited company, and the managing directors are William Clowes, eldest son of William, already referred to, and William Charles Knight Clowes, eldest son, and Edward Arnott Clowes, youngest son of George, before mentioned. The branches are: 13 and 14 Charing Cross, where there is a printing office and the publishing office of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," and military drill works, etc.; 27 Fleet street, from whence the law reports are issued for England and Wales; and at Seccles, Suffolk, there are also large printing and binding works, the head office and works being at Duke street, Stamford street.

A TRADE WITH HIM.

Julian Hawthorne says that literature is a trade with him, and that he does not write with enthusiasm, but of necessity. He thinks that the production of the best work demands the ability on the part of the author to wait on his moods and take his time. "If I ever," he says, "get so that I can see a year ahead, I shall try and write something for myself; something I may take delight in."—*Pike's Peak Herald.*

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ELECTROTYPING. *

NO. II.

THE MOLDING CASE.

Some molders use a brass molding case with a rim about one-eighth of an inch deep, while the modern method is to mold in a flat or rimless case. The latter is superior to the old method both as regards economy and results, as the flat case can be cast at a trifling cost from electrotype metal in use in the department, and can be shaved to the desired thickness on a plate-shaving machine. Should the flat case get out of true, or become damaged in any way, it may be thrown back into the metal pot and a new case cast at leisure.

FILLING THE CASE.

The molding-case, having been slightly warmed, is placed on a level iron table and surrounded by guards about an eighth of an inch higher than the case. The wax is now poured on the case with a *warm* ladle through a fine sieve, in order to prevent the wax from chilling and also to keep out any foreign substances that may have fallen into the wax-pot.

The operator immediately draws a heated round iron rod slowly over the wax to wipe off the air bubbles that rise to the surface.

If the water is not thoroughly boiled out of the wax, a heated building-iron or gas flame is passed over its surface in order to evaporate any remaining moisture.

After the wax has set, but while still warm, the guards should be relieved from the sides of the case, and all adhering wax scraped therefrom, that they may be ready for immediate or future use.

Should the wax shrink away from the sides of the case, or crack while cooling, it should be thrown back into the wax-pot, and five per cent of crude or virgin turpentine added, stirring for about five minutes, and proceed as before.

SHAVING THE WAX CASE.

While the wax is still warm, it is shaved to any desired thickness on a plate-shaving machine used expressly for the purpose. This insures a true and even case, and the result is that a true and even impression is obtained with less strain on the press, and less labor for the molder, than is possible when the case is not shaved.

BLACKLEADING THE CASE BEFORE MOLDING.

After the case has been shaved it is then carefully blackleaded by means of a goat or badger hair brush used for that purpose. A cleaner and more economical method is to mix in a large bowl a solution of plumbago and water to the consistency of cream, and with a soft sponge rub the solution carefully and evenly over the surface of the wax, which should be rubbed dry with the palm of the hand before the mold is taken.

GRAPHITE.

Graphite and plumbago, more commonly called blacklead, are different terms for the same substance. Graphite does not contain a trace of lead, and only occasionally a slight trace of iron, which is foreign to it.

Graphite is one of two forms — the other being the diamond — in which carbon appears in nature. It is unaffected by any chemical compound, and is also unaffected by heat, except at very high temperatures, when it slowly combines with oxygen. It occurs either in mica-like scales scattered through rock, or in a powder disseminated through clay, or in solid masses like coal.

These three kinds are very different in appearance. The first, after being separated from the rock in which it occurs, resembles, except in color, flakes of bran. This variety is found principally in this country, by far the larger portion being produced at Ticonderoga, New York. The second variety is produced in Germany and Austria-Hungary, and occurs disseminated through clay beds. The third variety comes from the Island of Ceylon, where it frequently occurs in large masses like coal and is mined in a crude manner by the natives, often containing as high as ninety-five per cent of pure graphite. Pure graphite is the softest and is selected especially for the use of electrotypers. The American and Ceylon forms show a silvery-black color and are very slippery and soft to the touch. The German form is dead black in color and only acquires a polish by rubbing.

The usual trade test for graphite is to place a spoonful in the mouth; clay, if present, will cause the sample to stick to the tongue; soapstone and slate are recognized by their taste, while the finest particles of silica are felt between the teeth.

WASHING THE FORM.

After the form is laid on the stone, the operator removes all adhering ink from the face of the type and cuts, by means of benzine and a stiff brush, and when thoroughly dried, the form is then planed down. The molder in the meantime must be careful to observe that all the types are squarely on their feet, and that all spaces, quads and leads are pushed back in their proper places.

BLACKLEADING THE FORM.

Plumbago is now rubbed into the form by means of a moderately stiff brush, particular attention being paid to blackleading the *sides* of the rules and types, and seeing that the plumbago penetrates every crevice, in order to prevent the wax from sticking to the form. If this operation is carefully attended to, the form will relieve freely from the wax, and when held to the light will present a smooth and polished surface on the face and sides of the mold. Great care must be taken that no blacklead clogs the fine lines of engravings, as much depends on the preparation of cuts for molding.

Before the forms are returned to the printer all plumbago and adhering wax should be removed by means of hot lye and a stiff brush, after which they should be rinsed with running water by means of a hose.

CONCAVE IN TYPE.

Concave has been for years and is still a constant source of annoyance to electrotypers and printers. Several theories have been advanced as to its cause, but the difficulty still remains to annoy those molders who have not discovered a remedy for this much-talked-of annoyance.

The custom of running sufficient cases in advance to last for several hours or during the day is a good idea, provided the wax is kept in proper condition for molding; but generally the wax becomes cold and hardens before the cases are needed, and the molder loses much valuable time in reheating the wax from the back of the case, after which he places the cold form on the face of the wax and takes the impression, the result being a concave mold and consequently a concave surface on the face of the electrotype.

In order to avoid concave and have the face of the plate as true and sharp as the original, first shave the molding composition to an eighth of an inch thick, and then place a sufficient number of cases for immediate use in a steam-heated box, which should be kept at a uniform temperature until needed; when the wax is sufficiently warm on the face to take an impression of the thumb, blacklead the wax, and mold the form to the shoulder of the type.

If it becomes necessary to reheat the case, do it thoroughly, or until it is quite warm, and then cool it from the back, as the metal case, being a better conductor, retains the heat much longer than the wax. Hence the wax is softest nearer the metal. This must be reversed if good results are expected. Or in other words the surface of the composition must be softer than that portion nearer the metal case.

MOLDING THE FORM.

The form, *if large*, is placed on the projecting table of the molding press, and the warmed wax case, previously polished with plumbago, is placed thereon; a stiff bookbinder's board about an eighth of an inch thick, cut to the size of the bed of the press, is then placed on the back of the case, in order to retain the proper temperature in the wax while the molds are being taken.

In molding *small forms, or cuts*, the case is laid on a bookbinder's board on the projecting table of the molding press, and

*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint this article on Electrotyping from a work recently issued by them.

the form or cut placed face down thereon. The form and case are now slid under the head of the press and molded in quick succession, being careful to blacklead the form or cut before each impression.

When electrotype or process cuts are to be duplicated, or plates and type are used in the same form, it has been found almost impossible to make a perfect mold in the first impression. In order to produce the desired results, spread (with a separate brush) a thin film of *Crocus Martis* carefully and evenly over the blackened film on the surface of wax; or the *Crocus* may be rubbed into the cuts instead of on the wax, with equally good results. The form and case are now slid under the head and center of the press, and sufficient hand or steam power applied to force the wax to the shoulder of the type. Should the wax stick to the form in molding, pry the case gently at both ends with a screwdriver or similar tool, and then lift it squarely from the form; otherwise you are liable to tear the wax from between the type or distort the sides of the mold.

CUTTING DOWN THE MOLD.

The mold is now examined to see if a perfect impression is obtained, and if satisfactory, the displaced wax is cut down to the shoulder of the type. This operation is best performed by means of a sheath knife with a blade about eight inches long, bent on an angle to elevate the handle, and sharpened on the under or beveled side to a keen edge.

The cutting down of the displaced wax on the mold is done in the following manner: The operator, after seeing that the mold is slightly warm, lays the case on a level table in front of him, and while holding the cutting-tool in the right hand, heats it over a gas flame, and after laying the tool on its edge, quickly cuts the displacement from around the sides of the mold. The tool is again heated, and the operator, with a quick swinging motion, cuts diagonally across the mold, with a slight upward tendency toward the end of the cut, being careful to hold the knife firmly with the right hand, and to guide the blade on its bevel with the fingers of the left hand, in order to prevent the tool from digging into the wax. The cutting-tool should have a keen edge and be repeatedly heated over a gas flame, otherwise a film of wax is formed over the openings to the rules or bowls of the type, which, if allowed to remain, would prevent the cavities of the mold from being properly blackleaded.

Cutting down the mold is a difficult operation for the beginner, and considerable practice is necessary before perfection is attained. This operation is unnecessary if the impression is taken from a high-spaced form.

After the displaced wax is cut down, the operator looks carefully over his work, and with a needle or other pointed tool, picks out any wax that may have been forced into the rules or the cups of the letters.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DESERVING.

BY ENO.

St. Peter stood at the pearly gates,
Greeting a clamoring throng;
Men, dead and alive, were leaving earth
At the sound of Gabriel's horn.
'Twas then an old printer, scarred and tough
From age and toil and war,
Walked up in front of the judgment seat,
To enter the gates ajar.

"Your sins are many," St. Peter said,
"But there are things you haven't done:
We'll have to let you in, I guess,
To the bliss you well have won.
Enter the gates, forget the past,
Enjoy a home forever—
You didn't bend spaces to tighten your lines,
And you never threw pi in the river."

GREELEY CHANGED HIS MIND.

When I was first connected with his paper, said Mr. Charles A. Dana at the recent "golden anniversary" of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley would allow no reports of the theaters or horse races in its columns. In fact, he did not want to take advertisements of that character. He conducted the paper on strictly Puritanical principles and abhorred anything that he did not think conducive to the public good. One day, in 1842, there was a horse race to come off which was of extreme importance. It was virtually a struggle for supremacy between the racing men of the North and of the South, and most of the staff thought it ought to be reported in the columns of the *Tribune*. The man whose business it was to write the article went to Mr. Greeley and told him that all had agreed that the race should be reported as an important item of news. "Well," said the old man, shaking his head doubtfully, "I don't know; I guess we'll have to do it. We have to report hangings anyway." After that horse races and theaters received notice in the paper.

A JAPANESE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

We have received from Tokio a copy of the first number of a Japanese typographical journal entitled "The Press and Paper"—at least that is what we presume to be its name, being the only



English words on the title, which appears upon the fourth page of cover, reckoned by Occidental usage. The cover design is a tasteful conception showing vignettes of the various departments of the printing, lithographing and papermaking trades, interwoven by gracefully arranged sprays, presumably of apple blossoms and chrysanthemums. There are six illustrations, and one specimen of rule work which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers, in respect to which we desire to state that a platform on which the gentleman (or lady?) was prancing we have not included, and have also left out a peculiarly spiky and uncomfortable looking tree which was in dangerous proximity to his (or her?) bare feet.

Of the literary excellence of the journal we are unable to speak, but if it is on a par with its mechanical execution we have no doubt that the enterprising proprietor and talented editor will meet with deserved success in their venture, which we understand is the first of its kind in Japan.

SPECIMENS FROM FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPEFOUNDERS.

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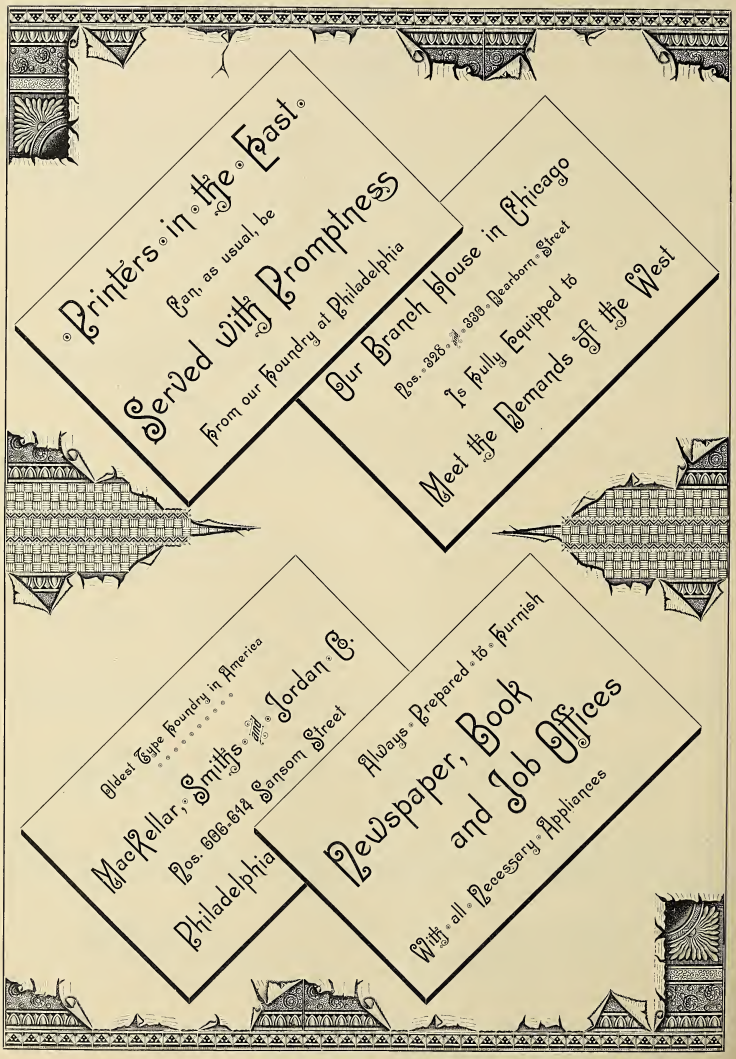
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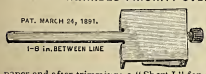
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Fig. 1.

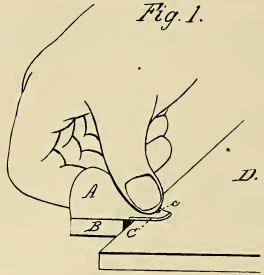


Fig. 2.

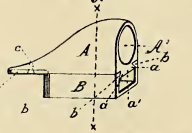


Fig. 6.



Fig. 3.

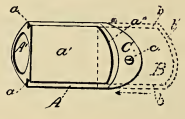


Fig. 4.

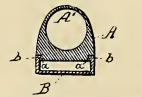
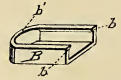


Fig. 5.



This invention has for its object to avoid the evils ordinarily met with and provide a means for expeditiously attaching covers to pamphlets by pressure after being pasted.

In order that those skilled may fully understand this invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawing by the following description:

Figure 1 is a view showing the manner in which the thimble or shield is used upon the finger and applied to the work. Fig. 2, a perspective view of shield or thimble. Fig. 3, a view of under surface of the same. Fig. 4, a sectional view at line x x of Fig. 2. Fig. 5, a detachable heel. Fig. 6, a detachable toe-plate.

Similar letters indicate like parts in the several figures.

A is the improved shield or thimble, which can be made of wood, metal, or other suitable material, the bottom or under surface having its sides grooved or channeled at a.

B is a detachable heel, with flanges b to correspond with channels or grooves a on under sides of shield or thimble.

C is a detachable toe-piece, so arranged as to permit its face to be on a line with channels or grooves a, and attached to the toe by means of screw c or its equivalent.

To operate the invention, slip the shield or thimble A upon the forefinger, the lower surface, B, facing toward the back of the hand. Place the pamphlet so as to allow the pasted edge to lie in proper position near the center of the cover. Now turn the cover so as to inclose the pamphlet. Close the hand. This will bring the thumb in contact with the upper end or toe of shield A, as shown in Fig. 1, and the heel B and toe-plate C are brought in position to fit the side and edge of pamphlet D. Now, by moving the hand back and forth, and at the same time applying the required pressure by means of the thumb and finger, the operation is complete. The pressure obtained by this method is such as to obviate the necessity of repeating the operation on the opposite side.

To apply the heel B to the body of the shield or thimble A, it is slid into the grooves a from the front or toe, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, and pushed back until the edge b' comes in contact with shoulder a'' on the shield or thimble A. This shoulder is formed in rear of seat for toe-plate C, its object being to hold the heel in position and to keep it from moving back when the required pressure is given to the edge of the pamphlet.

Each shield or thimble is to be furnished with heels of different depths to accommodate the thickness of the pamphlet, book, etc. It frequently occurs that pamphlets of intermediate thicknesses have to be covered, which would require but slight variation in the depth. This difficulty is overcome by removing the toe-plate C.

The patentee is not limited in the construction of this improved pamphlet-presser to any particular size or shape, as it may be varied in any of these particulars without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

First—As a new article of manufacture, a device for pressing covers to books, pamphlets, etc., which consists of a shield or thimble having two flat surfaces, one arranged at right angles to the other, substantially as described.

Second—In a device for pressing and attaching covers to books, pamphlets, etc., the combination of a shield or thimble with toe and heel arranged at right angles to each other, and constructed substantially as described, to allow the heel to be removed and substituting others of different depths to suit the thickness of the book or pamphlet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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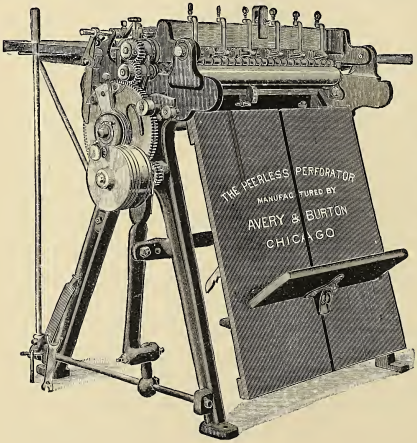
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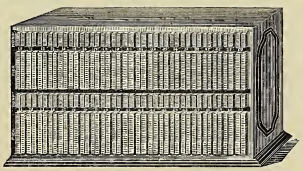
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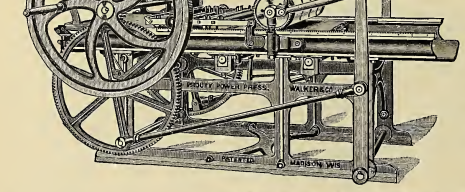
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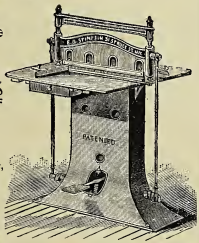
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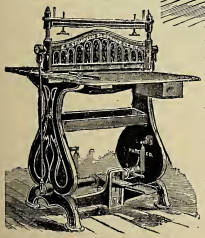
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THE OLDEST HISTORY OF MAN IN THE LIGHT OF LATEST RESEARCHES.

LECTURE BY THE REV. W. H. HECHLER, CHAPLAIN OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT VIENNA, DELIVERED BEFORE THE TECHNICAL CLUB OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

NO. 1.—BY ADOLPH SCHOLL.

THE lecturer had already as a student become convinced that history, in order to be properly understood, should be *seen*. The same reason that a map is a great factor in the study of geography applies to the use of a map or chart in the study of history. No matter how well a person may know the history of Noah, Abraham, etc., it is difficult to place them in their proper century and the relative position and condition they occupy toward each other.

With this idea in view, the Rev. Mr. Hechler has constructed a number of charts or maps, the largest of which represents in a graphic manner 3,000 years of history. Blue perpendicular lines divide the whole into sections of 1,000 years each, red lines denote divisions of 500 years, gray lines of 100 years, and punctured lines of 10 years — the space between two points denoting one year. A second large chart contains the 1,000 years B.C. It is on a larger scale, as the general history of the world as well as biblical history is represented. Historical names and occurrences are placed upon this net of lines with the same exactitude that cities, rivers, mountains, etc., are placed upon the degree-net of the ordinary geographical map, thus showing at a glance the chronological position of each historical event. These charts show that each of the four millenniums before the birth of Christ commences with a well-known name. The first begins with the Creation (Adam); the second with the birth of Noah; the third with the birth of Abraham; and at the beginning of the fourth we find Solomon in the fifteenth year of his reign as King of Jerusalem. The fifth begins with the birth of Christ; consequently Abraham's position is exactly midway between Adam and Christ; Noah's, midway between Adam and Abraham; Solomon's, midway between Abraham and Christ. Between Abraham and Solomon we see Moses, and between Abraham and Moses is Joseph. In this way the study is made easy to the scholar, and he knows at once the correct position of each name or event, just as he knows that on a map of Central Europe the city of Budapesth is located to the right and Munich to the left of the city of Vienna.

The lecturer substantially said: The results of the latest researches in Egyptology and Assyriology are really marvelous. Names which are only found in Holy Writ have been discovered in inscriptions on bricks. We know now the exact position which Nebukadrezar (he wrote his name with an "r," not an "n") occupies, as well as Salmanassar and the different kings of Jerusalem who were waging war against the Assyrians. Regarding the deciphering of the Assyrian cuneiform writing, I may mention the fact that it was a German savant who, at the beginning of the present century, discovered the key to the writing. Toward the close of the last century Niebuhr, the celebrated Oriental traveler (father of the well-known historian), returned from his travels and brought with him several specimens of cuneiform writing. One day a number of teachers were assembled in Göttingen, among them being colleague Grotefend, who among his friends was noted as a decipherer of illegible manuscripts. One of the teachers said to G., in a bantering way: "The hen-scratches of Niebuhr are too difficult for you." Grotefend seriously accepted the challenge, copied the inscriptions carefully, divided them into groups, and it is now demonstrated that of twelve characters which he deciphered eight were correct. His report was submitted to the Göttingen academicians in 1802, but they were unable to understand him, and Grotefend abandoned further research. In 1815, however, he sent an essay on the subject to Silvestre de Sacy, an eminent French orientalist. De Sacy immediately recognized the great value of the work, published it, and in this way we come in possession of the first cuneiform characters in readable shape. English scholars at once took it up, later on the French and Germans, until now there are savants in different countries who read Assyrian almost as fluently as Latin.

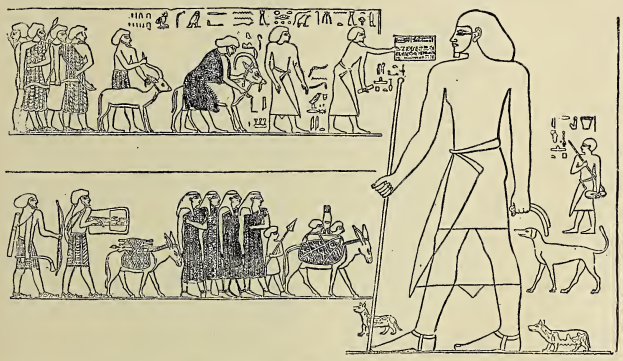
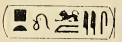


FIG. 1.

The deciphering of the hieroglyphics was a comparatively easier matter. The celebrated stone now in the British museum, found by the French engineer Bouchard at Rosette, contains a decree in three languages. The lowest division of the inscription is in Greek and can be easily read by Greek scholars. The top are hieroglyphics, and in the center is another unknown writing, the demotic. In the Greek version were found several proper names, such as Ptolemy, Cleopatra, Berenike, etc. The students of these writings naturally concluded that these names were also in the hieroglyphics; but where are they? was the question. Then it was discovered that certain of the character groups were surrounded with rings, and an effort was made to adapt these characters to the sound of the respective names. In these three

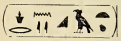
names the first character of the first word corresponds with the fifth character of the second word. The character ■ appears, therefore, to be a "p." The second character of the first word and the seventh of the second word are the asme — 𓂋 — or "t"; the third character of the first word is an "o" and occupies fourth place in the second word; the fourth character of the first word and the second of the second word are similar — 𓃀 — or "l." In this manner the hieroglyphic characters for p, t, o and l were ascertained. Further study also developed the fact that the hieroglyphics may be composed so as to read from right to left, left to right, top to bottom, or bottom to top, the starting point being the direction in which the human and animal faces are pointed.



P t o l i s m



K l a o p a t r a



B u t i k a

To me, as a theologian, the question has naturally always been uppermost: How do the results of these researches agree with the statements contained in Holy Scriptures? In what relative positions stand the kings of Jerusalem, Samaria, Assyria, Babylon and Persia, and the rulers of Egypt, Greece and Rome? Few of those who speak of the founding of Rome know or think that at that very time Hosea, Isaiah and Micha were prophesying in Palestine. On the chart all this is at once apparent. It is only by such a comparison of the histories of the different nations that a perfect picture of the whole can be drawn. At a single glance may be seen in this graphic representation where the royal lines end, as, for instance, the fall of Samaria, 721 B.C., the destruction of Jerusalem, 586 B.C. — thus showing the downfall of the Kingdom of Israel in the North to have been 135 years previous to the downfall of the kingdom of Judah in the South. The kingdom of Nineveh succumbed twenty-five years before the destruction of Jersualem, and about this time the Persian dynasty had its beginning. It is thus seen how nations have come and gone. When I read of Nebukadnezar, Xerxes, Alexander the Great or Herodotus, I can at once fix in my mind the century in which their names belong, and can see the struggles of other nations for existence or supremacy. In this manner should history be seen and read in order to be understood.

A drawing eight metres long (Fig. 1), from the sepulchre at Beni Hassan, contains unmistakably Semitic faces. The Egyptian inscription calls them Amu. These Amu came, as many of the inscriptions set forth, from the East — Palestine and Syria — from the countries which Abraham and his people left when they entered Egypt, and I am of the opinion, with many others, that, even if it does not actually represent the entry of the Jews into Egypt, it was certainly executed about that time. The governor of that part of Egypt receives the report of the writer and is informed that these Amu beg for permission to enter his province; that they bring presents and have "Mestim" for sale. Although this word "Mestim" is quite legible, it is impossible to determine definitely what it means, but is supposed to stand for a sort of eye-salve. The name of the chief is plainly given. His title is Hyk, or chief of the foreign country, and at the bottom is his name in full — Abischah. At the time this drawing or picture was discovered on the rock in the sepulcher at Beni Hassan and deciphered, it was declared to represent the entry of Abraham or Jacob into Egypt; but positive proof of this is missing. It is remarkably strange, however, that this name Abischah is a biblical one, and may be translated as "Father of the Sand." A striking coincidence is the fact that the name "Abraham" means "Father of the People," and Holy Script tells us that God promised Abraham that his descendants would be numerous as the sand of the sea. An interesting feature of the picture are the costumes of the characters, male and female. About 150 years later, after the entry of Abraham into Egypt, Jacob presented his favorite son Joseph with a many-colored gown, which, as is stated, aroused the jealousy of his brethren. As the picture is well-preserved, even as to colors, and there can be no doubt as to the date of its origin, it is safe to assume that we have here authentic patterns of the costumes worn in the days of Abraham by his people. The mode of carrying children in baskets upon a donkey's back is shown to have been precisely the same in Abraham's time that it is today in that country. The picture also shows a musician who plays upon a stringed instrument at the formal audience of the governor. The end of the picture (not given in the accompanying cut) shows a flock of birds of the crane species, led by two men, and a tall Egyptian with bow and arrow.

Among Egyptian inscriptions the royal name of Sisak is particularly interesting, from the fact that it is that of the first Pharaoh mentioned by name in Holy Writ (2 Book of Chronicles, chapter 12, verse 2; 1 Book of Kings, chapter 11, verse 40, and chapter 14, verse 25). He lived at the time of Solomon, one thousand years B.C. The history of his wars is engraved upon the walls of the temple at Karnak (Fig. 2). He is represented as holding in his

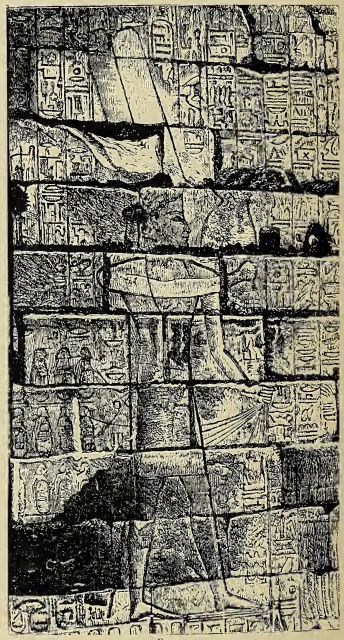


FIG. 2.

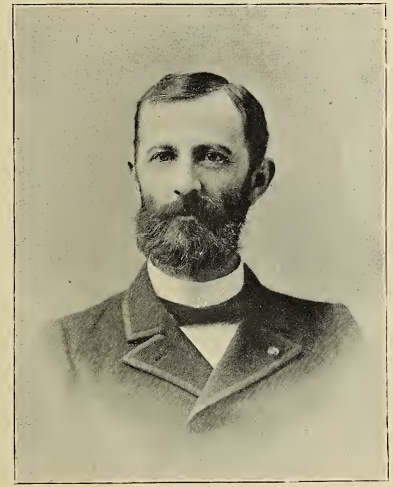
left hand a number of strings or ropes, which lead to framed inscriptions in different directions. These inscriptions contain the names of conquered kings and captured cities. Among these framed inscriptions we find one mentioning the name of Judha málek — the royal Judea. It is possible that Pharaoh Schischa(n)k had forgotten the name of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon. Rehoboam had followed his father Solomon on the throne, and in the North Jeroboam had established himself in the kingdom of

Israel with ten of the tribes. In order to annoy Rehoboam, Jeroboam had asked his friend, Pharaoh Sisak of Egypt, to attack Jerusalem, the capital of Rehoboam. These biblical statements (2 Chronicles, chapter 12, verse 2) we find verified by the inscriptions on the walls of the temple at Karnak.

(To be continued.)

JAMES E. HEG.

We herewith present a portrait of Mr. James E. Heg, president of the Wisconsin Press Association, in conjunction with which we offer the following brief biographical sketch: Mr. Heg is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Racine county September 22, 1852. He was graduated at Beloit College in 1874, and in 1876 he purchased a half interest in the Lake Geneva *Herald*, of which in 1877 he became sole owner, continuing its proprietor until 1888, when he sold one-half the establishment to John E. Nethercut, his present partner. Mr. Heg for five years was compiler of the "Wisconsin Blue Book," the statistical manual of the state, which he made the best of its kind issued by any state in the country. In 1883 he was elected secretary of the State Press Association, which position he held for five years. His newspaper, the *Herald*, is recognized as one of the leading republican papers of the state and has done much toward making Lake Geneva one of the most prominent summer resorts in the West, a fact appreciated by the residents of the village and the people about the beautiful lake.



JAMES E. HEG,
President of the Wisconsin Press Association.

Mr. Heg is married and has a family of five children. He owns one of the finest residences in the village, and is about as happy as a man with a good business, a happy home and an easy conscience can be. In addition to his editorial duties, to which he faithfully attends, Mr. Heg is political (or legislative) agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad, one of the leading railways of the Badger State. He is also a director in the Chicago, Lake Geneva & Pacific railway, a branch of the Northern Pacific, about to be constructed from Antioch, Illinois, to Portage, Wisconsin. Mr. Heg has an abundance of business tact and energy, which, combined with his genial social qualities and sunshiny disposition, make him a useful citizen, a cordial friend and gentleman whom to know is to esteem.

A RECENT issue of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Sunday *Telegram* contained a fac simile copy of a document printed in three colors, at one operation, by a fast Bullock press. Mr. J. C. Kelberg, the pressman on the *Telegram*, has achieved this remarkable success. Mr. Kelberg has secured a patent for his invention, which he claims to be the only one by which printing in various colors at one time on a lightning press is accomplished successfully.

PRINTING WITH GOLD LEAF.

A correspondent writes: "For a long time I have had in my possession a specimen of printing, one line of which is printed in gold. I have shown it on many different occasions to perhaps a hundred different printers. Among the hundred I am sure not more than two or three did not ask me how it was done. 'How did you lay the leaf?' 'Was it not very slow work?' 'What size did you use?' 'How did you varnish it?' These and a dozen other queries I have answered over and over again. Knowing this, I am able to say something about printing in gold leaf that will be interesting.

"To print a line or lines of a job in gold is not an economical process, but it is genuine when done. Its use will generally be confined to a prominent display line on a fancy show card or something similar. The line to be laid with leaf should be made ready first, before any colors or bronze, and made ready as for ordinary work. Use good gold size, and if for a line as large as four-line pica or larger, thin the size as much as possible compatible with clean, sharp outlines. To handle the leaf rapidly and successfully, use a palette knife, such as is used by bookbinders for the same purpose. Cut the leaf in strips wider than the size of the line to be printed. Nothing less than considerable practice and the loss of some leaf will enable one entirely ignorant of its texture to remove the sheets from the book intact. It is best accomplished by laying the knife-blade across the sheet of leaf and carefully blowing, with the merest breath, the edge of the leaf over the knife, when it may be removed whole to the cushion and cut up. A piece of ordinary leather with a few sheets of paper under it answers well for a cushion. Now make your impression as you would for bronzing the line, being sure that the form is sufficiently rolled to give the face of the letter on the printed sheet a full, smooth, even body of the color. This is imperative, as upon it depends the close, adhesive and smooth finish of the leaf. When you have thus printed the line, lay the card upon your table, take a strip of paper as wide, or nearly so, as your strips of cut leaf, and, holding it by the ends, draw it across the bare forehead or breathe upon it on one side, and lay that side upon the strip of leaf, which will lightly adhere to it, when it may be carried to your printed card and applied to the line, to which it will immediately closely adhere, leaving the strip of paper clean. If in this operation any size is accidentally taken from the print upon the strip of paper, another clean one must be used for the next application. If the line of type is longer than the strips of leaf, a second strip must be put on, or so much of it as may be needed to cover the line. The whole operation thus far is the same as that practiced by bookbinders in marking books, etc., and any printer can become conversant with it in a short time

by visiting a bindery. But if there is any merit in my method of working, it is in what follows. When the leaf is laid all over the line, place your card again upon the press (having, of course, been very careful in feeding that the two impressions may be in perfect register), lay over the card a piece of thin print paper, and make a second slow impression. Upon removing the paper from over the card, it will be found that the leaf is closely and smoothly, with almost the beauty of varnishing, fastened upon the impression, and after it has had a few moments to dry, the waste leaf may be, with a piece of cotton or silk handkerchief, brushed clean away, leaving the outline of the letters as sharp and perfect as if printed with the finest ink.

"To most printers this method of printing cannot, from its expensive nature, be often useful; but it is well to understand it, to be able to do it well, for to any printer the time may come when he can turn it to good account. It is only a few weeks since the writer found it peculiarly valuable in putting an elegant monogram on a hundred elaborate silk badges for firemen. The price to them was not a consideration; what they wanted was a fine job. They got it, in pure gold leaf, as it could have been done in no other manner."—*London Press News.*

THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE COMPANY FAILURE.

On May 5 the above firm was compelled to suspend business, and confessed judgment to the amount of about $45,000. The total liabilities were $120,000, of which $45,000 was secured and $75,000 unsecured. It is claimed that the assets of the company in stocks and outstanding accounts amount to $150,000. Jacob Newman, Jr., is the receiver.

At a meeting of the creditors, held on May 19, at which about $60,000 in unsecured liabilities was represented, it was proposed to settle with the creditors on the following basis: twenty per cent in one year, twenty per cent in two years, twenty per cent in three years, and fifteen per cent in four years, all at five per cent interest, secured by mortgage on the plant, provided that eighty per cent of the unsecured creditors would accept. At this meeting the matter could not be fully decided on, owing to the fact that but $60,000 was represented. This offer has not been accepted, and the establishment has been closed, and the one hundred and fifty employés discharged.

The Shniedewend & Lee Company has been in business in Chicago for about twenty years. It was burned out at 111 Madison street in 1871, and afterwards resumed operations at 202 Clark street, where the business remained until its removal to the present location at 303 Dearborn street, where its office and salesrooms are. The works are at 2529 Leo street. In 1884 the company incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000, which was afterwards increased to $150,000, only $120,000 of which, however, had been paid in. The principal business of the firm has been the manufacture of presses and all kinds of printing machinery. The company also dealt in electrotype machinery, and did electrotyping on a large scale. At the time of the failure the company was doing a large business, and had it not been for slow collections, excessive competition and ruinous discounts would probably have been able to have withstood the storm. Among the largest creditors of the company are the Lake Shore Foundry of Chicago, which holds a claim for $11,000, C. B. Cottrell & Sons, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. It is possible that, at the next meeting of the stockholders and creditors to be held at an early date, matters may be arranged so that the company may resume business. Paul Shniedewend is president; Samuel Schoeneman, vice-president; J. Edgar Lee, secretary, and James L. Lee, treasurer.

THE New York public is daily supplied with long words from the German press, in which such combinations appear as stattseisenbahnversicherungsamt (insurance office of state railways); tenementhausbrandkatastrophe) disastrous tenement house fire); Neapolitanersdude lsack pfeifer gesell schaftsunlerstutzungsverein (Benefit Association of Neapolitan Bagpipe Players).

THE CONVENTION PROGRAMME.

On June 4, Columbia Union, No. 101, Washington, gives an excursion to Mount Vernon to delegates and visitors, followed in the evening by a banquet. The next morning the delegates will go to New York, and thence to Boston for the convention, where the reception committee of the Boston Typographical Union announce plans for their welcome and entertainment as follows: The convention will be opened in Faneuil Hall on Monday, June 8, and will continue for a week or more. Governor Russell will be present at the opening exercises of the convention, the first session of which will be opened with prayer by Rev. Father J. P. Bodfish. Previous to the convention, on Sunday, June 7, there will be an excursion of the delegates to Plymouth with a banquet. On returning in the evening they will attend a sacred concert in their honor at the Bijou theater. On Tuesday, June 9, it is proposed to give the delegates a clam bake at Nantasket beach. Wednesday the delegates will be the guests of the city and will be treated to the customary trip down the harbor on the J. Putnam Bradlee to Deer island. Thursday evening will take place a grand honorary banquet at the American House. It is expected that Governor Russell, Mayor Matthews, the president of the senate, speaker of the house, chairman of the board of aldermen, president of the common council, besides the heads of the different newspaper and book and job offices of the city, will attend as guests. Invitations have been sent to Congressmen Farquhar, of Buffalo, and Amos J. Cummings, of New York, both old printers, as well as to George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia. Friday and Saturday there will be no festivities, as the delegates will be hard at work to settle up the business of the convention. Upon adjournment, the Ex-Delegates Association of New York will tender the delegates an excursion and banquet.

THE WHITLOCK MACHINE COMPANY.

When in the East, a short time since, our representative had the pleasure of visiting the works of the above company, located at Birmingham, Connecticut.

The building consists of three floors and basement, and is specially fitted up with all tools and machinery necessary for building the fine presses and paper-cutters turned out by this company. Power is obtained, during a part of the year, from the river, but in case the water supply runs short, the company has provided steam engines, so that they are at all times enabled to carry on their extensive business without interruption. The building is lighted throughout by electric lights, and every convenience for the manufacture of machinery provided.

The principal machine manufactured by the company is their four-roller two-revolution press, specially intended for printing illustrated periodicals, or bookwork, but in the hands of the competent pressman, capable of turning out any work that may pay to run on it. The smaller sizes of this press are designed to do jobwork, from the cheapest to the finest, with the greatest possible speed. Special attention has been given to the weight of the machine, the material used, and the adjustment and finish of the parts. The frame, cylinder, bed, and all other parts in proportion, are very heavy, and made as weighty as is consistent with speed and strength. The universal joint shaft and the bevel pinion are made of steel. The bevel rack, unlike any other make of press, is also of steel, and the teeth in the rack are separate and distinct. In case of accident, when a tooth, or several teeth, are broken, they can readily be replaced at small outlay, it not being necessary to discard the whole rack, as is usual with other presses.

The press is provided with the most approved adjustable air springs. On most printing presses using air springs, the air chambers are supplied with pet cocks, which are opened or shut by hand, as also are the plungers moved forward and backward. This takes too much valuable time. There are various devices for changing the air chambers when required, but all are more or less intricate, and universally unused by pressmen because of this. The air

controlling apparatus on the Whitlock press is extremely simple and effective. The air chambers are bolted to the frame, and have a pipe connection leading to the air valve. A set of pipes at each end of the press are brought together at the valve, and by means of a small lever, which can be turned by hand, the amount of air can be regulated in an instant, according to the speed at which the press is to be run. This apparatus is one of the most useful features of the Whitlock press.

The two-revolution presses have the following features, which make them most desirable: single tooth steel bevel rack; steel bevel pinion; steel universal joint shaft; air spring regulator; four tracks, on all sizes; patent coned steel friction roller tracks; patent coned steel friction rollers; swinging vibrator roller sockets; back-up motion; trip motion; movable fly fingers; tapeless delivery; front or rear delivery. The two-revolution presses are also made with two rollers instead of four, when desired, and with rack and screw, or plate distribution.

This company also manufacture extra heavy drum-cylinder presses, with table or rack and screw distribution, of perfect finish and accurate adjustment, this press containing the following important features: single tooth and bevel rack, steel bevel pinion, steel universal joint shaft, adjustable air spring, four tracks, patent coned steel friction rollers, patent coned steel friction roller tracks, full length register rack, swinging vibrator roller sockets, noiseless gripper motion, back-up motion, movable fly fingers, and tapeless delivery.

Their extra heavy pony press is designed and built for the execution of first-class work of every description, and will run at a speed of 2,500 per hour. They also make an air spring job and book press, containing all the advantages of the drum-cylinder, and made to take forms from 24 by 36 to 28 by 44. Their job and book pony press is built to take the place of large platen jobbers, and is much faster, and better adapted to do the work required. Its simplicity makes it very desirable. It has the patent reciprocating rack in lieu of springs, and in addition all the other features of the job and book press. It requires less power to run it than a half medium jobber. It will take a form 16½ by 24 inches.

The company builds no country presses for the reason that they consider that if a press is cheapened beyond a certain limit, it is weakened, and becomes a troublesome and expensive piece of machinery. On this account they build nothing but the regular makes, and use extra care in finishing, and give great strength to all parts most requiring it. For full particulars in regard to all the special merits of these presses, we refer our readers to the excellent catalogue issued by the company, which will be sent to any address on request. This catalogue gives complete descriptions in regard to the travel of the type bed, of the bed and cylinder, the back-up motion, the ink supply and distribution, the fountain roller adjustment, the delivery of sheets, and the gripper motion.

One of the latest features invented by this company and placed on all their two-revolution presses is the patent tipping fountain, which enables the pressman to tip the fountain to any angle of the knife, and avoids the necessity of constant watchfulness on his part to see that the ink is properly scattered in the fountain by means of the hand knife. The advantage of this invention will be readily appreciated by all pressmen.

Another important feature of their two-revolution presses is the patent feed guide, which holds the sheet gently before the gripper takes it, thus insuring a most perfect register, which, with the ordinary guide, is not obtainable.

Besides the making of presses this company also manufactures the well-known Champion Paper Cutter, a machine which is one of the most popular cutters now on the market. It is simple, strong, and durable in construction, and absolutely accurate in cutting.

Sturges Whitlock, president, and Julius G. Day, the treasurer of this company, will take pleasure in showing visitors through the works at any time.

POINTS FOR JOBBERS.

Follow as closely as you can the direction on your copy concerning display, as may be indicated by underscoring or otherwise. If copy is underscored too much, give the leading lines full prominence and reduce the size of the minor lines of display.

You will seldom go wrong in selecting small type for the text of a job that is marked for plenty of display. Fault is too often made in selecting for text a type so large that there is no room for display or for leading.

Set the matter as writer directs, so as to make the most show, even if the direction is in violation of established typographical rules.

Never crowd a long line of words marked for prominent display in one line of type, if to do so you have to use condensed or not easily read letter. Put the words in two lines of the same size and style of type.

Never select ornamental letters for advertisements, or for books, or legal, or mercantile work.

You may use the plainer faces of black letter and pointed text for the display of law and church work, but they must be used sparingly and with discretion.

Never use scripts, card-texts, or any type with large shoulders and long ascending and descending letters, on any work in which the space is contracted, and which does not allow a liberal use of leads.

Even in ornamental work use ornaments and ornamental letter sparingly. They are not ornamental when used in excess or inappropriately.

As a rule, legibility is wanted oftener than ornament. Plain faces have more admirers than fancy letters.

Plan your displayed work so that each displayed line will have about it a relief of small text type or of white space. Do not huddle large types together. As there can be no good display without relief, you should so try to arrange display lines that the relief of small text type will not be all at the tail of the work, nor all the contrast of white space at the ends of lines. Distribute display lines equally over the entire work, as far as a simple and orderly arrangement of the copy will allow.

If more lines in copy are marked for special lines of display than can be put in the space allowed, and if these lines consist chiefly of a few short words, set them up with the prominence desired, but justify some of them in the center of the text, or as side-heads with text about them.

Where a very bold display is wanted in a crowded space, use small bold-faced type for the text letter.

For color-work in bold display, select antique, gothic, or bold-faced types for text as well as for display.

When the copy for text is scant set the text in a fat or expanded letter.

When display has to be open, like that of a book-title, there being more space than matter, never let a single text line fill the measure. Make two short lines of the text words, the second line shorter than the first.

In all open display, bits of text that may make three or four lines should never be set in paragraph style, with paragraph indentation at the beginning. Set them all with half-diamond indentation.

Where a border is used, avoid putting a full line at the head of the matter and next to the border.

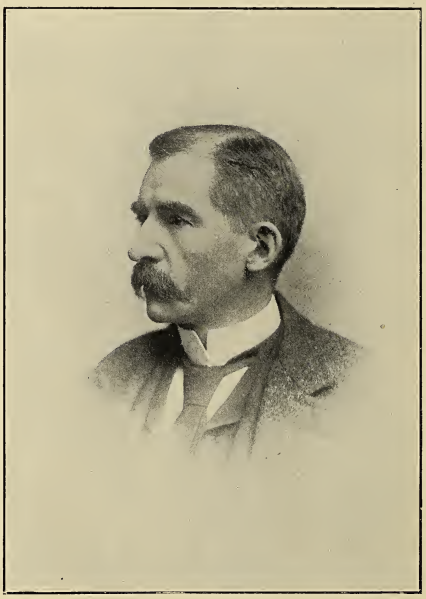
Where a great amount of matter has to be put on a large page with much display, try to put some of the text (especially if it can be put in small type) in two columns. If the type must be very small and the page is wide, three or four columns must be made a portion of the text.

If you have liberty to choose, never set a solid text type in a measure of more than fifty ems of that text type. Long lines are hard to read.

If you can do so, select for the body of the text a type that can be leaded. A dozen lines of leaded long primer are more readable than fifteen lines of solid small pica.—*H. T. Bishop in Union Printer.*

SAMUEL REED JOHNSTON.

The announcement of the untimely death of Mr. Samuel Reed Johnston, which occurred at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Monday, March 23, fell with universal sorrow upon the large circle of friends and acquaintances who had learned to admire and respect him, not alone for his acknowledged ability in the "art preservative," but for his conscious worth and unflinching integrity as a man and brother. In a private letter from Mr. John F. Marthens, who succeeds the deceased as superintendent of the printing department of the great firm of Joseph Eichbaum & Co., we learn that Mr. Johnston's last day at the office was Saturday, March 14. During the first days of the following week, as no news was received from him, it was supposed that he was suffering from a slight indisposition, and that he would again be at his place. Then word came that he had la grippe, which soon developed into pneumonia, to which he succumbed on the night of the 23d.



Mr. Marthens also kindly forwarded a copy of the last photograph taken of Mr. Johnston during life, which we have had reproduced and herewith present, together with a brief biographical sketch, by the courtesy of the *American Art Printer*—which appeared in the columns of our esteemed contemporary in December, 1887.

Samuel Reed Johnston was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where his father, also a printer, was born and raised, and where his grandfather, who was a silversmith, lived for many years; so he was thus of genuine Pennsylvania stock. As early as 1816, his father, while a very young man, was one of the firm of Eichbaum & Johnston—the first-named being an uncle of the subject of the present sketch and father of one of the present partners, Joseph Eichbaum.

The senior Eichbaum was, in early life, a bookbinder and ruler, doing the latter branch of the work by hand, with a pen and a large round ruler—ruling machines being as yet in the womb of time.

Mr. Johnston spent much of his time in this office and bindery, the family residence being but a short distance away, and he thus picked up much information about the business. Upon leaving school, he entered mercantile life, where he continued five or six years, never dreaming of becoming a printer, but acquiring a knowledge of commercial affairs which stood him well in after years. His father at length prevailed on him to enter the printing office, though against his judgment and inclination, and he ever maintained that he made a great mistake and that he was never cut out for a printer, though the number who differed with him tallied exactly with the number who had the pleasure of examining his work.

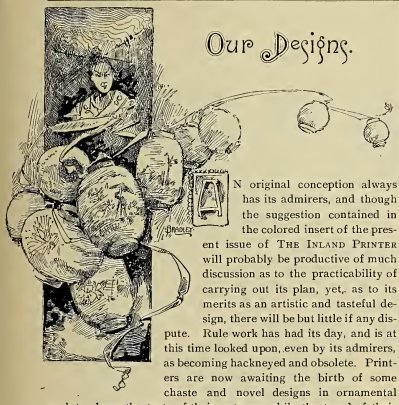
Mr. Johnston became a printer, and ere long a good one. Before many years had flown he acquired charge of the printing department, and then began a warfare against all forms of fogyism in the business, no matter how covered with the respected dust of years. One old-fashioned notion he stuck to, however: he insisted that printing is a trade and not an art. Among the things Mr. Johnston held in aversion are bad brass rule jobs and "patent rigidly-rigid cut-out-of-sheet-tin flourishes," as he called them, which many typefounders furnish. Serpentine type lines never had his favor, nor had adherence to the time honored red-and-blue and green-and-red in color work. He was first in Pittsburgh to deviate from them and mix and use shades of purple, as he was also the first in that city to demonstrate that a large power press could do fine black work, not only as good as the hand press but also many times faster.

He believed in the gospel of cleanliness; floors free from all waste paper, presses shining, walls free from handbills or showcards; and in the gospel of good order; in fine, in a systematic way of doing business; in knowing what to do first, how to do it right, and last and far from least, what the cost would be; not to disappoint a customer, but to get out work at the time and of the quality bargained for; never knowingly substituting a poorer article than promised, and often giving more than required; if an error was made, never letting the customer suffer, but bearing the loss. He was one of the few men who acknowledge that they learn from mistakes.

The adoption of the "Owl" as the trade mark of the firm in 1873 was Mr. Johnston's idea, and though an odd choice, there was a future in it, for two years later he first printed *Owltype*, the name being suggested by the popularity of the trade mark.

Original as he was both as a designer and colorist, Mr. Johnston took more pride in a fine pure style of typework in black than he did in fancy jobwork. His ideas were bright and original, and ever on the alert in his superintendence of the printing department. He was the inventor and patentee of calendars with white instead of black lines between the figures, and of a large number of more and less useful devices.

His life was an exemplar to all men, and his death an occasion of bitter regret.



Our Designs.

AN original conception always has its admirers, and though the suggestion contained in the colored insert of the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER will probably be productive of much discussion as to the practicability of carrying out its plan, yet, as to its merits as an artistic and tasteful design, there will be but little if any dispute. Rule work has had its day, and is at this time looked upon, even by its admirers, as becoming hackneyed and obsolete. Printers are now awaiting the birth of some chaste and novel designs in ornamental work to please the taste of their patrons, while the trend of their inclination seems to be toward the architectural effect produced in type faces and ornamentation by our German cousins. The delicate tints used and the exquisite taste displayed by European printers in their selection of them, give this style a finish that renders it particularly pleasing, but generally speaking it will be found that such designs will prove too heavy and angular to keep a place very long in the regard of either the American printer or the American public, except in a very confined range of work. A design containing the elements of the flowing and graceful lines of the floral pattern, but without sharp and irregular terminations, permitting of greater adaptability, has been considered as desirable, and this idea is outlined in the suggestion to type-founders under discussion. That there will be some dissentient voices we are prepared to allow as to the feasibility of accomplishing this result in type, and we shall be glad of a discussion on this topic with our readers, as for some few months we expect to invite their criticism by similar suggestions.

The cover design, "In Summer Days," intended for a summer resort railroad tourist book, has a simplicity with an effectiveness, that will commend itself to artistic taste. The difficulty which the designer and printer frequently, nay, almost always, have to contend with, is the insane desire of the customer to crowd too much matter upon a limited space, ruining the effect of many an otherwise good design and tastefully set job. This is so well known that it is only mentioned to call attention to the effect produced when the artist has latitude to follow his own inclination, the result being a rejection of all coarse and mechanical ideas, however ingenious. For a proper rendering of this design, it should be printed the full size of sheet upon enameled tinted paper, in a harmonizing color of ink.

Now, a word to the artist and designer is due, though the name of Mr. Will H. Bradley is too well known as a designer and illustrator of high-class work in the West to need any words of commendation here. Mr. Bradley possesses an artistic taste by right of heredity (his father having been an artist well known in Linn and Boston, Massachusetts, for his ability and genius), and is devoted to his art, as all those who excel in it are. While a very young man, in the light of his exceptional excellence as an original and painstaking designer, his genius is of a pronounced and rapid and facile character in his conceptions, and in the higher grade of designing he throws a meaning and poetic expression appreciated to the full only by connoisseurs, yet winning from the uninitiated unstinted praise and admiration.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. E. H., Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: The samples you sent are specimens of steel plate work, which can only be done by those having the special machinery for producing it.

MANILLA: Sample No. 1 is preferable to No. 2. We do not use either kind in running THE INLAND PRINTER, but prefer a good sheet of S. & S. C. book paper. We use "trays" in handling paper off press boards.

JOBBER, Albion, New York: Is there any patent on chromatic work, similar to card sent? *Answer.*—There is none that we know of. Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, can give you information in regard to this.

JOSEPH A. KREITLER, Lowell, Massachusetts: 1. Is there a patent on "star" wheels, as applied to fly fingers? 2. Where can they be obtained? *Answer.*—1. There is no patent on these. 2. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 8 Spruce street, New York, or any large press manufacturer.

A. J. MURPHY, Boston, Mass. I washed a new wood cut with benzine, and was afterward unable to work it. What is the trouble? *Answer.*—It does not hurt a wood cut to wash it with benzine or oil, but it must be thoroughly dried, and afterward washed with ether. A wood cut really never ought to be used to print from. You should have an electrotype made, and keep the wood cut for your original, in case of an accident on the press.

F. J. STILLMAN, Waucoma, Iowa. What is the best method of handling cylinder rollers in a room that is damp and clammy? They are sticky and too adhesive. *Answer.*—The best plan is to tell your roller maker the condition of your pressroom and be will make your rollers to suit. You can improve the condition of the rollers by washing them with alum water. The proportion of alum to water depends upon circumstances. A liberal quantity of alum can be used, but a saturated solution is not necessary.

W. L. W., Chicago. Can you give a recipe for a mixture to clean the polished portions of printing machinery and ordinary tools which have become a little rusty. Have used kerosene but it does not do. *Answer.*—Use a little paraffine, chipped fine, to which add a little petroleum, and place in a stoppered bottle. Let it stand for two or three days, shaking it occasionally until the paraffine is dissolved. Spread on the metal with a woolen rag or brush, and on the following day rub it off with a dry woolen cloth.

CARL E. GOODWIN, Moline, Kansas: 1. On damp days I am troubled with my job press rollers; they will not take ink. Can you suggest a remedy? 2. In printing photograph cards I desire to use a bronze powder, but find that on passing through the photographer's burnisher it blurs and spoils the card. What should I use? *Answer.*—1. Your rollers are evidently too green. Wash with oil and dry them thoroughly. The difficulty may be that your ink is too stiff. Reduce it with inkoleum. Perhaps you are using winter rollers when you should have those made for summer use. Look into these things. 2. Put on your bronze, using a good sizing, and let it dry thoroughly. You should then have no trouble. The best photograph cards are produced by embossing, using gold leaf instead of bronze. Burnishing will not hurt these.

A PROOFREADER'S PREDICAMENT.

Lafcadio Hearn, the author, has climbed all the rounds of the literary ladder. In Cincinnati he procured a position as proofreader in Robert Clark & Co's book publishing establishment. His finicky ideas of punctuation and composition caused him to make so many corrections in the compositors' proofs that they became so enraged at him finally that they took him one dinner hour, and buckling a strap about his waist, attached him to the roof of a hoisting machine that depended from a beam outside the building, and swung him out into space six stories above Baker street. There they kept him dangling in the air like a bale of paper, until he promised to be less industrious with his correcting pencil. This heroic treatment convinced Hearn that he was not appreciated as a proofreader, and he left it shortly after.—*New York Journal.*



ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR BOOK COVER.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER. See descriptive article, "Our Designs."

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 825 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

ISSUE OF MAY 5, 1891.

451,681—Printing press. W. H. Golding, Chelsea, Massachusetts.
451,625—Type frame for chases. N. E. Smith, assignor to himself and P. E. Martin, Jersey City, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF MAY 12, 1891.

451,953—Printers' chase. H. P. Feister, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
451,990—Printers' quoin. W. Wickersham, Worcester, Massachusetts.
452,058—Printing machine, block. G. E. Hamblet, Bury, England.
452,243—Printing machines, cutting and switching mechanism for web. J. H. Stonemetz, Millbury, Massachusetts.
452,244—Printing machines, cutting and switching mechanism for web. J. H. Stonemetz, Millbury, Massachusetts.
452,022—Printing press, feed-gauge. W. Bartlett, Derry, New Hampshire.
451,971—Printing press, hand. B. B. Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
452,024—Printing presses and folding machines, feeding paper to. J. A. Dear, Jersey City, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF MAY 19, 1891.

452,603—Printing machine, web. L. C. Crowell, New York City.
452,596—Printing machines, printing attachment for the delivery mechanisms of web. L. C. Crowell, New York City.
452,698—Printing press. G. P. Fenner, New London, Connecticut.
452,491—Printing press attachment. M. N. and L. E. Tomblin, Des Moines, Iowa.
452,745—Printing press grip. B. H. Bowman, Newark, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF MAY 26, 1891.

452,933—Printing and binding machine. H. P. Feister, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BOSTON NOTES.

THE ROBINSON ENGRAVING COMPANY have added a letterpress department to their business.

THE *Morning News*, a new morning paper, will make its appearance on May 25. The business office is located at 23 School street.

MR. HENRY Y. WIGGIN has returned to Boston after an absence of two years in the Argentine Republic, and reëntered the employ of Messrs. Golding & Co.

BOSTON'S ex-delegates purpose entertaining the visitors and delegates to the International Typographical Union convention. Messrs. Harding, McGrath, Pym and Britton are the committee in charge.

AS MANY clergymen are going into journalism nowadays, to get a broader hearing, and also to improve journalism, the Boston *Transcript* thinks that turn about is fair play, and if a lot of experienced journalists should go into pulpits they would brighten up preaching wonderfully.

AT the May meeting of the Suburban Press Association the subject discussed was News Gathering. Bro. Waterman, in behalf of himself and citizens of Athol, Massachusetts, invited the association to take its early summer outing in Athol, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, June 6, 7 and 8. The invitation was accepted.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, who has been lecturing recently in New York and Boston on labor topics, believes in recognizing and supporting labor unions. She is a member of the London School board, and she introduced the motion, which that board adopted, refusing to employ contractors on school work who did not employ union men and pay union wages. This action was duplicated by the London council and nearly all the other municipal governing bodies.

THAT enterprising firm of Boston printers, the Sparrel Print, are producing some most excellent effects in unique advertising. They possess the happy faculty of arranging matter so that every word will be read and a longing created for more information on the subject. A circular recently printed by them for the Campbell Press Company is a model of skillful handling, and it will pay printers in search of new ideas to write to the company's Boston representatives for samples.

RECENT CHICAGO REMOVALS.

So many Chicago firms have lately removed that the list below may interest quite a number of our readers doing business with the houses whose names are mentioned:

Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., manufacturers of printers' inks and varnishes, have gone from 40 La Salle street to 99 Harrison street, in the Pontiac building.

William C. Hollister & Bro., printers, found their quarters, in the rear of 119 Clark street, too small, and now their friends will find them at 148 and 150 Monroe street.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, makers of wood type and printers' wood goods generally, were crowded for space at 259 Dearborn, and went south on the same street to No. 325.

The Photo-Tint Engraving Company, general designers and engravers, formerly at 69 Dearborn street, are now located at 76 to 82 Dearborn street.

The Ault & Wiborg Company, makers of printing inks and dry colors, for a number of years at 154 Monroe street, will now be found at 332 Dearborn street.

C. Jurgens & Bro., electrotypers and stereotypers, formerly at 12 Calhoun place, have recently removed to 148 to 154 Monroe street.

George H. Morrill & Co., manufacturers of printers' inks and varnishes, at one time located at 119 Fifth avenue, removed, on May 1, to 304 Dearborn street.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, makers of the well-known Cottrell presses, have changed their location from 392 Dearborn street to 309 Dearborn street, across the road.

W. J. Jefferson, the printer, formerly at 170 Madison street, has just moved to 175 Monroe street, into a building recently purchased by him, and to which he has added two extra stories.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, manufacturers of the Remington standard typewriter, have taken the ground floor of Mr. Jefferson's building, at 175 Monroe street, removing from their old stand at 196 La Salle street.

The E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wire stitchers and bookbinders' machinery, have moved a few doors north of their old location at 325 Dearborn street into the Como building.

The Graphic Company, publishers of the *Graphic*, have removed from 69 Dearborn street to 358 Dearborn street. The *Western Druggist* has also removed from the same place to the same place as the *Graphic*.

The P. Aug. Rosen Company, manufacturers of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc., for printers, formerly at 243 Wells street, are now located at 320 South Clinton street, where they have much larger quarters.

George H. Taylor & Co., commission paper dealers, have removed from 184 Monroe street to 207 and 209 Monroe street, in the next block west.

Farmer, Little & Co., the typefounders, for some time located at 154 Monroe street, are now at 109 Quincy street, in the new Rand-McNally building.

Landis & Co., manufacturers of printers' leads and slugs, have removed to 215, 217 and 219 South Clinton street.

M. A. Ehrsam & Co., general engravers, have removed to 128 and 130 South Clark street.

Besides the changes mentioned above, there have been a number of eastern firms who have established branches in Chicago, among whom we may name the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, typefounders, 328 and 330 Dearborn street, and T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, makers of paper cutters and bookbinders' machinery, 413 Dearborn street.

THIS is decidedly "fresh," if not refreshing. The advertisement (*verbatim*) is clipped from a New York daily: "Newspaper publisher desires to meet printer with office suitable to print high-class weekly quarto paper, with good presswork runs, who will arrange time of payments to correspond with collections. Address Desirable Opportunity, —— office."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

GUIDE TO SOLDIER'S HOME, with sketches of Dayton. Guide Publishing Company, Dayton, Ohio.

An instructive and interesting pamphlet of 88 pages, creditable to the compilers and printers.

LEFFINGWELL'S RULES OF ORDER. Samuel L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A neat and desirable booklet, the material of which is arranged in admirable form for reference and having all the advantages of brevity and accuracy.

QUICK METHODS FOR FINISHING SOLAR PRINTS IN CRAYON, PASTEL, OIL AND WATER COLORS, and many Useful Hints to Artists and Beginners. W. H. Clarke, Chicago.

A neat little manual of instruction, tastefully printed, and answering many inquiries from those interested in drawing, and that line of art.

THE PRACTICAL PRINTER. Second Edition. H. G. Bishop, Oneonta, New York.

In a note to this second edition the author states that it is practically the same as the first, showing that it has met the requirements of the craft, and that the author's ideas have been abreast of the times. Every printer should possess a copy.

SELF-INSTRUCTION IN BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS. Charles S. Maenair Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

This book of two hundred and forty four pages should be in the hands of every young man or woman, no matter what their occupation in life. There is always a time when the information contained between its covers is invaluable, and we commend the work to our readers as eminently desirable.

BISHOP'S SPECIMENS OF JOBWORK. H. G. Bishop, Oneonta, New York.

This volume contains one hundred and twenty-eight pages of specimens of jobwork all regularly indexed, so that the printer who is in doubt as to the shape a piece of work should be put in will find it a ready text book, which with other instructive matter, makes the work one which should meet a large sale, considering its moderate price, $2.

BOOK OF IDEAS FOR ADVERTISERS. D. F. Mallett, publisher, New Haven, Connecticut.

The man that does not advertise, and, therefore, does not wish to increase his business, should carefully avoid this book, for if he sends a dollar for it and thoughtfully studies it, a new light will break in upon him, a new energy enthuse him, and before he is aware of it he will be spending his money in printers' ink, judiciously and profitably. It is a great head-work saver.

IN THE HAUNTS OF BLOOM AND BIRD. By Brainerd Prescott Emery. Press of Charles N. Andrews, Brooklyn, New York.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the above work, an edition of only 114 copies of which was printed, our copy being No. 92. Typographically it is one of the neatest little books of poems that we have seen in many a day, and reflects great credit on the printer. This we say with the full knowledge that Mr. Andrews has not reached the goal of his success by the usual preliminary training that most printers go through, and are free to acknowledge that in this case a volume has been produced of which any printer might feel proud.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY: Its Advantages for Manufacturing and Residence; its Industries, Prominent Men, Banks, Schools, Churches, etc. By Charles A. Shriner. Published under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

On looking over this well printed volume of 825 quarto pages, finely illustrated with two hundred and more photo-engravings, some of them veritable works of art, we cease to wonder how Paterson has become so famous with its concentration of varied bustling industries. The advantages of situation, natural power and proximity to market are good, but only good in direct ratio to the extent of their becoming known to those seeking desirable locations for manufacturing and residence. The board of trade of this bouncing New Jersey city is made up of long heads, full of brains and broad ideas—quick discerning and discreet men, who know the value of a generous spread of ink and type, and the futility of attempting to boom a town with niggardly parsimony, and squeezing the printer. Hence this princely book, which ought to serve as a guide and model to other places ambitious to become prominent manufacturing centers.

Paterson is of interest to printers, electrotypers and photo-engravers, because it is the abiding place of John Royle & Sons, whose business covers the earth, and exemplifies what unadulterated honesty in trade can do. Their specialties are routing machines and cutters, repeaters for rapidly reproducing Jacquard cards, cabinet saws for squaring up electrotype plates, etc. Every prominent establishment uses them—they have to—or else fall behind in the struggle for supremacy in high class work. It is also of interest because Heber Wells, manufacturer of wood type, cases and printers' wood goods, has his factory here. Mr. Wells' office and salesrooms are at 8 Spruce street, New York city, but the manufacturing is done in Paterson. Either of these firms would be pleased to see callers when in that thriving city.

We acknowledge the receipt of volume XI of the "Printers' International Specimen Exchange." The space at our disposal forbids an extended notice of its beauties in the present number, but we hope to speak of its merits more fully in the July issue.

We are always glad to see the good old face of the *Popular Science News and Boston Journal of Chemistry*, which has entertained us for a score or more of years. It is invariably interesting and reliable with its monthly presentation of current discoveries and developments in the different branches of physical and natural science—occupying the field almost entirely to itself, and doing it well, exceedingly well.

J. G. Schelter & Giesecke, typefounders, Leipsic, Germany. The fourth number of the third volume of their *Typographic News—Typographischen Mitteilungen*—replete with rich and ornate engraved and typework designs, in tints, which, with the specimens of handsome script faces produced by their foundry, makes one of the most elegant achievements of the printers' and engravers' art.

The *Amateur Electrician* from Ravenswood, Illinois—a journal for amateurs and beginners in the study of electricity—is an exceedingly interesting and well managed publication, worthy of the attention of older and wiser heads than those it modestly lays its claims before for encouragement and support. The "science of the nineteenth century" is advancing wonderfully rapid and the thousands who are awakening to the possibilities of its subtle force will find this little journal of valuable assistance.

The first number of the *Quarterly Register of Current History*, published by the Evening News Association, Detroit, Michigan, has been received, and is in every way a very creditable production. Its purpose is the bringing together of such matters appearing in the daily newspapers as may be valuable for permanent preservation. The present number contains a review of the entire year of 1890, but hereafter the review will be made quarterly. The articles are well selected and arranged for reference, and so convenient that the *Register* is worthy of a large circulation.

Thomas Todd, Boston, Massachusetts. Dainty little brochure on the cover of which appear the words: "The Boys Wanted It Printed." It is Mr. Todd's speech put in excellent shape, the title being, "Some Smoke Talk Puffed Out at the Master Printers' Club, Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1890." Mr. Todd has enlightened those who did not have the pleasure of listening to his remarks, by two very suggestive quotations, the one at the beginning being, "All were awake," and the one at the end, "All were asleep." Whether he was economical of truth or not in putting these in, we cannot say. But seriously, the speech has been printed in unique style, and in its present form will be preserved as a beautiful souvenir of the occasion. It is set in French old style throughout, and the only attempt at color is the initial printed in blue. Heavy laid paper inside and imitation parchment leaves outside, give it an elegant and tasteful look.

The *Colorado and Texas Exchange Journal*, published by the E. N. Baker Company, of Denver, Colorado, comes to hand in a

great special industrial edition of seventy-five thousand copies, devoted to the State of Texas, one hundred folio pages well illustrated, using up fifty-five tons of book paper, and costing over $22,000 to issue. It is very well gotten up, indeed, and contains a vast amount of information, statistics and solid facts about the Lone Star State, presented in an attractive and interesting manner. The unfortunate omission of a state map, alone detracts from its value.

Anybody that supposes, for a moment, that there is an end to the good things that come out of Gotham, should send at once to the Rural Publishing Company, *Times* building, New York, and get a copy of the *American Garden*. Everything is good about it but the name, and that is not so very bad, after all, only it fails to convey any idea of the treasures that are carried between its covers. It is a magazine devoted to the esthetic, as well as economic and practical culture of fruits and flowers. Every number is a choice entertainment in itself, full of delightfully written articles, and illustrated, well! we are getting art journals right along that don't equal it in the display of beautiful photo and other engravings, which are lavishly used as if such adornments didn't cost anything—engravings, too, that are evidently not made to do service in somebody's seed catalogue. After carefully studying its finely printed pages we find ourself unconsciously turning over a new leaf in the almanac to find out how long before the next month's issue will make its appearance.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

J. H. Parry, Salt Lake City, Utah. Business card.

Cash & Geye, Joplin, Missouri. Business card, tint on which is too heavy.

Bradner-Andrews Printing Company, Kansas City, Missouri. Business card.

H. L. Carlisle, Oakland, California. Invitation card of envelope form.

R. P. Tuten, Iron Mountain, Michigan. Engraved card and letterhead in colors.

R. R. McCabe & Co., Chicago. Announcement circular in colors, tints and bronzes.

Connecticut Home Printing Company, Hartford, Connecticut. Business card in excellent taste.

Giles Bros., Troy, New York. Trade circular and business card, evincing good taste and workmanship.

Penfield Brothers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Calendar-blotter of creditable design and good execution.

W. H. White, Cleveland, Ohio. A calendar-blotter in colors, the presswork on which would be hard to excel.

McCulloch & Whitcomb, Albert Lea, Minnesota. An assortment of general commercial work, of fair execution.

Beels & Howard, Emmetsburg, Iowa. Specimens of everyday printing that are creditable in all their features.

C. L. Larew, Knoxville, Tennessee. Business card printed on fancy bristol. Attractive in design and of fair execution.

Fred S. Lang, Los Angeles, California. Noteheads and business cards of considerable merit in selection of colors and harmony of design.

Pacific Printing Co., Portland, Oregon. Several specimens of everyday commercial work displaying tasteful composition and clean presswork.

Pease & Son, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Firm card in colors and tints, which shows that the title of "artistic printers" is deservedly used.

Wm. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Firm circular and business card of original and humorous design and good workmanship.

Fletcher, Brown & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. Embossed business cards in colors, bronzes and tints, anything more elegant than which we have rarely seen, showing as they do a richness in decoration and a quietness in general tone that produces the true artistic effect.

O. A. Gandy, Plymouth, Indiana. Design for page advertisement, showing good mechanical execution, but no particular originality in design.

The Bell Printing and Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Virginia. Trade booklet and business card. Bright in conception and admirably worked out.

Terwilliger & Peck, New York. Business circular and announcement cards of novel and chaste design, well rendered in the composition and presswork.

Plowman Publishing Company, Moline, Illinois. Business circular in colors and specimen of letterpress in black. Creditable in execution and original in design.

Joseph C. Duport, Westfield, Massachusetts. Second souvenir edition of specimens of printing, which show that Mr. Duport turns out an average excellence of work.

D. Hamilton, *Gazette* office, Waukegan, Illinois. A large assortment of general commercial printing, the composition on which is tasteful and the presswork of a high standard.

W. H. Wagner, Freeport, Illinois. Specimens of commercial, society and catalogue work, showing the general run of printing turned out, and we must say that it is good in all its features.

P. C. Darrow Printing Company, Chicago. Engraved business card printed in colors, and engraved and letterpress circular in tints and colors, both striking in effect and admirable in design.

Allen A. Edmonds, Maysville, Kentucky. A large collection of general commercial and society printing, bearing that clear, clean and tasteful appearance that only a first-class printer can confer.

National Linseed Oil Co., Chicago. Business card, lithographed, in colors. The name of the lithographer is not given, but he is to be congratulated on the effectiveness of his design and color selection.

E. N. Alling, New Haven, Connecticut. Book of specimens of printing, displaying an artistic and judicious taste in composition and in the selection of colors, admirably sustained by first-class presswork.

E. McC. Africa, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Design for commercial traveler's advance postal, singularly apropos to the alleged diversions of that guild, as it contains an ace of each suite in the four corners respectively.

E. H. Freeman, Los Angeles, California. Embossed business cards and envelope corner card in colors, bronzes and tints. Clever and humorous in their designs, and showing first-class workmanship in their development.

C. M. Stone & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Specimens of embossed and colorwork and plain letterpress, showing a judicious and tasteful conception of the requirements of the work, and a thorough execution in composition and presswork.

Union Bank Note Company, Kansas City, Missouri. Embossed letterhead and blotter, in colors, of handsome design and good workmanship. As the result of an original method in embossing they show the merit of the process to the best advantage.

Kingsley & Barnes, Los Angeles, California. Business card, in which a combination of typework and engraving is shown in colors and tints. Beautiful in effect and chaste in design. A lack of solidity in the central block, printed in brown, is observable.

H. O. Shepard Company, Chicago. Four-page business circular in colors, displaying much ingenuity in design. The colors are well chosen and harmoniously combined, the composition is perfect, and the presswork, as usual with the work turned out from this house, leaves nothing to be desired.

W. E. W. Felt, Worcester, Massachusetts. Programme and menu of the banquet of the Worcester Typotheæ. One of the most beautiful specimens of the printer's and engraver's art;

gracefulness and artistic taste are displayed upon every page, making it a souvenir of the highest excellence. We regret that the space at our disposal will not permit of a description in full of this elegant typographical production.

GEO. W. RUNYAN, New London, Ohio. Business cards and programme of high school commencement exercises, in colors and tints. The latter is an artistic and meritorious piece of work, and evidences that the mediocrity of the composition on the cards is not from lack of ability. The presswork is creditable.

CHARLES E. MAY, Forest City, Iowa. Badge and business card, the designs and workmanship of which are of marked merit, considering the youth of the contributor and the material at his disposal. The successful treatment of the flag upon the badge in three colors from a single cut is particularly commendable.

JOHN W. SHEPHERD, Brockport, New York. The specimen submitted is the announcement of the marriage of Miss Ellen M. Doyle, in Albion, New York, on April 21, 1891, to the sender, and we are in doubt if criticisms or congratulations are in order, though we trust our good wishes will be none the less acceptable because a little late and in the wrong column.

L. BARTA & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. Spring announcement catalogue for clothing house of L. P. Hollander & Co., the illustrative engravings in which are superb, the letterpress admirable and the presswork of a character sustaining the excellence of the other departments. The cover design is chaste and attractive, and the whole production has a tone of quiet elegance.

ROBINSON & STEPHENSON, Boston, Massachusetts. Edition No. 2 of Scraps from Grand Rivers, a book of some one hundred and twenty-five pages printed on brown wrapping paper. With President Lincoln we can say "For people that want this sort of thing, this is the sort of thing they want," but doubt the utility of this *outre* style. It is novel, true enough; but the difficulty in reading the print defeats its object.

R. Y. MCBRIDE, Los Angeles, California. An elegant and tasteful announcement circular, with embossed covers and body in tints and colors. The design is novel, the composition first-class, the selection of tints and colors artistic, which, with the presswork all that could be desired, is an endorsement of the motto on the cover, "'Tis not in mortals to command success:
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."

W. H. WRIGHT, JR., Buffalo, New York. Business circular and advertising blotter and calendar combined. Mr. Wright's printing seems to be appreciated not only in his own city, but by every printer who has had the privilege of examining it, both abroad and at home, judging by the well-advised criticism appearing in his circular, a fac simile of a clipping from the Buffalo Sunday morning *News*, of May 10, in which he is styled "Buffalo's fine printer," and from the handsome specimens sent us we consider the expression eminently just and deserved.

OUR TYPE SPECIMEN PAGES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company show in this number a page of their new face called "Dynamo," made in sizes from twelve to forty-eight point. The letter has a lower-case, is all complete with figures, and will be found useful in every office.

The Keystone Typefoundry show a page of their Lining Gothic, a letter that is so well known that it needs no extended notice. The page contains all the various sizes. The fact that this letter lines perfectly, both at top and bottom, is a feature that readily commends it to all.

Farmer, Little & Co., of New York, show the various sizes of their Abbey series and Old Style Aldine. The criticisms made on the Abbey series by one of our contemporaries recently were considered by the makers of this letter entirely uncalled for, as Farmer, Little & Co. were the first to produce the face or anything like it, and its enormous sale and the fact that all offices having the series use it constantly, goes to show that it is a most popular style of letter.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: R. L. Lee, printer, Mitchell, Ind.; R. W. Mansfield, representing International Typographical Union, Boston, Mass.; Henry Gibson, of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, printers, Omaha, Neb.; Earl Bronson, of the Manchester *Democrat*, Manchester, Iowa; John Rychen, president Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Lindsly, of the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. E. Clark, representing the Fountain Tympan Oiler and Benzine Brush Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. B. Cottrell, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, press manufacturers, New York; J. W. Turner, former proprietor *Leader*, Earlville, Ill.; Frederick Van Wyck, secretary Liberty Machine Works, New York; H. F. Hackedorn, manager, E. Owen, city editor, *Republican*, Lima, Ohio; Walter B. Hull, of the International Printers' Supply Company, El Paso, Texas; Mr. Butler, of Butler & Kelley, printers, New York; Maj. W. J. Pollock, superintendent of the United States Free Delivery Service, Aurora, Ill.; Reed Campbell, editor and proprietor *Morning Sun*, Norwich, N. Y.; W. S. Morse, of Whitlock Machine Co., Boston, Mass

A GREAT SEXTUPLE PRESS.

It is in order to wonder when the limit of size and capacity will be reached in great newspaper presses. When the first quadruple presses, with a capacity of 48,000 eight-page papers an hour, were built, it was not unreasonable to believe that in those leviathans of the pressroom was realized the maximum of capacity. But the New York *Herald* announces that a sextuple press has just been completed that will print 72,000 eight-page papers per hour, or a proportionate number of sixteen or twenty-four page papers. Twenty papers a second, printed and folded, is an achievement worthy of note even in this age of wonders, when nearly everything is considered a matter of course.

IMPORTANT LITERARY NOTES.

The latest news from the publishers is the purchase from Mrs. Frank Leslie of all her plates and copyrights of juvenile books, Christmas books and illustrated story books of travel, adventure, etc., by F. T. Neely, a Chicago publisher. This is probably the most important as well as the most extensive transaction that has lately occurred in the literary world. This immense purchase will open up to the Chicago house new avenues, in which Mr. Neely will find room for expansion to meet the demands of a trade more commensurate with his facilities and activity.

ETCHING STONES.

Messrs. Baylis, Lewis & Co., of Worcester, state that the following is a safe way to etch stones: Roll up solid and sharp; dust on fine powdered resin, then French chalk. Saturate a piece of flannel (or woolen material of any kind thick enough), stretched tightly on a piece of board of any suitable size (say 12 by 4 inches), with benzine. Lay two pieces of reglet on the margin of stone, and then turn the saturated flannel face downward to within an eighth of an inch of the stone, and in a few seconds the resin will have become melted and incorporated with the rolling-up ink, forming a perfect protection against nitric acid. As soon as the job begins to look glossy, the board must be moved on, as it will not do to remain too long, for obvious reasons. Of course, the benzine must never come *in contact* with the job. There are other things as well as benzine which will answer.—*Printing Times and Lithographer.*

An interesting programme has been arranged for the pressmen's picnic to be held at Melville gardens, Boston harbor, on June 20. The sports will consist of a three-legged race, each pair to be made up of a pressman and a compositor; a hundred yards dash, standing jump, and a ball game between teams made up from employés of the Barta Press and Alfred Mudge & Son. Handsome and appropriate prizes will be awarded to the winners.



A SOUBRETTE.

Photo-Zinc Etching from Pen Drawing, by A. Zeese & Co., Chicago.

TRADE NEWS.

Articles of incorporation of the Salt Lake City Tribune Job Printing Company were filed recently; capital stock, $30,000.

The *Crescent*, Frankfort, Indiana, will hereafter be published by the Crescent Publishing Company, they having purchased the paper and plant of Staley & Staley.

The firm of Schimmel & Stevenson, job printers, Indianapolis, Indiana, was dissolved April 13, Mr. Stevenson purchasing his partner's interest and continuing the business.

F. W. Christern, the oldest foreign bookseller in the United States, died at his home in New York, on the last Saturday in April. He was highly esteemed for his probity and knowledge.

The Henry Seibel Printing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, succumbed, May 6, to dull trade and dilatory collections. Colon Schott, assignee, will attempt to settle $5,000 liabilities with $3,000 assets. No preferences are declared.

The stockholders of the Scranton *Tribune* have elected the following officers: President, W. T. Smith; vice-president, Hon. Alfred Hand; treasurer, Ezra H. Ripple; secretary, Everett Warren; editor, Claude G. Whetstone.

A new office will soon be opened in Nashville, Tennessee, by Charles O. La Hatte. Mr. La Hatte formerly worked in Nashville, but for some time has been located in Indianapolis, Indiana. He will make a specialty of artistic printing.

Articles of incorporation of the St. Louis (Missouri) Eureka Publishing Company, capital $10,000, were filed April 23. The stockholders are Annie C. Allen, 380 shares, and T. J. Christy, A. B. Hopkins, F. L. Bryan and A. E. Christy, 5 shares each.

The Wessel Printing Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, have decided to dispose of their job printing and stationery business, and devote their entire time to their paper, the *Capital City Courier*. This is a good chance for some one to purchase a good business.

The Beard-Hudson Printing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, capital stock $10,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The incorporators are: Harrington Beard, H. B. Hudson, F. R. Carrington, F. W. Reid and G. H. Rust, of Minneapolis.

The Manhattan Typefoundry, of New York City, announce a change on May 1, 1891, from 61 Frankfort street, to larger and more convenient quarters at 52 Frankfort street, where they will carry in stock a complete assortment of printers' materials, in addition to their types, rules, etc.

F. R. Birdsall, who in March succeeded the firm of Arnold & Birdsall, Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed State printer, and as a natural sequence has largely increased his facilities. He will shortly remove to the building until recently occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing Company.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of G. Edward Osborn & Co., of New Haven, Connecticut, appearing on another page. The Kelgum tape referred to is something new, and we advise printers to look into its advantages. Circulars and all information will be promptly furnished by this firm.

Fred G. Willard has removed the manufacture of his job printing presses from Chicago to Poughkeepsie, New York. He has established an office in Utica, at 172 Genesee street, where he will control the sale of his presses, and act as agent for the sale of the Charles P. Willard & Co. steam engines and boilers, also metal type, typewriters and printers' supplies.

The circulation, goodwill and plant of the *Daily Live Stock Recorder*, published by Mann & Wilson, at West Indianapolis, Indiana, was sold by the receiver, May 2, to Frederick Shepard, his bid being $1,450. Mr. Shepard also assumed the incumbrances, amounting to $2,300. It is understood that a stock company will be formed.

The Stewart & Woolly Company has been incorporated at Camden, New Jersey. The objects of the corporation are to purchase materials for the printing, binding and publishing of the periodicals known as the Philadelphia *Music and Drama* and Philadelphia *Music Journal*. The capital stock of the company is $50,000, and the amount paid in is said to be $1,000. The incorporators are W. Chandler Stewart and Dion M. Woolly, of Philadelphia, and Tenis Starr, of Woodbury, New Jersey.

The business organized by J. H. Cranston, manufacturer of the Cranston press, for years conducted under his name, has been incorporated, and will hereafter be known as the Cranston Printing Press Company. Mr. Cranston holds the office of president and treasurer of the new company, and all its interests will be under his personal supervision, as heretofore. Mr. G. F. Noyes is secretary.

The W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, have just issued a neat circular, advertising the Jones Signature Press, one side of which contains cuts and descriptive matter of the press, printed in brown ink, and the other side a fac simile of a page of the *Century* magazine, the article shown being a portion of that written by Theodore L. De Vinne, in the November, 1890, number, referring to the plan of dry-pressing the sheets before they are bound. It is a unique and attractive circular.

Under date of April 28, the announcement was made that the co-partnership heretofore existing between George E. Matthews, Frederick L. Hurlbutt and Robert E. Pollock, under the firm name of "The Buffalo Printing Ink Works," having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Hurlbutt, the business would be continued under the old firm name by the surviving members of the company and by George E. Burrows, who has been associated with them in the business. All demands against the former firm will be paid by the successors.

On the first Monday in May, the venerable William C. Martin, the president of the New York Typothetæ, and the oldest employing printer in that city, died at his home, 155 West Twenty-fifth street, in his eighty-first year. He was the son of a physician and was born in New Jersey January 12, 1811. When only eleven years old he entered the employ of John C. Totten, who kept a printing office on the lower Bowery. He served his time both at the press and case, and then became a journeyman, working in New York and Philadelphia. He began business for himself in 1835. His office was at 111 John street, New York City. He was a member of the original Typothetæ, and chairman of the printers' meeting in the Astor House in 1872. When the Typothetæ was reorganized in 1883 he was chosen president, which office he held until his death.

CHICAGO NOTES.

H. H. Latham, of Chicago, bought the state bindery printing establishment, at Pierre, South Dakota, April 30, for $3,000.

Mr. Andre Matteson and Miss F. C. Haines, of the Chicago *Legal Adviser*, have been united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The Orcutt Company, Chicago, has been incorporated to do a printing and lithographing business, with a capital stock of $100,000.

The Hadley & Vawter Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $25,000, for printing and publishing; incorporators, G. W. Hadley, W. A. Vawter and C. W. Griggs.

Messrs. Golding & Co., manufacturers of printing presses and supplies, will open a branch salesroom at 45 Plymouth Place, Chicago, on July 1. It will be in charge of Mr. Frank Estes, of Chicago.

J. L. Regan has bought the old printing plant of the Clark & Longley Company, which has been running some time under the name of the United States Printing Company, and will consolidate the same with his already extensive establishment.

Mr. Blomgren, of the firm of Blomgren & Lindholm, the well-known photo-process engravers, whose health has been greatly impaired of late, sailed from New York for Sweden on Wednesday,

May 6, to seek rest and restoration during the summer at the health-giving springs of that country. We join with his numerous friends in an earnest desire that he may return to Chicago reinvigorated and benefited.

GEORGE E. DETWEILER, editor of the *Rights of Labor*, mourns the loss of his two young daughters, by scarlet fever. One, aged three years, died May 11, the other, six years old, died on the 12th. His wife is in a precarious condition and may not recover.

JOHN CULVER'S long deferred libel suit against the Herald Company for $25,000 damages for publication of an article reflecting on his character as a Cronin juror, called for trial on the 12th, resulted in a verdict for the defendants on the 21st of May.

AUGUSTUS K. MILLER, a native of Chicago, died on April 24, at Troy, New York, where he had been associated with the *Daily Press*. He was also telegraph editor of the *Northern Budget*, of that city, and formerly managing editor of the Syracuse *Sunday Times*.

EX-EDITOR MELVILLE E. STONE was nominated May 21 by Director General Davis for chief of the department of foreign affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition. Altogether this is the most important nomination within the gift of the director general.

AMONG the stock companies licensed May 18 was the Chicago Tageblatt Publishing Company, Chicago, capital stock $25,000; to issue a German daily newspaper and to do general printing; incorporators, Louis Wagner, George Leininger and Charles H. Puscheck.

JOHN GRAHAM, the typefounder, whose place of business is at 451 Belden avenue, is busily engaged in cutting some new features in type, which he expects to bring out in a short time. We are indebted to this gentleman for the ornaments used between the paragraphs under the heading "A Few Smiles," in this issue.

JOHN E. TANSEY, fifty years old and married, and the traveling agent for the *Breeder's Gazette*, died from heart failure at 6:10 o'clock on the evening of May 12, while sitting in a chair car of the Santa Fé road in Dearborn station. He was about to start out on a trip and died a few minutes before the train pulled out of the depot.

JAMES J. WEST, ex-editor of the *Times*, appeared in court May 14 as his own counsel in the suit of John Irwin and George Rand, of Keokuk, Iowa, to foreclose several mortgages for nearly $100,000 on Mr. West's magnificent homestead in Hyde Park, which he built in the heyday of his prosperity. Mr. West concedes but $40,000 of the mortgage, and contests the balance, over $45,000.

IT was a pleasure to meet our old-time friend, Hon. W. J. Pollock, superintendent of the United States free delivery service, who has recently been on a tour of inspection among western post-offices. The major looks well, acts well and does well, bearing his distinguished honors with becoming meekness. We imagine he finds a hundred-fold less shadiness in his present department than he used to discover among the Indian agencies.

AMONG the names of those favored by Mayor Washburne with appointments in the municipal service we are glad to notice that of Byron E. Fish, a printer long and favorably known by the craft in Chicago and elsewhere. Mr. Fish vacates a position in the composing room of the H. O. Shepard Company and will be employed in the city water department, of which service he has a most thorough and accurate knowledge. No puns.

WORD now comes that the typesetting and machine composing contest that was to have taken place in this city on June 15 has been postponed by the committee until October 5. It was proposed to have the test last one week, two days being devoted to work from reprint in short takes, two days from manuscript in similar takes, one day of ten hours' continuous run on long takes, and one day's practice on make-even, market work, etc., but the plan may be changed before the contest comes off.

MR. STEPHEN MCNAMARA, the well-known manufacturer of printers' rollers, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, Chicago, has found it necessary to add 2,000 square feet to the floor space of his premises owing to increase of business, and purposes putting in new and improved machinery. Mr. McNamara's slow recovery from an attack of la grippe, which was followed by lung fever, has been a source of much anxiety to his friends, but with more settled weather a marked improvement in his condition is hoped for.

THE *Scotsman*, one of the most influential journals in the three kingdoms and the leading paper in Scotland, in a long leader reviews the progress of the city of Chicago since the settlement of the place in 1833. Its advance is declared to be one of the wonders of a wonderful age. Chicago easily passed Philadelphia, and its only rival now is New York, which she will soon pass, and then compete with London for the rank of the greatest city of the world. Chicago's position and prospects make her the most suitable city in which to hold a world's fair.

OLESON, BARNARD & STOLZ is the name of a new firm of engravers, recently started in this city, whose place of business is at 113 Adams street. While the firm is new, the gentlemen composing it are well known for the character of work they turn out. Messrs. Oleson & Stoltz were formerly in business for themselves at 175 Clark street, and were afterwards connected with the firm of George H. Benedict & Co., with whom Mr. Barnard also was. The company produce wood, zinc and wax engraving and are general designers and electrotypers.

A CONTROLLING interest in the stock of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* has passed by purchase into the hands of H. H. Kohlsaat. The stock of the paper is divided into 3,000 shares, of which William Penn Nixon, the editor-in-chief, holds something less than 1,200, the difference between his holding and the number named being owned by a few employés of the newspaper. Mr. Kohlsaat held 100 shares and has now 1,800. The largest purchase was made from the Peck Brothers, while the balance of the shares came from people scattered throughout the United States. There will be no change in the personnel of the *Inter Ocean* staff as the result of Mr. Kohlsaat's purchase.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE printers of Aurora, Illinois, organized a typographical union early in May, there being nineteen charter members.

CHICAGO PRESSFEEDERS UNION, with a membership of about eighty, is seeking admission to the International Typographical Union.

THE Middlesborough (Ky.) printers' strike has been settled. The objectionable foreman has resigned and the men have gone back to work.

AT a meeting of Duluth Typographical Union, held May 3, it was decided to furnish all laboring men printed lists of business firms which advertise in the *Tribune-Post*.

A MEETING of the Sioux City (Iowa) Typographical Union, on May 12, was brought abruptly to a close by the death of one of the members, Frank L. Fifield, from rupture of a blood vessel.

AT a meeting of New Orleans Typographical Union, No. 17, May 10, resolutions indorsing the strike of the workingmen of the Builders' Council and appropriating $100 to aid the strikers, were passed.

THE *Northern Nebraska Journal*, Ponca, Nebraska, finds it difficult to secure compositors, and in consequence Mr. Huse, Sr., and Eugene are forced to make typos and general managers of themselves.

CHICAGO is overrun with printers and arrivals are numerous. The union will not assist the Messrs. Donnelley on the directory this year and advertisements for non-union printers are issued throughout the country.

THE Ogden Typographical Union is making great preparations for the ball to be given at Lester Park pavilion on the night of May 20. In addition to the terpsichorean pleasures of the evening, arrangements have been made to have a miniature newspaper in

operation, where the "copy" will be written, the type set, the forms "made up," and the paper printed in plain sight of the audience.

An advance has been demanded by Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, and L. A. 1630, Knights of Labor, of from 42½ to 45 cents per thousand ems on morning papers, and from 37½ to 40 cents on afternoon papers.

The *Typographical Journal* is replete with interesting matter for union printers. Well edited, and neat and clean in its mechanical execution, the desire of the craft for its weekly appearance testifies to its usefulness and appreciation.

On invitation from the chairman of the fire department committee, E. R. Parker, Houston Typographical Union, No. 87, participated in the parade May 13, on the occasion of the assembling of the State Firemen's Association of Texas.

The editor of the Clinton (Iowa) *Sunday Mercury*, C. H. Adams, had some trouble with Frank Brainard, his foreman, and drawing his revolver fired one shot. He was lodged in jail to think the matter over. The *Mercury* was but recently established.

A successful entertainment was given by Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, May 7, for the benefit of the state union, recently organized at La Fayette. President Frank L. Gates briefly spoke of the object of the entertainment and on the benefit of unions.

A printers' union was organized at Corpus Christi, Texas, May 7, and a charter applied for. There are now five papers published there, exclusive of the Mexican paper, and the union will have a membership of not less than twenty when it gets under full headway.

The labor organizations of Illinois have won their victory over the Merritt conspiracy law. By a vote of 113 yeas to 9 nays the house on May 20 passed the senate bill repealing it in toto. Those voting against repeal of the law were: Anderson, Anthony, Brown, Callahan, Paddock, George Reed, Slanker, Straight, Weedon and White, of Whiteside.

The delegates of St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, to the international convention were instructed, on May 3, to use all honorable means to secure the 1892 convention meeting for St. Paul, and also to vote in favor of international sick and burial benefits, for a larger strike fund, and to place the responsibility of ordering strikes in the hands of the international council.

The Franklin Association of Pressmen and Assistants, L. A. 2,228, Knights of Labor, on May 12 ordered on strike thirteen members working as pressmen and feeders in the shop of the Sterling *Press*, George R. Macey, proprietor, at 97 South Fifth avenue, New York, to have the wages of the feeders raised from $10 to $12 a week, after several attempts at arbitration had failed. The bookbinders in the same shop have grievances against the management for reducing their wages, and against the foreman, who is disliked by the employés.

The printers of Pensacola, Florida, have formed a branch organization of the International Typographical Union. The charter members are Peter McLellan, foreman of the *News* composing room; H. M. Roche, foreman of the *News* job office; Charles E. Hardick, William Bauer, L. S.* Cleveland, E. J. Humphries, R. W. Cleveland, compositors on the *News;* E. M. Ackerman, foreman of H. S. White's job printing establishment; Benjamin Goldbach and Arthur Quina. Alonzo Beirne and Emmet Touart are apprentice members.

Work upon the Printers' Home is making very rapid progress. J. D. Vaughan, of the board of trustees of the Home, gives a most encouraging report as to progress. The excavation for the foundation is finished and the stone is being put in. Carload after carload of stone and lumber are daily arriving on the ground. Through the efforts of Senator McGovney the Austin Bluffs Water Company has extended its mains to within about 500 feet of the Home. A main from the Home has been laid and connected with the company's main. It is expected that the Home will be completed long before March 19, 1892, which is the date fixed by the contract. The trustees will hold a meeting the first week in June, at which further arrangements will be made.

At the regular monthly meeting May 31, Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, that we favor the establishment of the nine-hour workday by the International Typographical Union, the same to take effect the first Monday in September, 1891 (Labor's National Holiday); and we hereby instruct our delegates to the Boston convention of the International union to use their best efforts and vote for the passage of a law creating the nine-hour workday.

Typographical Union, No. 150, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, recently met and passed resolutions denouncing Governor Abbett and State Senator Marsch because the printing of the state was taken away from the *Journal* and *Herald* offices, where members of the union are employed, and given to the *Leader*, a daily afternoon paper, which is declared to be a non-union office. Gen. J. Madison Drake, the publisher of the *Leader*, had a quarrel with the union because he would not, he said, pay union rates, and persisted in employing non-union men and boys.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the text of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" there are 10,000 words which have never been formally entered and defined in any dictionary.

The word "preface," used in the beginning of books, was originally a word of welcome to a meal, and was equivalent to "Much good may it do you."

A. W. Wagnalls, of the firm of Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, New York city, was elected president of the East Tennessee Land Company at the meeting of the board of directors, April 24.

By invitation of the president of the National Editorial Association the Mergenthaler Printing Company will have a linotype machine on trial at the editorial convention in St. Paul, July 14, 1891.

A western journalist has gone back to first principles, and announces the subscription to his paper as follows: Three months, two dozen of eggs; six months, two pounds of butter; one year, one cord of wood.

The new directory of Westfield, Massachusetts, which has just been published, in addition to containing information usual to such works, also gives the population of every town and city in the state according to the last national census.

Cyrus T. Gillett, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, foreman in the *Morning Chronicle* composing room, has received intelligence from a solicitor in New York that by the death of an uncle he has fallen heir to $2,000,000. This is an exceptional "fat take."

A "live" sub-editor of an English journal, in acknowledging the receipt of the news of a successful fishing excursion by Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the London *Morning Post*, wired that it was proposed to head it "Miraculous Draught of Fishes! Peter's Record Broken!"

In a motion to dissolve an injunction, filed in the circuit court by W. H. Shoemaker against the Charles J. Johnson Printing Company, Chicago, the defendant testified that it was simply a game of freeze-out. Johnson said complainant began to swear at him because he asked who was secretary. Shoemaker picked up a large pot of paste and threw it violently at Johnson's head. He made a miss and the pot struck the foreman. The defendant himself, Johnson, seized two electrotype plates, and Shoemaker left the office in a hurry. The injunction was dissolved.

The Minnesota state printing committee, Auditor Biermann, Treasurer Bobleter and Secretary Brown, met May 11, and unanimously elected David Ramaley state expert printer for the term of two years, at a salary of $1,800 per year. Mr. Ramaley is already familiar with the duties of the office, and is regarded as the best possible selection that could have been made. Mr. Ramaley has

retired from the job printing firm of D. Ramaley & Sons, of which he has been the head for years. His sons will succeed him in the business. He is the veteran job printer and editor of St. Paul.

JOHN J. HALLENBECK, of the firm of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co., printers, New York, died on May 6, at his home in Haddenfield, New Jersey, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Hallenbeck had been connected with the printing business all his life, and was for a number of years with Harper & Bros., where he held the position of foreman of their pressroom. In 1859 he started the business that he was connected with at the time of his death, the firm then being known as Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas. The firm was afterwards changed by Mr. Thomas' withdrawal, Mr. Hallenbeck's only son, Harry, forming the company.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION.

On Tuesday, June 16, 1891, the third annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union will be held in Detroit, and from what we can learn it promises to be both interesting and profitable. The apprenticeship system, the action of the International Printing Pressmen's Union as regards the International Typographical Union, the organization of a benefit feature, the addition of new members, the organization of new unions, the World's Fair exhibit, and the advancement of the official journal, the *American Pressman*, are topics which will probably occupy a large portion of the time.

Detroit Union, No. 2, through the courtesy of the Michigan Stove Company, will be able to give the visiting delegates an insight into the practical workings of that mammoth concern, after which the delegates will be entertained by the company. Further arrangements for entertainment are not made known, but a most enjoyable and social time will doubtless be had. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes the delegates a pleasant and profitable convention, and trusts that much good may result from this annual meeting.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Louisiana Press Association met at Ruston, May 27.

THE Texas State Press Association convened in annual session at Corsicana, May 12.

THE Michigan Woman's Press Association will hold its second annual meeting at Battle Creek, June 9, 10 and 11.

WISCONSIN will be well represented at the National Editorial Convention at St. Paul, July 14, 15, 16 and 17.

THE South Dakota Editorial Association will meet at Madison in August and go into camp at the lake for six days.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the Arkansas Press Association was held at Batesville, Arkansas, May 20, 21, 22, 1891.

THE alliance editors of Kansas held a meeting at Hutchinson, that state, recently, and organized a state alliance editorial association.

THE next convention of the West Texas Press Association will take place at Baird in July next, and preparations are being made accordingly.

THE attempt to organize a "Sporting Writer's Association of the Northwest" will be continued at Rockford, Illinois, on Monday, May 25.

THE excursion committee of the Maine Press Association has arranged for an excursion to Montreal and Quebec, to take place early in July.

THE State Editorial Association of Pennsylvania will leave Harrisburg Tuesday morning, June 23, for a week's outing at Atlantic City.

THE first annual convention of the Western Inter-Collegiate Press Association was held in the parlors of the Palmer House, Chicago, May 23.

A BANQUET was given April 29 to Mrs. Sally Joy White, a well-known journalist of Boston, Mass., by the New England Woman's Press Association.

THE thirteenth annual session of the Alabama Editors' and Publishers' Association has been called to meet in Anniston on Wednesday, June 10.

ON May 4, the Georgia Woman's Press Club convened in the private parlors of the Kimball House, Atlanta, nearly all the charter members being present.

THE Northeast Nebraska Press Association was formally organized at Wayne, Monday afternoon, May 4, 1891. The next meeting will be held at Pender, Nebraska.

AT the meeting of the Pittsburgh-Johnstown Newspaper Men's Association, in April, it was decided to observe the anniversary of the flood by a visit to Johnstown on May 30.

THE Fifth Congressional Editorial Association met at Marshalltown, Iowa, May 9, the morning session being devoted to the very pertinent subject, "The Best Way to Secure Subscribers."

THE executive committee of the New Jersey Editorial Association at their recent meeting decided to visit Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the annual excursion, starting Monday, June 22.

THE Southern Illinois Press Association, with a membership of sixty-five, met at Olney, Illinois, May 14. An address of welcome by Mayor Wharf was responded to by J. J. Penney, of Pinckneyville, president of the association.

A MEETING of the executive committee of the Kentucky State Press Association was recently held in Louisville, to arrange for the annual convention to be held in Paducah, June 4 and 5. An interesting programme was drawn up.

THE monthly meeting of the Illinois Woman's Press Association was held May 15, at the Palmer House, Chicago. Mrs. Frances Owens, Mrs. Jeannette Abbot, and Mrs. Herron were elected delegates to the national convention, July 14, at Minneapolis.

THE New York Press Club, May 5, approved the site, 50 by 150 feet, on Park place, for the new press club building and the appointment of a building committee was ordered. The land will cost probably $375,000 and the structure itself about $500,000.

MEMBERS of the Tennessee Press Association, April 22, held an important meeting in Memphis, and, after matters of importance to Tennessee journalism had been discussed and transacted, the members enjoyed a trip down the Mississippi and up the White river.

AT the meeting of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Press Club, May 7, it was unanimously decided not to accept the resignation of President William M. Hartzell, tendered because of his retirement from active newspaper work to accept a place in the Pittsburgh pension office.

THE Southern California Editorial Association have elected their president, Scipio Craig, and H. B. Osborne, editor of the Los Angeles *Express*, delegates to the National Press Convention at St. Paul, July 14. They will coöperate with the Northern California Editorial Association to bring the next session of the National Association to California next year.

THE Clarendon (Ark.) *Sun* breaks forth thus: "At the meetings of the Tennessee Press Association heretofore some good, pious member has always objected to wine at the banquet. This time a dance is on the programme as one of the features of the entertainment. The *Sun* is temperance from head-rule to foot-slug, but we positively object to having a dance without wine. The two are inseparable, and let us have both or neither."

FIFTY employés of the New York *Daily News* and a few invited guests had a dinner on the night of May 11, in the library of the press club, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the connection of their managing editor, George Bartholomew, with that paper. Among the guests were Col. John A. Cockerill, president of the press club; ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford and Alfred Trumbull. George Bates, of the *News* editorial staff, presided.

A TEA was given by the New York Woman's Press Club at their rooms, No. 11 West Eighteenth street, April 25. After considerable chatting over the cups of tea a little programme was carried out of music and recitations. Miss Mabel Stevenson warbled like

a bird — half a dozen in fact, Miss Miller sang some sweet songs, Mrs. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood) told some clever Yankee stories, and Miss Georgia Cayvan recited "The Blacksmith," a tale of the war, in a way to make every lady cry.

It is understood that the New York Associated Press is to organize a stock company, with a capital of $3,000,000, to be divided among the present members of the association. David M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, is to be president of the company, and Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Dana, James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Pulitzer, George Jones, and Elliott F. Shepard are to be directors. The company will engage in news distribution as a commercial enterprise, with a view to earning dividends on its stock, and this implies a larger liberty in the sale of franchises than was possible under the old régime. It is said that the change will take place about June 1.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

Moscow, Idaho, will soon have a paper mill.

A strawboard mill is to be built at Averyville, Michigan.

S. W. Pierce's new mill near Flint, Michigan, is now completed.

A company has been organized at Marseilles, Illinois, to build a pulp mill.

The Mead Paper Company's mill at Dayton, Ohio, turns out 15,000 tons of paper per day.

Paul Smith, of St. Regis Lake, New York, is building a paper mill and dam to cost $50,000.

The new mill of the Marseilles Paper Company, at Ottawa, Illinois, is about ready for operation.

Whiting Brothers have commenced work on their large paper mill at Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

New water wheels have been put into the mills of the Worthy Paper Company, at Mittineague, Massachusetts.

The John Strange Paper Company has been incorporated at Menasha, Wisconsin, with a capital stock of $100,000.

A Japanese paper mill at Awotabi, in Echizen, has been in the hands of the same family upwards of a thousand years.

The new Newton Mill, to be erected by James H. and Fred H. Newton, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, will cost $250,000.

R. A. Cushman's new paper mill, at North Amherst, Massachusetts, has started up, and is fitted with all modern machinery.

Franklin Weston, of the Byron Weston Paper Company, of Dalton, Massachusetts, has been elected water commissioner of that town.

It is said that a number of Tacoma, Washington, capitalists will start a paper mill shortly, and expect to locate the plant in Puyallup.

A new paper company, to be known as the Norman Paper Company, has recently been chartered to do business at Holyoke, Massachusetts.

The Montague Paper Mills, Turners Falls, Massachusetts, will shortly begin extensive alterations and improvements in their already fine plant.

The Crocker Manufacturing Co., of Holyoke, Massachusetts, expects to spend $5,000 this season in making improvements on its already large plant.

The Denver Paper Manufacturing Company will soon occupy their new mills, which are by far the largest in the country west of the Missouri river.

The Rock Falls Paper Company's mill, at Rock Falls, Illinois, which was destroyed by an explosion last January, will be rebuilt some time this year.

The Kimberly & Clark Company's new mill at Kimberly, Wisconsin, is now in full operation, and is turning out twenty tons of print paper per day.

The L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, continue to manufacture large quantities of paper for government use, as it has done in the past.

The Hampden Envelope Company, located at Dayton, Ohio, is removing its plant to Franklin, in the same state, where it expects to largely increase its facilities.

The George W. West Paper Bag Company, of Ballston Spa, New York, has been incorporated, with a capital of $500,000, to manufacture all kinds of pulp, paper, paper bags and paper stock.

The Worthington Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has recently been reorganized. The business was formerly run by S. Worthington, and it was only lately decided to make it a stock company.

Wells River, Vermont, has one paper mill now, owned by the Adams Paper Company, and in a short time expects to have another, a new company having just been organized there, with a capital stock of $30,000.

The S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company's new mill at Beloit, Wisconsin, is nearly completed. The machinery is all in position, and is said to work admirably. When ready to start, this plant will be one of the finest in the state.

The Old Berkshire Mills, Dalton, Massachusetts, have just shipped eight tons of fine writings to the forty-one departments of the State of New York. This is the second year that these papers have been called for by the state.

The White-Corbin Company, of Rockville, Connecticut, has been awarded the contract for supplying envelopes for the United States government, to be used by postmasters for official business and registered packages. The bid was for $81,376.27.

At the Johnsburg (Pa.) Paper Mills a sheet of fine book paper has been turned out, which took twenty-four hours' time to run through the machine. The sheet was 54 miles long, 8 feet 4 inches wide. It was run through the cylinders without a break.

G. G. Williams & Co. succeed the Williams Paper Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the new firm continuing the business at the old stand, with a stock of bag, news, manila and flat papers. They are the agents in that city for the Singerly Pulp and Paper Company.

The scarcity of straw in the West has caused several mills to shut down, among them the paper mill at Waterloo, Iowa, and the strawboard mill at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. As soon as the farmers get through seeding, it is expected that they can furnish the mills with all the straw required, and that they will start up again.

E. J. Hickey, who recently purchased the paper mill property of E. L. Crandall & Co., at Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, has made quite a number of improvements in the plant, and is now turning out a product of paper-hangings. The two mills at Newton Upper Falls, and his mill at Middleton, Massachusetts, give him a daily product of about sixteen tons.

The government will soon have ready for distribution two new styles of postal cards, one of a pearl-gray color, slightly smaller than the present style, printed in blue ink, with an excellent likeness of General Grant thereon. The other style is much larger than the card now in use, and is the same color. The vignette is the same as on the pearl-gray, but the ink is dark. They are considered more elegant than the old cards.

Mr. James Conley, for a number of years the efficient and courteous salesman for F. P. Elliott & Co., paper dealers, 208 Randolph street, Chicago, has gone to Appleton, Wisconsin, to take charge of the general sales department of the Appleton Pulp & Paper Company, a position which he is well qualified to fill. Mr. Conley has hosts of friends in the trade in all parts of the country, and in his new venture will undoubtedly meet with great success.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

WEATHERFORD, Texas, is to have two new papers, both democratic in politics.

HORACE GREELEY BAYLESS will start a democratic paper at Oakland, Nebraska.

J. W. TURNER, of Earlville, Illinois, has disposed of his interest in the *Leader* of that town.

IT is reported that the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Evening Journal* is to swallow the *Evening Tribune*.

J. J. TOOLEY has discontinued the publication of the Anselmo (Neb.) *Sun*, and gone to farming.

MISS GRACE ESTHER DREW is acting as society editor of the *Continent*, the great New York daily.

THE Beaumont (Cal.) *Sentinel* has changed hands and will hereafter be conducted by Arthur Sherman.

THE Fort Worth (Tex.) *Gazette* is making preparations to build for itself a home, which will cost $100,000.

W. G. HUNT has purchased the McIntosh (Minn.) *Tribune*, and will run it as a red-hot alliance sheet hereafter.

THE Tennille (Ga.) *Enterprise*, which has been sleeping for a few months, will soon be resurrected by B. F. Jacobson.

ON Sunday, May 3, Samuel G. Arnold, a veteran journalist, died at his residence in Washington in his eighty-sixth year.

THOMAS E. HEWITT, one of the oldest and best known of Pittsburgh newspaper men, died May 3, at his home in that city.

THERE are now 19,373 newspapers of different classes in the United States and Canada, a net gain of 1,613 over last year's record.

MRS. HELEN H. CHARLTON, assistant editor of the Brodhead, (Wis.) *Independent*, has been elected a member of the school board of that city.

THE cornerstone of the new home of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* was laid May 7. It is to be an imposing building, and will cost $150,000.

A. MCGREGOR, editor of the Stark county (Ohio) *Democrat* for almost half a century, has been elected a trustee of the Fairmount Children's Home.

MELVILLE GARDNER has resigned the position of city editor of the *Chattanooga Press*, and will soon engage in the newspaper business in Georgia.

JOHN S. CLARKSON has sold a half interest in the *Iowa State Register* and the newspaper building to his brother, Richard P. Clarkson, for $85,000.

HORACE WHITE, of the New York *Evening Post*, has left Berlin for Constantinople, from whence he will probably write a few harem-scare'em letters.

THE enterprising editor of the Norborne (Mo.) *Jeffersonian* has made the discovery that the belles of that city wear little silver bangles on their garters.

THE office of the Sandwich (Ill.) *Gazette* was closed by the sheriff, May 8, by virtue of an execution issued by order of the Chicago Newspaper Union.

THE *City and Country*, a monthly publication in Columbus, Ohio, has been sold by Mr. O. D. Jackson to Mr. J. H. Case. The consideration is not made public.

DENNY MAHONEY, well known in St. Louis, Missouri, as a newspaper reporter, and popular among politicians, died of consumption, May 3, in that city.

THE staff of the Toronto (Ont.) *Telegram* presented M. R. Clissold, late of London, Ontario, with a handsome marble clock on his return from his wedding tour.

THE Columbus *Sunday Capitol* passed into the hands of a receiver May 16, and under his direction it was issued the following morning. This action is the outgrowth of the suit filed by John H. Rees against Editor W. J. Elliott.

A NEW labor paper is about to be started by D. L. Minahan, to be issued monthly, in the interests of labor organizations, and known as the Toledo (Ohio) *Labor Record*.

JOHN G. GREGORY, associate editor of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, mourns the loss of his wife, Caroline Strong Gregory, who died, May 5, from an attack of pneumonia.

ARTHUR C. GRISSOM, a Kansas City man, has been made editor of *Munsey's Weekly*, in New York. Charley Johnson, formerly of Atchison, is one of the staff artists on the paper.

MR. E. B. MOORE, editor of the Rockaway (N. Y.) *Journal* for a number of years and an old New York journalist, has resigned to take a position in the New York Custom House.

THE Lima (Ohio) *Daily Republican* has been bought by Messrs. Crum and McClintock, for several years identified with the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, the latter being oil editor of that paper.

THE Washington *Herald*, published in Puyallup, Washington, by John W. Spalding, was printed in red, white and blue colors, in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

MR. FREDERICK VILLIERS, the well-known artist of the London *Graphic*, has been in New York for several months, making sketches and studies which will appear in the great London weekly.

THE Kansas City *Globe* has joined the silent majority. It was a very good paper, but an expenditure of $200,000 in a little over two years failing to put it on a paying basis, the publication was stopped.

THE *Western Plowman*, of Moline, Illinois, has put on a new suit of clothes, and looks well enough now to be seen anywhere away from home. The change is creditable, and will surely prove profitable.

CASTLE, Montana, is to have another newspaper, backed by the Cumberland Mining Company. The Red Lodge *Picket* says: "Several Fort Benton citizens will bear us out in the statement that a newspaper needs a gold mine back of it, these days."

THE Call Publishing Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, began suit in the district court, lately, against the Western Union Telegraph Company for $1,962, said to have been unjustly exacted from the plaintiff in paying for Associated Press dispatches.

ON May 14, Charles G. Welch died at his residence in New York. He was formerly editor of the Boston *Post*, and while acting in this capacity he gained the friendship of George Bancroft, the historian, and went with him to Washington as his private secretary.

J. H. GLASS, editor and proprietor of the Carver County *News*, published at Waconia, Minnesota, has removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Glass contemplates publishing a comic weekly paper to be of particular local interest to residents in the Twin Cities.

WE acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of an invitation to a complimentary banquet given to the newspaper delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, by the Queen City Printing Ink Company and the Denver Printers' Roller Company, May 21, 1891, at Denver, Colorado.

THE funeral of Maj. J. B. Hinman took place April 30 at the La Salle Avenue Baptist church, Chicago. The Rev. Dr. Rowlands preached the sermon and Professor Swing made a few remarks upon the sterling qualities of the dead newspaper man. The pallbearers were all newspaper reporters.

ON the afternoon of May 9, Jeremiah George Harris died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Lucie Lindsley, in Nashville, Tennessee. He was one of Nashville's oldest and most honored citizens, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-one years. Mr. Harris was an editor in Nashville during the Jackson days.

HERE is a sample of a Montana journal's forceful rhetoric in speaking of two of its contemporaries. According to the New York *Continent* one is elegantly designated as "that scrawny vixen and rotten, blatant old lick-spittal [*sic*] of the newspaper world." The other is playfully nicknamed "Mr. Clark's sewer escape,"

and we read that it "hurrahs itself into a fit in its delight for carrion." Then both are included in one withering denunciation as "hungry vultures and Mafia-spirited defamers."

THE Luray *Times*, of which E. C. R. Humphries was the managing editor, owned and published by the Valley Land and Improvement Company, has been sold to the Goshen Land and Improvement Company, and will be moved to Goshen, Virginia, where it will be published in future in the interest of that town, with Major J. Ogden Murry as the managing editor.

THE *New Nation*, the well-known weekly, published in Boston, Massachusetts, by Edward Bellamy, needs hardly any commendation to our readers beyond the name of its editor. The progressive and bright editorial notes cannot but command the attention even of those holding radically different opinions, and as to its literary style there can be no question. It is in a neat and handy form, while the typographic execution is of a high grade.

THE negotiations which have been pending for several weeks as to the sale of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a historic paper made famous by the late Hugh J. Hastings, have been completed. This journal has become the property of George W. Turner and John A. Cockerill, both of whom did so much to lift Joseph Pulitzer into the gilded high niche of metropolitan notoriety. The *Commercial Advertiser*, under its new management, will be changed to a morning paper.

A FEW SMILES.

A BARONETCY and a fortune having fallen to Eugene Drake, of Oglethorpe, Georgia, all the girls of Oglethorpe hold that he is a duck.—*Ex.*

IGNATIUS DONNELLY says that he will make his enemies repent their attacks upon his cipher by writing another book. Ignatius knows what revenge is and how to get it.—*Ex.*

AN Idaho editor has exchanged his newspaper for a mule. His explanation of the curious bargain probably is that he can tell by the mule's ears when it is going to kick.—*Ex.*

"ONWARD and Upward" will be the maxim of the new paper, said the editor, proudly. And it proved a happy maxim, too. For three short months the paper went onward, and then it went upward.—*Canadian Bookseller.*

"LOOK here, Mr. Scribe, your paper says that my lecture is to be a comic one, and it isn't so."

"Then, my dear sir," returned the editor, "you must make it comic. This journal never makes mistakes."—*Harper's Bazar.*

EDITOR HATTON, of Washington, goes into a minute description of clavicles to show why a young woman cannot throw a stone as well as a young man can. The boy who said "it's 'cause she's a girl," could give Editor Hatton points in newspaper condensing.—*Ex.*

A LITTLE girl who is learning to read by studying the big print in the newspapers prayed as follows the other night, "Dear Lord, make me pure—make me absolutely pure, like baking powder." This beautiful, good and true story told by a contemporary is commended to the prayerful consideration of people who think that it does not pay to advertise.—*Ex.*

TRUE DISCRETION.

"Where were you when the first shot was fired in this row?" the magistrate asked the policeman who made the complaint.

"Right on the spot; right in the crowd," replied the officer, proudly.

"And where were you when the second shot was fired?"

And with blushing reserve the officer admitted:

"Three blocks down the street, under the stone bridge, at the end of the culvert."—*Rochester Talisman.*

STUDENT—Rex fugit, the king flees.
Professor—In what other tense can that form be made?
Student—Perfect.
Professor—Yes, and how would you then translate?
(Painful silence. Professor suggests "has.")
Student—The king has fleas.—*School Exchange.*

MAY BE APPRECIATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION DELEGATES.

Teacher—Johnny Greyneck, you are a very bad boy, and I want you to go straight home.
Johnny Greyneck—I can't.
Teacher—You can't?
Johnny Greyneck—No ma'am, this is Boston.—*Boston Courier.*

THE TWO EM DASH.

The value of the sign——is such
It can't be told in cash;
It looks so mild, and means so much—
The
Two
Em
Dash!

For wicked words it's just as well,
And won't the good abash;
It's useful when you mention h——,
The
Two
Em
Dash!

'Twould be a blessing if we could
The swearing habit smash,
And always use—it's just as good—
The
Two
Em
Dash!
—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14 and $15. No. 75 will hold its semi-annual election of officers on June 7. Enough men in town at present to supply the demand.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week, $17. No. 43 will not send a delegate to Boston this year.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Trade during the winter has been good, but at present it is at a standstill. Dayton is no place for tourists just now.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. The *Daily Ledger*, which was established nine months ago, was declared a non-union office at the last meeting of No. 22. The union used every endeavor to bring it into the fold, but the proprietor refused absolutely to make it a union office. The entire force, one union and three non-union compositors, walked out, as also the foreman. The work is now done by girls.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good for this season of the year; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. The Galesburg Printing Company has added another job press, so as to keep up with its job trade. This makes five presses, two of which are cylinders. A. G. Matheson has accepted the foremanship of the new daily, which appeared on May 14.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. There is a move on foot to raise the scale. The meeting next month will settle the question. Work is good and subs are plentiful. No. 39 is receiving a good many applications for membership from country printers.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Business has been very good since last report.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 20 cents; evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 20 cents; job printers, per week, $7 to $12. The greater part of composition of our three daily papers is done by the week, and some of that by female help. The jobrooms are having a fair run of spring work.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13; job printers per week, $13. C. M. Peck has opened a printing office in the Cooley Block.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. The Central Trades Union is in the field early this year with a committee to arrange for the celebration of Labor Day, September 1.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12. Everything is moving along quietly. Mr. Longwell has moved his job office to Market and Fifth streets. Will Monson, of the *Journal* jobrooms, has been on the sick list for three weeks.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9 and $10. Work in the several job offices has been good during the past month, all book and job hands being employed. There has been little change in the newspaper offices, but the supply of printers is generally equal to the demand.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, anything but bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. George C. McKay, a member of this union, and well known in Chicago and other eastern cities, died here on May 5 of typhoid-pneumonia. His remains were sent east.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Business quiet. Plenty of men here to do what is to be done.

Montreal, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, seem bright; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $10. Montreal is at present overcrowded with printers, but an exodus will be made in a week or so to the capital for the session of parliament.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Theodore Palmer, an old member of No. 47, died May 22 of pneumonia. He served in the late war.

New Westminster, B. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, reasonable; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. C. S. Campbell, the popular "dad" on the *Columbian*, was elected vice-president at the April meeting. C. C. Stewart was elected district delegate, but Organizer Winders has seen fit to make the honor an empty one.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18 and $21. Trade has been fair, but there has been a surplus of men—thirty-one arrivals in twenty-one days. Plenty here to do the work at present.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, cheering; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Reports from thirty-eight offices show: 6 brisk, 5 good, 10 medium, 8 fair, 3 as usual, 6 dull. Delegates to Boston were instructed to vote for Philadelphia as the next meeting place of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Dagney, the chairman of No. 2's Boston delegation, is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not so good; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $14. The deaf-mute institute is a heavy "thorn in the side" of our regular shops, but the "dummies" do very nice work.

San Antonio, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. Last meeting of the union was election of officers, and the following were elected: President, C. B. Callan; vice-president, A. M. Jones; financial and corresponding secretary, E. G. Koerps; recording secretary, T. C. Millis; treasurer, Joe Hamilton; board of directors, F. W. Wellman, A. W. Hartman, W. B. Blount, J. D. Nordhaus, R. S. Roberts.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Seattle, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull for transients; composition on morning papers, 50 cents per hour, eight hours; evening papers, 50 cents per hour, eight hours; job printers, per week, nine hours per day, $21. The printing craft is sailing along smoothly. No. 202's semi-annual election takes place the first Sunday in June. So far only two candidates have sought to enter the arena. Not much excitement.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job work, per week, $15. While business is not as brisk as it might be, job printers have no need to complain, for about all are employed. Another cheap office has started up here.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. A dull summer in newspaper work is anticipated here, and in consequence a number of the "boys" have left town, and more will soon follow. Jobwork is fair, with enough hands to fill all demands.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, unchanged, good; prospects, unchanged, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, $10; weekly papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Business during the past four weeks has been extra dull.

Tacoma, Wash.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, all time, eight hours, per week, $18; job printers, nine hours, per week, $21. The financial strain has reached the coast and its influence is manifest in printing circles.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28⅓ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. The rush of work caused by the Botkin impeachment case is over and business about at the low tide.

Toronto, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $11. The manager of Robinson's Musee theater is making arrangements for a typesetting contest, to be held in that musee next week, between local daily newspaper swifts. Nearly thirty cards were drawn out during the past month.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. There is an unusually large number of subs in Utica at present, a great many of them coming from towns outlying this city, who, after joining the union, are either satisfied with securing their share of the work, or else lack the temerity to go abroad, the experience of which would be a benefit to some of them.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21. The legislature having been prorogued today, several of the extras in the government printing bureau will doubtless be let out. The city is being canvassed to form a joint stock company to put another evening paper in the field. The *Colonist* label department is busy on a run of several million salmon cannery labels.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15. There is little change from last month. More men in town than work.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, about same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Worcester Typothetæ held their first social gathering in the Lincoln House on the evening of May 12. They failed to show that spirit of "brotherly love" that was shown them by the typographical union last December, in the matter of sending invitations to their social gathering. But the gentlemen possibly forgot us.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

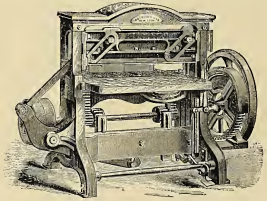
PRICE'S PAMPHLET COVER-PRESSER.

A patent for a pamphlet cover-presser has been granted to Edwin F. Price, of Washington, D. C., which is destined to render most effective service to the art of binding. An illustration of this is given on another page. The present methods employed for pressing covers to pamphlets are imperfect and objectionable because, when rubbing down that portion of the cover pasted to the pamphlet, the thumb and forefinger become sore and unfit for use. The roller system is also faulty from the fact that an equal pressure is not obtained upon the side and edge, and to complete the work the pamphlet must be reversed and the operation repeated on the other side. By Mr. Price's new invention all of these objections are overcome. It provides a neat shield or thimble with surfaces arranged at right-angles, and so constructed as to allow one of the surfaces to project beyond the other so that they

may be brought in contact with the side and edge of the work to be done. These surfaces can be removed from the body of the shield and others of a different depth substituted according to the thickness of the work required. The operation of this device is very simple, and the pressure obtained by this method is such as to obviate the necessity of repeating the operation on the opposite side. It saves labor, enables one person to do the work of two under the old system, makes a perfect and solid job and is inexpensive. Every publisher in the United States should at least investigate the new invention.

SHERIDAN'S "AUTO" CUTTER.

In last month's INLAND PRINTER we showed a large illustration of Sheridan's "Auto," and in connection with this notice take pleasure in presenting a smaller cut of the same machine, which has become immensely popular during the past few years, being thoroughly up to the times, and certainly a machine the merits of which are well worth looking into by anyone interested in paper cutters. As to construction and finish, it is of the same high standard that has characterized the Sheridan machinery for over fifty years, and as a cutter it is remarkably rapid and accurate,



showing a saving of 33⅓ per cent over the old style of hand clamp cutters. It is under more complete control of the operator than any other cutter, and can be stopped instantly at any point and then allowed to run back automatically, or be held wherever stopped and the cut again started from that point, saving any loss of time.

In addition to the Sheridan "Auto," the "Sheridan" and "Perfect Gem" cutters and book trimmers, Messrs. T. W. & C. B. Sheridan will carry at their Chicago salesrooms, 413 Dearborn street, and 136 Plymouth place, a general stock of bookbinder's and boxmaker's machinery, including embossing, inking and smashing presses, roller and job backers, rotary and table shears, standing presses, brass bound and cherry boards, wire, etc., as well as a full line of Thompson's wire stitchers, Belmont folding machines, and "Champion" and "Defiance" numbering machines, of which they are sole agents. Write to the Chicago house for circulars and particulars.

REGAN ELECTRIC VAPOR ENGINE.

On another page will be found an advertisement of the above engine, which is worthy of the attention of printers or bookbinders about to add an engine to their plant. This engine has no equal for simplicity, durability and compactness. Either gas or gasoline can be used for fuel, and it is operated by an electric spark from a small battery, the vapor being drawn into the cylinder by the suction of the piston, and ignited by an electric spark. The carburetor contains a small quantity of gasoline, and is connected with the engine by a pipe. At each revolution of the fly-wheel a current of cold air is drawn through the carburetor and into the cylinder. In passing through the carburetor the air vaporizes with a quantity of the gasoline, and this when mixed with more air drawn through the pipe and air valve forms the charge, which, upon combustion, develops the power. The engine is well adapted for running paper cutters, printing presses and other machinery connected with a printing office, and economical so far as fuel is concerned, and space occupied. Thomas Kane & Co., 137 Wabash avenue, Chicago, are the agents, and will take pleasure in sending a catalogue in regard to the engine to anyone interested.

DESERVEDLY POPULAR.

The establishment of Messrs. Story & Fox at 127 Erie street, Buffalo, New York, has become famous for its work of advertising novelties. It is said that this company have the most complete establishment of the kind in the country, and their designs have always been noted for their originality and beauty. They also cast printers' rollers and are manufacturers of roller composition for printers and bookbinders, and have a reputation for making a liquid composition tablet glue which is very flexible and can be applied on any kind of paper or labels, or can be used for lithographs. The varnish department has a capacity of turning out 25,000 sheets of labels daily, also for gumming paper and cutting it up to any size or shape for the trade in general. By this means you always have your labels nicely varnished, gummed and ready to apply upon your wares or goods, saving the delay of getting your gum or paste ready. Their varnish brightens up the colors of your labels, and it is a benefit, as it always makes the labels on canned goods look new. They also do die label and fan cutting; their capacity in this department is unlimited, as the heavy machinery that is made for this class of work is kept going constantly. They also do picture framing, tin mounting, etc. Their facilities are ample for the execution of any number of contracts in this department at any one time, and all work done by them is of the highest class and their prices are always moderate. No one is allowed to inspect any portion of their works.

THE P. AUG. ROSEN COMPANY.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the above company, who have recently removed from their old location at 243 Wells street, to large and commodious quarters at 320 South Clinton street, Chicago. This company was incorporated in 1890, and since that time has largely increased its business, until today it turns out not only large quantities of printers' material but of the quality that will satisfy everyone. They make a specialty of printers' cabinets of all kinds, and take particular care of work from special specifications, especially cabinets built for all different uses. They also manufacture and sell cases, which are not only reliable in quality but reasonable in price. They also make patent smooth-lined galleys with wood rim. In addition to the specialties named above, they manufacture store fixings of every variety, two of the gentlemen connected with the firm having formerly been with Alexander H. Revell & Co. for a number of years, and are therefore thoroughly posted in this particular branch of the business. Printers requiring anything in their line would do well to write them, or call them up. Telephone No. 3347. The officers of the company are: P. Aug. Rosen, president; George W. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and Charles F. Kade, manager, all gentlemen who are well qualified to carry on the large and increasing business of the company.

BINGHAM BROTHERS COMPANY.

Under the above firm name a new company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, to conduct a business of manufacturing printers' rollers and roller composition. The new company succeed the old firm of Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, which has been dissolved, and will continue at the old stand, 49 and 51 Rose street, New York city. Herbert M. Bingham is president, Charles Bingham, secretary, and Frederick L. Bingham, treasurer. The same class of goods will be furnished by this concern that the Binghams have always been noted for. A full equipment of rapid roller casting machines will be used in the business, operated under United States Patents issued to L. K. Bingham, facilitating a rapidity in filling orders unequaled in this

or any country. The formulæ formerly used by Bingham, Daley & O'Hara were and still are a secret with the Binghams, notwithstanding any report or announcement to the contrary. All the old employés, many of whom have been employed under the Binghams for twenty years, have been engaged by the new concern. In regard to prices, they will be the same as always charged by the old house. All contracts entered into with the old firm will be maintained by the new one. The trade marks: "Star," "Diamond," "Crescent" and "Old Fashioned," remain the property of the Binghams, as formerly. It is now time to have your summer rollers prepared. Send in your orders at once. Business in all parts of the country promptly looked after.

PERFECTION WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

On page 711 of our May number appears the advertisement of the J. L. Morrison Company, the cut therein showing their Perfection "G" machine. Through an oversight in the mention made of the machine on another page of that issue, we stated that the machine would stitch "anything from a single sheet to one-quarter inch, either saddle or flat sewed." This is a mistake, as their "G" machine stitches anything from one-sixteenth to over seven-eighths of an inch, using any wire from No. 20 to No. 28. The machine which stitches from one sheet to one-quarter inch is their Perfection "C," a smaller machine, costing considerably less than the other. Any printers or bookbinders contemplating placing a wire stitcher in their establishment would do well to correspond with the J. L. Morrison Company, whose place of business is now in Clinton Hall, corner Astor place and Eighth street, New York city.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1, "POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.



A YOUNG MAN, temperate and of steady habits, has been foreman of a daily and weekly newspaper four years, desires a permanent situation. Best of references. Address, "G. X.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. $4,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—At a bargain; only exclusive job office in a city of 25,000 inhabitants, in Western New York. About $4,000 in material, and $1,500 in paper stock; business about $5,000 a year. Address, "INVALID," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Two Chambers folding machines, making three folds, taking a sheet 19 by 24 to 34 by 46. One Stonemetz folding machine and paster, making three folds, taking a sheet 19 by 24 to 34 by 46, in good order and condition. Address, RICHARD K. FOX, P. O. Box 46, New York City.

FOR SALE—Point folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four fold; can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Complete job printing plant; 300 fonts of type, 6 presses, bindery, all necessary machinery; doing business of $20,000 a year, state, county and bank work. Proprietor desires to devote attention to daily newspaper, and will sell at a bargain. Address, H. T. DOBBINS, P. O. Box 884, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FOR SALE.—The oldest republican paper in the leading city in Northwestern Kansas. Official paper with the largest circulation in county. A finely equipped office with excellent advertising and job printing patronage. Best reasons for selling. Will be sold cheap on reasonable terms. Address, "O. N. E.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The proprietor having spent thirty-five years of his life in a printing office desires to retire from business and offers his establishment for sale. It has five cylinder presses and three Gordons, paper cutter, hand press and a large assortment of job and body type. The material and presses are all in good condition. It is located in a large and rapidly growing city in York State. The office has, and is now, doing a good paying business, and to any one wishing to engage in the business it affords a rare opportunity. The balance sheets are open for inspection to any one who may wish to invest. For particulars address P. S. LYMAN, 60 Pearl street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of $2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

ONE-THIRD interest in a job printing office for sale at $1,300. The business has been established in Denver 6 years, is paying well and the office is completely furnished for commercial and brief work. E. G. PHILLIPS, 1604 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—Copies of Nos. 2 and 10 of Volume I, INLAND PRINTER. Will pay 25 cents apiece for these if in good condition. Mail or bring them in. INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, $2; six months, $1; single copies, 20 cents. Also, send 10 cents for circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving over fifty complete schemes of imposition.

THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER BY M'NEATHERLY

A Valuable Instruction Book for Printers—Second Edition, Improved and Enlarged—JUST OUT!

FOR SALE BY .... *Price, 50 Cts.*

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.
109 QUINCY STREET. .... CHICAGO.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to
W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—At a bargain—one new 10 x 15 inch Golding Job Press, with counter, steam fixtures and fountain. This press has never been taken from the boxes in which it was shipped from the factory. Apply to
CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY,
Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer, Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887. for Unexcelled Excellence.

Inkoleum is the only article in the world that gives pressmen complete control over printing and lithograph inks, rollers and stock in any weather and climate. It refines inks of any color or shade and makes them dry quick and glossy, enabling rushed work to be delivered immediately from press without offsetting. Inkoleum never dries on rollers, but preserves their suction, life and elasticity. On starting press in morning or whenever rollers are too sticky or ink dry on them, or the ink pulls the paper, a drop or two of Inkoleum put on the rollers with your finger immediately softens the ink and makes them do the finest work, a saving of five times its cost every hour in the day.

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Insertions in this Directory are charged $6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines $2.00 per line additional.

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Hickok (The W. O.) Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ruling, paging and numbering, roller backing, round-cornering, knife-grinding, sawing, etc., machines.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

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Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

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The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

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Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 138 to 151 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

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Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

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Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Johnson, Chas. Enen, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

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Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

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St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

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St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

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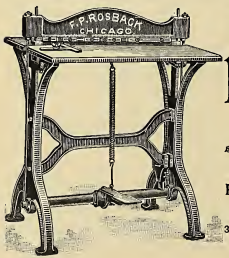
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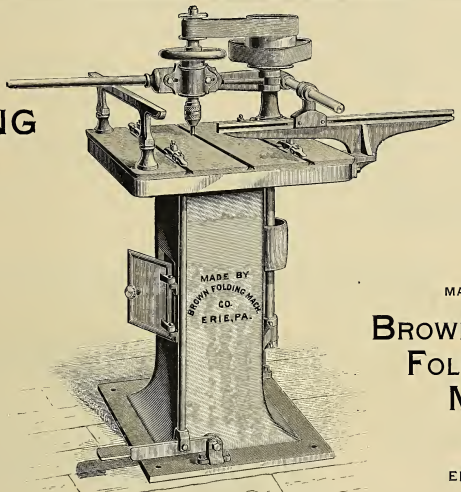
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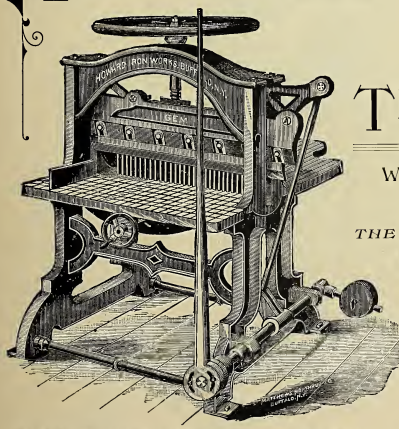
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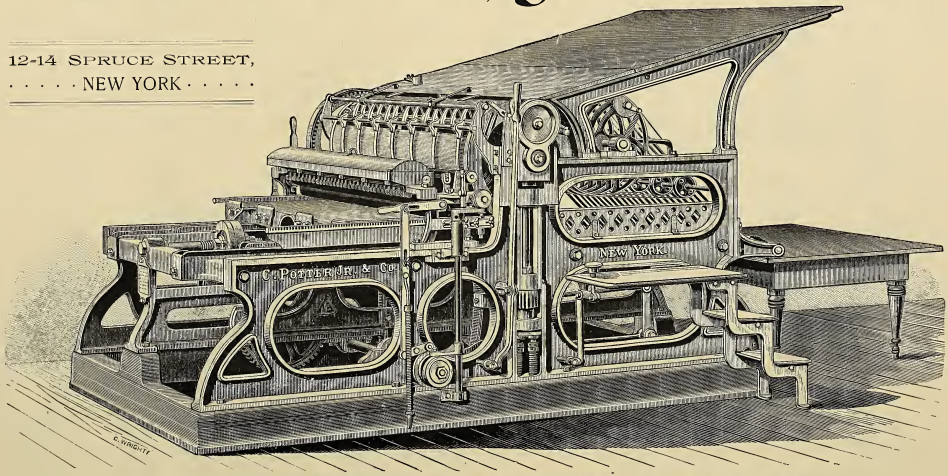
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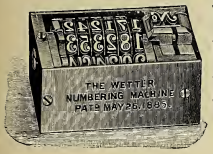
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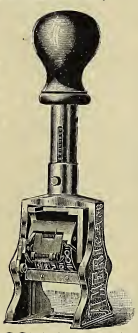
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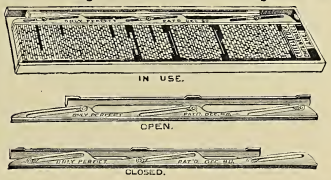
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ONE SINGLE MOVEMENT adjusts it. Holds each line of type perfectly and securely. Earns its cost in time saved in three months. Saves type and galley.

ADJUSTABLE. The "Only Perfect" Lock has a spread of over a half inch, and thus adjusts to any width of column on galley.

MADE OF BRASS. Light, durable, wear many years. We make a 13-INCH LOCK, for use of daily papers and job galleys. Engraving shows full size, 23 inches.

ATTACHABLE. By a slight change in outside bar, we make the Lock, and furnish attachments, so that in a few minutes anyone can attach it to galley. Outside bar works against side of galley; inside bar is held to top of galley, and has perfect movement back and forward. Daily papers adopt this on sight.

SEND ORDER to your printers' supply house. 23-inch lock, $18.00 per dozen. Attachable lock (23-inch), with attachments, $22.00 per dozen. 13-inch lock, $16.20 per dozen. ☞ On receipt of $1.50 will express you free a 23-inch lock, and know you will order a supply. Liberal discounts to trade.

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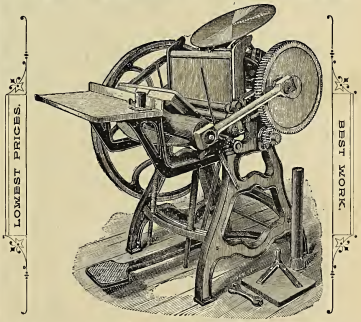


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" 10x15 "	"	1,000 "	135	" 10x15 "	"	"	190
" 8x12 "	Plain, Throw-off,		100	" 11x17 "	"	"	240
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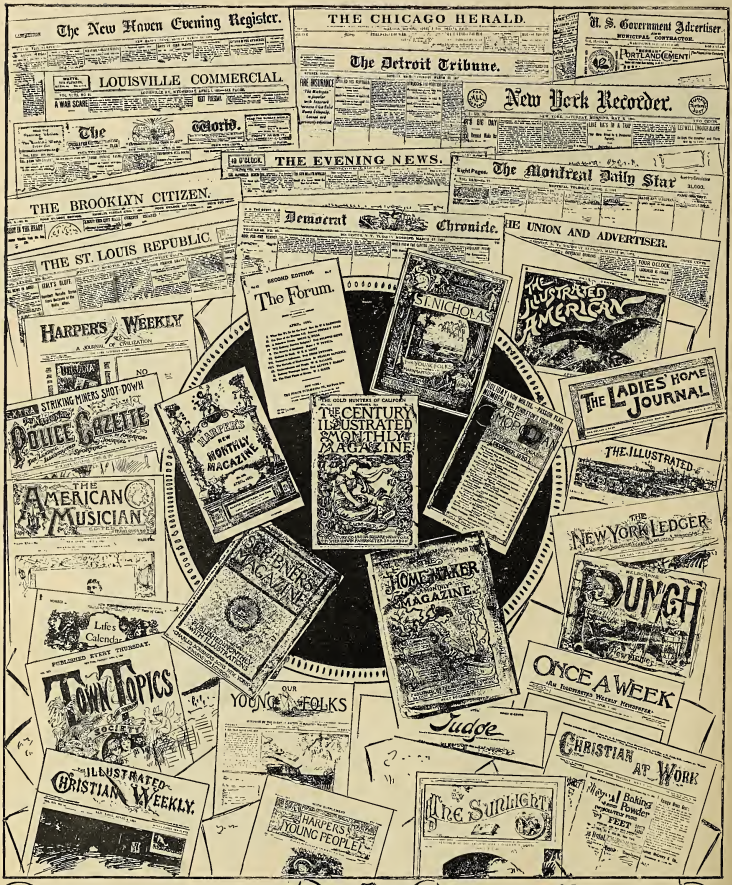
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THE INLAND PRINTER

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

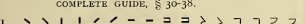
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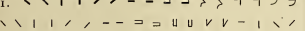
VOWEL AND DIPHTHONG READING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 30-38.

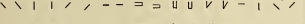
I.—1.



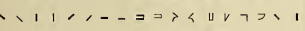
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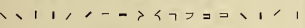
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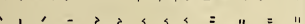
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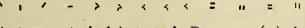
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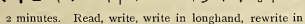


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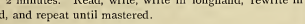


Time, 2 minutes. Read, write, write in longhand, rewrite in shorthand, and repeat until mastered.

II.—1.



2.



Time, 1 minute. Read, write, read, write in longhand, write again in shorthand, read, etc.

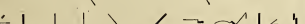
WORD READING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 39-84.

I.—1.



2.



3.



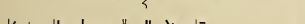
4.



5.



6.



Time, 1 minute. Read, write in longhand, write in shorthand, compare with engraved copy, read again, etc.

II.—1.

2.

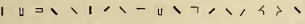
3.

4.

5.

6.

7.



Time, 1 minute. Read, write in longhand, rewrite in shorthand, reread, etc.

83. In rapid writing, the connecting tick in = ōō, ⊐ ŏŏ, and ∪ ŭ has a tendency to become rounded; as, = ōō, ⊐ ŏŏ, and ∪ ŭ, which forms are allowable, and often useful in the literary style, and will be used altogether in the reporting style.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.

84. Do you read everything you write? Do you write all you read? If not, you must. Practice every day little or much. If you can have somebody read to you, you will make swifter progress. Read your writing when it is "cold." If you have difficulty in so doing, it is a sign you should review, for either you have not thoroughly learned the theory, or you have not practiced enough. Do not write the characters too large. In your private writing, or in correspondence with shorthand writers, you should use the phonographic outlines as fast as acquired, for you will thereby faster gain speed in writing and reading. The author will furnish addresses of shorthand correspondents. Learn to do your thinking in shorthand. You must learn to not hesitate in forming the correct "outline," or phonograph, for words and phrases. Always remember that shorthand is written by *sound*. As you master the "outlines," spell every word and phrase in shorthand characters, and you will thereby derive great benefit.

Spell phonographically all preceding and following exercises.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

83. Into what form does the connecting tick sometimes change in rapid writing? Is this form allowable in the literary style? What form is used in the reporting style? 84. Repeat the points of "Important Advice."

LESSON IV.

PUNCTUATION, ACCENT, EMPHASIS, ITALICS, CAPITALS, INITIALS, PROPER NAMES, AND NUMBERS.

85. In this shorthand the following signs are used in punctuation:

Period	 , , or ×	Parenthesis	
Comma	,	Brackets	[]
Semicolon	;	Paragraph	
Colon	:	Grief	
Hyphen	–	Applause	
Dash	—	Cheers	
Interrogation		Smiles	
Exclamation		Laughter	
Quotation	" "	Great laughter	

86. (*a*) In writing shorthand, the *period* is about the only mark of punctuation used, and double-chay is the favorite period sign.

(*b*) After longhand titles, use the longhand period; as, *M.D.*, *A.M.*, *LL.D.*

87. The *comma*, *colon*, *semicolon*, *quotation*, and *brackets* are the same as used in print. Write a circle around quotations. Do not write any form of the comma like  ĕ. The *apostrophe* is not used in shorthand. The *caret* must be long and acute.

88. The *hyphen* and *dash* are made wavy, to be told from – ō or — k.

89. The *interrogation*, *exclamation*, and *parenthesis* are varied, to be told from phonographs.

90. (*a*) The marks for *paragraph*, *grief*, *applause*, *cheers*, *smiles*, *laughter*, and *great laughter* are often useful.

(*b*) It is also a good plan to write the phonographs for *applause*, *cheers*, *grief*, *smiles*, *laughter*, and *great laughter*, and similar interjected expressions, and place a circle around them. All their phonographic forms will be later explained and illustrated.

91. *Accent* is shown by a small cross near the accented vowel; as,  Águst;  augúst.

92. *Emphasis* and *italics* are indicated: (*a*) By drawing a wavy line underneath; as,  , *I* will do it.

(*b*) Under several consecutive words write a straight line.

93. (*a*) *Capitals* are shown by drawing two lines underneath for the SMALL, and three lines for the LARGE.

(*b*) To merely indicate that a word begins with a capital, draw two short lines underneath; as,  Tom.

(*c*) Generally, capitals need not be indicated.

94. *Initials* are written, surrounded by a circle, in longhand or shorthand.

(*a*) Our vowel forms dispense with the "nominal consonant" of other systems.

(*b*) Where any ambiguity is likely to result, or a letter has more than one sound, it is frequently best to write the initial in longhand; as, *C*, *Q*, and *X*. Charles can use  , but Philip must use  , not  . Theodore can use  , but Cyrus cannot use  , nor can Caleb use —.

(*c*) Initials of titles may be written in longhand or shorthand; as, or *M.D.*;  or *A.M.*

95. *Proper names* may be written in longhand, or shorthand, or both. Draw a circle around proper names.

(*a*) When the spelling of a proper name is doubtful, it should be written in longhand.

(*b*) Writing a name in shorthand will give its pronunciation.

(*c*) It is generally safest to write in longhand all but very familiar names. Where a name frequently occurs, one longhand copy of it will usually be sufficient.

(*d*) A practical knowledge of shorthand will enable outlines for names to be readily composed.

(*e*) Any outline which might represent more than one name, should have one or more of its chief vowels inserted; as, Lollie. (See § 82.)

96. *Numbers* may be expressed in the Arabic notation or in shorthand. In either case draw a circle around numbers. There are phonographs, special expedients, and special characters for numbers, which will be later fully explained.

WRITING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 39-84.

I.—1. Namely, top, mop; namely, top; comely, nobby; decay, tip; decay, tip; pay-day, Jew.

2. Coe, keep, teach, toe, ray, fa; Dora, tying, Mary; ape, eight, etch, ache, oak, aim; Joe, day.

3. Pew, mummy, key, knee; died, babe, tomb; death, bab, tub; poem, poesy; towel, jewel; idea, Ohio, iota; poem, poesy, idea, Ohio, iota; cap, it, knock, pa, bow.

4. (Vocalize and unvocalize:) Gay, gay; nigh, nigh; knee, knee; oak, oak; goo, goo; mew, mew; pay, pay; bee, bee; show, show; woo, woo; Jew, Jew; dash, dash; Nellie, Nellie; bah, bah; mush, mush; cur, cur; burr, burr; lush, lush; gnaw, gnaw; coy, coy; gow, gow; mow, mow; jaw, jaw; toy, toy; bough, bough; chow-chow, chow-chow.

5. Aurora, family, lady-like; dying, enemy; Elijah, vowel; bowel, toil; enemy, Johnnie, team, cow.

Time, 2 minutes, R. S. Read over, and imagine the shorthand forms. After this mental translation, write in shorthand, read your phonography, and compare it with the forms given in Lesson III. Repeat these processes until you are thoroughly acquainted with the correct forms of these words, and know why they are written as they are. Do not forget to learn how to read everything as fast as you can write it, and write it as fast as you can read it. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

II.—1. Toe, tea, eight, eat, paw, Poe, few, foe, Joe, jay, ache, oak, queue, coo, shoe, pshaw, dough,

aid, jaw, Jew, fee, fie, woe, woo, thigh, thaw, ma, aim, hay.

2. Hoe, know, gnaw, row, row, oar, ear, e'er, hour, ado, adieu, edge, age, no, knee, ah, oh, eh, I, eye, bay, boy, nay, neigh, bee, buy, foe, fay, oat, tea, ode, day.

Time, 1 minute, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, read, etc. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

III.—1. Cheek, meal, beak, beech, beam, peach, sheep, peak, teeth, deem, team.

2. Mail, cake, dame, cape, make, fame, shame, game, lame, name, abate, babe, tape, came, vague, ague.

3. I, eye, dike, type, thigh, tie, knife, Myra, chime, mile, Guy, pike, nigh, shy, diet, Ida.

4. O! oh! joke, coach, comb, poem, choke, dome, poke, choke, Job, pope, know, dough, beau, Coe, show, ho, Poe.

5. Tomb, boom, coop, doom; knew, queue, view, hue, pew, Jew.

Time, 1¼ minutes, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, read, and repeat until "owned." Spell this exercise in shorthand.

IV.—1. Eh? egg, edge, echo, enemy, gem, beg, Shem, poem.

2. At, Jack, tack, back, Adam, knack, pack, shack, cache, cab, cabbage.

3. Kick, big, dig, fig, pig, nig, gig.

4. Ah! balm, palm, calm; knock, job, cog, bog.

5. Ugh! shook, book, nook, cook; mum, thumb, chum, bum, dumb.

6. Err, buhr, Burr, cur, fur, fir, myrrh, pur.

Time, ¾ minute, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary style, and all but paragraph 6 in reporting style, read, and repeat until learned. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

V.—1. Awe, jaw, paw, gnaw, thaw, aught, ought, Baum, shawm, haw.

2. Boy, toy, coy, envoy, voyage, joy, annoy, ahoy, buoy.

3. Bow, bough, vow, vouch, ouch, pouch, couch.

Time, ½ minute, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, read all you write, and repeat again and again. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

VI.—1. Mob, job, gaudy, fogy, foggy, Dutch, gang, duck, epic, fiat, coffee, chip, botch, apathy, chop, cameo, idea, Ohio, buggy, bang, agony, odd, Enoch, acme, pith, Emma, Anna, Jennie, shock.

2. Cash, gnash, shook, shave, ship, shell, shallow, shake, coop, bake, move, peak, peek, chalk, took, cheek, make, check, cap, keep, cope, cape, patty, Patti, tie, boy, shy, joy, oak.

3. Mow, mow, neigh, nay, age, etch, though, rye, ray, roe, dado, maim, vacate, vague, beam, shape, sheep, teach, babe, bathe, both, day, mail, chew, balk, meek, team, joke, hoe, mill, ditty, jaw, faugh.

4. Pithy, busy, big, dip, ditch, rich, pitch, Biddy, Neddy, Jocko, Dick, tip, beck, peck, check, cheque, death, bevy, levy, keg, penny, Annie, peg, fetch, baggy, boggy, Fanny, ash, natty, patch.

5. Pussy, cuckoo, nag, jag, taffy, match, catch, bob, pop, poppy, Tom, knock, bonny, money, pup, puppy, tug, bung, buck, tub, bub, cub, dub, touch, touchy, Duchy, mummy, dummy, bummy.

6. Lowell, poet, Joab, pæan, Jewish, jewel, poesy, Vienna, idea, iota, Ohio, moiety, moving, move, bouquet, botch, batch, vetch, Ada, Ottawa, Chicago, Havana.

7. Tiny, China, enjoy, boyish, our, gouge, vie, dyke, decoy, alloy, allow, ally, thou, gibe, five, dowel, towel, mime, Zion, endow, bough, out, Mima, eying, fy, Pye, defy, cow, now, oil, owl, Nina, ivy.

Time, 3½ minutes, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, read over and over, and repeat the exercise several times. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

VII.—1. Bah, baa, pa, pea, boo, bean, go, goo, key, caw, coo, tea, Tay, taw, day, daw, do, do, view, faugh, foe, fa, fay, fee, pshaw, Shah, she, shoe, shay, shoo, show, zoo.

2. Knee, nigh, Nye, neigh, nay, gnaw, no, know, thee, they, though, though, thou, thaw, may, mow, mow, ma, moo, maw, ha, hay, ho, hoe, haw, chew, chaw, jay, Jew.

3. Add, odd, up, egg, by, pie, die, dye, tie, vie, fie, shy, thy, thigh, my, nigh, pew, cue, dew, queue, few, view, toy, coy, boy, bow, bough, cow, bib, big, pig, Pap, pip, gig, beck, beg, peg, peck, back, bag, bab, babe.

4. Bang, badge, bath, bathe, book, peep, buck, bug, buggy, bub, bubby, bob, bobby, bog, boggy, bag, baggy, ache, aim, age, eight, ade, ape, Abe, aught, ought, auk, eke, Ike, I'd.

5. Oat, ode, oak, ope, oil, out, page, gauge, gage, game, came, cape, cake, dame, tame, tape, take, vague, evade, fame, shave, shame, shake, shape, mail, mall, male, make.

6. Nail, knave, nave, name, nape, beach, beech, beam, peek, peak, peep, teach, team, deem, dame, tame, fief, thief, thieve, theme, meal, meek, cheap.

7. Pike, pipe, dime, tithe, time, five, fife, mile, knife, both, pope, poach, poke, cope, coach, comb, beauty, duty, dupe, tube, cube, fugue, doom, boom, haughty, oily, owlish.

Time, 3¾ minutes, R. S. Translate mentally, write in literary and reporting styles, read, and repeat over and over. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

VIII.—1. Jaw, chaw, etch, age, edge, pay, bay, bey, Poe, ape, toe, ate, eight, day, add, odd, aid, key, coo, ache, quay, egg, go, view, Eph, eve, aim, may, oath, thaw, they, though, Shaw, she, ash, ashy, ma, me, Ann, Anna, Annie, knee, neigh, Ney, ho, hoe, fee, foh, pie, boy, iota, oil, owl, eighty, Etta, Eddie, obey, abbey, ivy, Emma, Noah, idea, Ida, Eddy.

2. Dutch, poke, tame, death, item, Gage, chime, Jack, faith, joke, gash, king, came, make, cab, cabby, cob, shop, vim, thick, voyage, ink, ask, thatch, knave, shape, fife, fief, knife, mile, haughty, China, muff, love, me, Ida, Roe, deny, pony, poet, poem, poesy,

dim, mush, pouch, push, pushing, fang, zero, damage, escape, mock, knock, rebuke.

3. Timothy, topic, Jacob, cash, bag, baggage, calm, Tom, nothing, review, vacate, dog, dogma, jam, Chicago, fame, infamy, peony, mouth, revenue, bevy, chimney, shook, puffy, namely, notary, shaggy, tomato, fume, fog, fogy, foggy, mulatto, chop, cheap, penny, apology, month, monthly, revoke, Tioga, earthly, muddy.

4. Length, unpack, engage, chime, chiming, Catholic, tawny, bony, Poughkeepsie, Tasso, dignify, piano, rebuke, orang-outang, chow-chow, outrage, Chemung, county, ahead, ahoy, needy, awake, awoke, Ezra, chaffy, taffy, into, oyer, body, Jew, Jewett, Jewish, Hugo, abed, acute, afoot, Jamaica, purity, bounty, Choctaw, bonnet, party, tiptoe, deputy.

5. Maccaboy, Mackinaw, memento, monk, monkey, milch, monied, pneumonia, bayonet, melody, avenge, effect, affect, vacuum, gagged, shank, oceanic, fathom, fagot, kick, kicked, fact, fifty, enigma, nominee, cogged, naming, Canada, anathema, became, cubic, Geneva, pink, period.

Time, 4 minutes, R. S. Mentally translate, write in literary and reporting styles, write and read several times. Spell this exercise in shorthand.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPOSING ROOM ECONOMICS.

BY S. K. PARKER.

LUBRICATE the slides or cleats of your typeboards and drawers with the scraps of soap left in the sink or wash-trough.

Do not waste time dampening each sheet of proof paper separately with a sponge during the day as required, but wet down, in bulk, over-night, a sufficient quantity for the next day's use, and cover with a board. This need not take over five minutes of a boy's time.

Mark all your chase-bars to correspond with the chases to which they belong. This can be done either by steel numbering punches or by dots made with a center-punch, or by notches with a file.

Type that has been dropped on the floor and trampled upon, throw away. It is false economy to put it in case. Time of press and compositors will be wasted in changing bad letters sufficient to pay for the damaged types a hundred times over.

Have a place for everything and everything in its place.

Do not permit anybody to clean the face of a form by rubbing the ink off with the hand. This practice is more wearing than many thousand impressions, particularly on delicate-faced type.

Have plenty of washing facilities — soap, towels, etc., and encourage their free and frequent use. It will result in fewer soiled sheets of stock in the pressroom, and a general stimulation of pride in cleanliness that will have its reflex throughout the establishment.

Have good ink and good rollers for proofs, and have the proofpress and proofplaner in good order. Better proofs, fewer passed errors, and more satisfaction to customers will have its effect on the right side in the monthly balance of profit and loss.

Give your "fancy job man," if he has judgment and discretion, plenty of material to work with, do not hamper him; but let neatness, accuracy, and appropriateness be the aim in the composition of the every-day jobs required by the business man.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HINTS ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY CHARLES FRANCIS, NEW YORK.

IT is a very uncommon thing, in the observance of the writer, to see a job printing office laid out carefully with a view to the utmost utility, and especially when it is considered that it is always necessary, at intervals, to secure employés for a few days or weeks during busy seasons, and it is with this idea in mind that I desire to make some suggestions to remedy the evil, for such it is. Most printing offices have been started with a small quantity of material and presses, and gradually increased in size. This increase always occurs during a period of brisk business, and, in the consequent rush, type comes in from the foundry, is laid with the utmost haste, and rushed out of the case again in the same careless manner. Often it happens that, in ordering, cases have been forgotten, and so as to more rapidly get the type into use it is thrown in with some other font, and thus finds a temporary resting place, entirely out of range with other fonts of similar character; for want of time, and by oversight, it remains in this uncongenial locality, much to the disgust of everyone desiring to use either of the fonts in the case. This state of things is often multiplied in country offices to such an extent that one might as well set out of a "pi" box as out of the cases.

It will always pay, in starting, to have an eye to growth, and also to the fact that although yourself and regular employés may know the office thoroughly, times may, and will come, when it is necessary to obtain extra help, and if your office is not in good shape the result will be that the additional help will so retard the regulars in their work, by asking questions, that they are really of but little or no assistance.

The first thing to observe should be the relative convenience of the business office to the composition and pressrooms, if a large office, by means of speaking and pneumatic tubes, telephones, etc.; or, if otherwise, and this is the large majority, an office with from four to eight presses, and a corresponding amount of material, with an average of from fifteen to thirty hands, all told, and placed on one or two floors, then the composing room should be in close proximity to the office, and the foreman's desk in a position as nearly as possible, taking into consideration his oversight of the room, to the office door. Next the composing room should be looked into, and labor-saving leads, rules, reglet, slugs, metal furniture, and such other material as is of

general use in the make-up of your jobwork, so placed that the compositor can reach his arm around and grasp almost, if not all, of these important adjuncts with the least possible movement. The labor-saving wood furniture, quoins, mallets, shooting-sticks, quoin-keys, and the imposing stones should be so grouped as to have the minimum of movement to the maximum of work accomplished. Having paid attention to this part, it becomes necessary to look into the type portion, and this is very important indeed.

First. Arrange the cases, in such racks as will allow of it, to draw out at the back, if a compositor is "holding the fort" in front of it. It is a good thing as far as possible to have independent racks for job cases, but often impracticable; the main trouble experienced by the man who is set to work in a strange office is to find out what type there is in the office and then where it is.

Second. Have your cases and racks all of one size, so that you can, if necessary, transpose a case in order to get the type "in series."

Third. Beginning at a given point, say the left hand corner from the main entrance, number your racks from one up to the entire number you have, making the numbers of stiff cardboard and tacking on in a good substantial manner, and following round the room to the right until you complete the circuit; then—after placing your type "in series" and placing the light faces, old styles, antiques, gothics, etc., running down to the heaviest faces, in order, and keeping your fancy type all together—commence and make a specimen sheet and book, first numbering each case in each rack with a corresponding number on the rack itself. The label on the first case would read: "*1—1. 8-point French Old Style,*" and underneath on same label, or printed with its own type, a sample of the face; then follow the same way all through the office. Having completed this arrangement, or during the work, print a number of copies on paper, and some on heavy cardboard, for the convenience of your customers and that of the new compositor whom you call in and expect a day's work from the first day he enters the office. If he has such a book placed in his hand, and he wants to find the Great Primer Payson Script, he looks in his book, finds it is numbered 10—3, and casting his eye over to the left-hand corner runs it around, at a glance locating number ten, and walking right over pulls out case three. It is a small matter to keep up such a system as this after once arranged. The cards before spoken of as printed with the specimen book are intended to hang at the side of the rack, showing just what is in that rack, to the further convenience of the compositor. Do not forget or lose sight of the fact that *one* font in *one* series of boxes in *one* case is quite enough, and it is better far to pay for the extra case room than to lose it over and over again by fumbling around in a case having more than one font in it.

Fourth. Nothing so detracts from the look of a proof of several pages of a job than to have each page taken on different stock, torn in different shapes, and taken some wet and some dry. In this, a box, or drawer, made square, so as to contain half, quarter, and one-eighth sheets of French folio, and alongside a place for galley slips of a light book paper, machine finished, and all cut carefully to size, makes a very convenient style of handling, and can be taken *dry*, without trouble. Do not be too careful of the paper, and try to trim down a half sheet if the proof is just too large to go on a quarter sheet, the extra margin will not detract from its appearance, but will rather help it, and when you come to gather up it will be all of one size, or in equal divisions of a given size, which will fold together without trouble.

I have here touched upon the principal items of arranging an office; there are, however, many left untouched, and I may in some future issue give some more points on the composing room, and enter the sacred precincts of the pressroom.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MAINTAIN PRICES.

BY J. C. HUGHES.

If there is one distinctive policy that has impressed itself upon the public of today with greater emphasis than another, it is that of *organization*. Not alone, or even chiefly, among workingmen is this tendency observable; it extends through all classes of business men, employers and corporations. It has been ascertained that by organization and the close oversight obtained by a directing mind or power, not only is waste prevented, but the liability to underbid or undersell is reduced to a minimum. It is not my policy to pursue this subject any further than as it relates to and affects the printing fraternity.

In all responsible and reputable printing houses, at a given point, the cost of production is about the same. One house has but little advantage over another in buying stock, material and first-class service. Therefore cost of getting and doing business, volume of business and general management furnish the basis of fair and honorable competition among business rivals. If this policy, the truth of which will scarcely be challenged by any, were universally observed by printers, there would be much less seeking after "estimates" by customers who have a small amount of printing to give out, honest rates would not become demoralized in the general scramble to obtain a new customer or retain an old one, and the ends of conducting legitimate business would be promoted.

An incident illustrating the practice which we seek to condemn recently came under our notice. The secretary of a certain corporation had a small pamphlet to print, and submitted the copy to four printing houses for "estimates." Each house was a member of the local "typothetæ" and paid "union" rates to workmen. The maximum bid was $81, two others ranged closely below, but the fourth bid was $51, and the job was let for that sum. This work was undoubtedly done at a loss to the printing house, but the sage remark of

the customer who awarded the job was that his old printers must have been "bleeding" him pretty freely in the past, as he had paid $78 for the same work the previous year. Comment on such a transaction is unnecessary. The practice is both dishonest and suicidal. The moral is that manufacturing printers should "get together" and agree to "hew to the line, let the chips (jobs) fall where they may." Under no conceivable combination of circumstances can a printing house be justified in taking work at a figure which will not leave a fair margin of profit. Not only is the victim himself the chief sufferer, but doubt and distrust is created and fostered in the minds of customers who, if honestly dealt with, would be willing to pay fair prices for their work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TO THE YOUNG MAN IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BEING an American, you are ambitious. If that ambition is of the right kind, you are striving for two things: first of all, reputation, and second, money.

Success in these two things will make you an example of what is every American young man's ideal — "the successful business man."

In spite of ruinous competition, the oft-berated amateur, and the equally bad business methods of many large concerns, I believe that you can achieve these results in the printing business.

Allow me to admit, in the first place, that I am a young man myself, have never failed, nor made an assignment, and, consequently, my advice may be considered worthless. However, being a young man in the printing business, I have been confronted by the same difficulties which confront you, I am influenced by the same motives which actuate you, kept back by the same fears, and encouraged by the same influences which affect you. This is my apology for believing that you will be in sympathy with what these articles contain, and will be willing to give a trial to the methods which I have found so beneficial in my own business.

In the first place — no matter how perfect your business methods, no matter how much you advertise, and in spite of hosts of friends — if the mechanical facilities of your office are poor, or your workrooms slovenly, you cannot achieve a reputation. I call to mind a firm now who have been in business for, I believe, some fifteen or twenty years, who have to constantly solicit, in order to keep the wheels of a $4,000 or $5,000 office in motion. They may make money. I do not know as to that, but they certainly have no reputation for fine work; and surely every young man who has started a printing office desires that his establishment should be noted not only as profitable, but also as a place where artistic work is done. A printer should have *professional pride*, the same as a lawyer or doctor.

In short, then, make every possible effort to better the mechanical conditions under which your work is done. See to it that your machinery and shafting are frequently overhauled, all loose nuts tightened, and bearings which have sagged out of line straightened up. Use good machine oil, and insist on its being used properly. Do not let an uninformed pressboy pour oil into the cam-way in the big cogwheel of your Gordon presses, in "any way he has a mind to," but see to it that the cam roller is oiled through its oil hole, and not on its outer surface. It is made to roll around, not to slide around. See to it that your belting does not run with half the lacings coming loose. Look out for new rollers before the present set are completely demoralized. So much for the pressroom. In your composing room, remember that "labor-saving material" was properly named. Have lots of it. It is money in pocket.

Right here, of course, arises that greatest of all questions to a young man of limited capital — Shall I go in debt? Yes. If you are starting a business where you believe there is a fair field for it, and have the pluck and perseverance to stick to it through the first few years of trial, then I say yes, go in debt to any reasonable extent. Do not, however, under any circumstances, allow your *credit* to suffer. Good credit does not consist so much in having lots of money as it does in doing as you agree. Be careful, therefore, not to contract debts which you cannot readily meet. If possible, do not buy machinery of manufacturers on time. It is an expensive method of borrowing money. To illustrate. A printer of my acquaintance bought an eighth medium press, and paid $50 cash and $50 at the end of three months, and another $50 at the end of six months, making $150 in all. Shortly after, I bought a precisely similar machine for $127.50 cash—borrowed the *entire* amount on my note, with endorsement, at the bank. At the end of three months paid a part, and at the end of the next three months the remainder of the amount. I got the same press, and even more favorable terms, and it cost me, interest and all, over $15 less than my neighbor. Fifteen dollars, or over ten per cent on the purchase, is worth saving.

There is this to guard against, however, in increasing your indebtedness. The complete printing office is an unknown thing. You look over your office today and think, "$250 will make this just a perfect little gem of an office." You invest the $250. In thirty days you want several hundred more. The perfect office is like the mirage of the desert, as fast as you approach it, it recedes. An employer has aptly styled the composing room as a bottomless pit, into which you can pour material forever with no visible effect. Do not, therefore, unduly strain yourself to fill this abyss. Buy all you can, select it judiciously, and then draw the line.

Make a personal study of the arrangement of your material. As much lies in knowing where to find a piece of rule as in the first possession of it.

You can manufacture, at slight expense, convenient lead racks, furniture cases, and other such articles.

I have a first-class drying rack, which is probably as fine a thing as can be added to your pressroom, which is listed in printers' catalogues at $18. All the

material in this rack was purchased at a factory, cut to size, and ready to go together, and cost but $4.50. It took two evenings' time to put it together.

If you are short of large sizes of wood type you can make plates for printing "for rent," "for sale" cards, etc., by cutting the letters out of patent leather and gluing them on boards the right thickness to make them type high. I have a complete assortment of such plates, which have been in use for over two years, and are yet good for any reasonable number of impressions.

So much for mechanical matters. In my next article I will speak of the matter of straining after big work — Does it pay? etc.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED: DATA FOR THE SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING.

BY E. P. HARRIS.

WHO will give us a science or philosophy of advertising, or the data from which to construct it? Various writers reel off the art of advertising indefinitely, but somehow the rules given are either so general as to fail to be of value, or so limited in application as to presuppose an artist to use them, who himself would be capable of making new ones. We seem to have an art of advertising but no one has yet stated the general principles on which the art is founded.

Who will give a definition of advertising, sufficiently inclusive to cover the whole meaning of the term, and sufficiently exclusive as not to cover something that is no part of advertising? What function or functions does advertising perform in the business of distributing merchandise anyhow? Is advertising a mere fad, forced upon one by his neighbors, but really a useless expense? "We advertise," say some, "because our competitors do, but we should all be better off if no advertising were done."

Smith advertises, thereby attracting some of Brown's customers. So Brown is forced to advertise to get as many back again or more. But does the advertising create any new customers or make present ones buy more? What is the use of Smith and Brown spending money to march customers back and forth from the store of one to that of the other?

Is not the same thing true between all Smiths and all Browns, for does not every one who begins advertising merely cut into the trade of others, and therefore force them to advertise in self-defense? Is not advertising then an unmitigated burden upon the mercantile class, and therefore upon the consumer? Would it not be a wise plan for all the mischief-making Smiths and all the self-defending Browns to get together and mutually agree not to advertise?

But who knows of an instance in which the dealers in any line or locality have united in agreement to discontinue all advertising, and have thereby increased their prosperity? Who attributes his wealth to abstinence from advertising?

Is it not possible that advertising really does perform an important, if not necessary function, in the business of distributing merchandise? Will it not appear, upon inquiry into the question, that the making known, which is the chief function of advertising, is absolutely necessary to be done in connection with selling? That it always has been done in one way or another, and that modern advertising differs from former ways, in being vastly more efficient and economical? The old wait-and-see-if-your-customers-will-not-hunt-you-up method of making known, may bear about the same relation to modern advertising that the stage coach does to the vestibuled limited.

Given a completed useful article at the time and place of manufacture, and before it reaches the time and place of consumption and its maximum value, what things must happen? The transporter stands ready to move it to the place, and the storekeeper to hold it until the time of consumption. But is this all? Does not the process of making known come in right here?

May we not say then that the business of merchandising consists primarily of doing three things, *moving*, *holding* and *making known?* But do you presuppose that the article is already known, and that the merchant merely moves and holds the goods for a sure demand? But that is not strictly the case even with the leading staples, unless they are put up under a well-known brand, which is merely saying that the maker has done the advertising.

To be sure, a large part of the making known is done by the salesmen, who help pass the article through various hands till it reaches the consumer, but may not the future development of the use of printers' ink show that a large part of this word-of-mouth advertising is very expensive and inefficient? In fact, is it not to a great extent already apparent?

The dealer will pay 80 cents for a well-known and meritorious article to sell for $1 quicker than he will pay 60 cents for an equally good $1 article that is unknown. Now just what has advertising done to give the former a third more value than the latter? Does advertising really create value? Is it not strictly true that advertising produces knowledge-value, just as transportation produces place-value, and holding, time-value?

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CHARACTERS.

BY K. P. S.

THE printing office sloven is the man who saws a piece of furniture on the corner of the stone-frame and leaves the sawdust just where it falls; who, after locking up a form, leaves the stone strewn with material for which he has no use, compelling the next man who wants to use the stone to clear up the débris; who leaves his case full of cuttings of cardboard, bits of brass rule, leads, etc.; who will handle electrotype plates and cuts as if they were bricks; who will put quoin-keys and shooting-sticks on top of type; whose quad-box is full of "little quads"; who leaves his forms unwashed; who at quitting-time barely wets his hands, rubs the

dirt on the towel, puts on both coats at once in cold weather and skips — that's him!

* *
*

THE PRINTING OFFICE BOOR.— The man who grabs and walks off with your stick that you have carefully set for some particular job, without so much as "by your leave"; who squirts a puddle of tobacco juice against the legs of the stand of his fellow workman who does not use the weed; who carelessly joggles your elbow, and makes no apology nor shows any concern at the damage he has caused; who, if he knocks down anybody's hat or coat when reaching for his own, leaves it on the floor; who will, on every possible occasion, evade compliance with office rules tending to accommodate his fellow workmen; who is always ready to "make a kick"— that's him!

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THE PRINTING OFFICE GENTLEMAN.— The man who always strives to observe the precepts of the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you"— that's him!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHAT I HAVE SEEN.

BY KARNAC.

I HAVE seen a corporation erect a $60,000 building, including $500 expended in decorating the business office, and still do its job printing on ancient Degeners, unprovided with throw-offs or ink fountains, while the business manager was perplexed to see his competitors, provided with modern machinery, take long runs of presswork at prices he could not touch except at a considerable loss.

I have seen a bookkeeper and advertising clerk accept town reports at $1.25 per page, making no allowance for several pages of nonpareil full-page tables, actually costing $4.50 per page to set up.

I have seen an office equipped with 600-pound fonts of old style and modern, and about 500 pounds extra of quads and sorts, replace its modern with a similar face from another foundry, necessitating the purchase of an equal amount of quads, etc., from that foundry, discovering too late, what any compositor could have told the manager, that the type would not justify.

I have seen a book office doing from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of business on state printing alone, ink galley proofs with a roller taken from a convenient job press. The time taken detaching and replacing the roller in one week would have paid for an elegant proof-roller and ink slab. The proofs were pulled on a hand press on cheap paper, and frequently came back from the proofreader with a request for a "better proof."

I have seen a manager refuse to buy $2 worth of sorts, and the amount of time consumed in pulling and replacing, and the delay incident to waiting for a form to be worked bring the cost of an eight-page form up to $24, the contract price being less than $3 per page. Comment on all of which is unnecessary.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XLIX.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

THE marked success and popularity which characterized *Leslie* and *Harper* incited competition, all of which worked for the advancement of the art of wood engraving, and encouraged an increase in the number of American wood engravers, and young and new engravers began to come forth as plentifully as the buds on the trees in springtime, all of a varied degree of talent. Many conceived the idea that wood engraving was an easy way to fame and fortune, but, lacking either mechanical or artistic talent, dropped out of line altogether, or plodded along with a low grade of what should more properly be termed "wood butchering," than wood engraving. Many a beginner has labored hard for three or four years, and some even longer, only to find that their abilities were entirely inadequate to the acquirement of even mediocrity in wood engraving, and have wisely abandoned an art for which they were entirely unfitted, while others in their self conceit have plodded along in an inartistic and mechanical way, eking out a miserable livelihood, damaging the art in one sense, and benefiting it in another and indirect way, by work of such a low grade as to either lower the public taste, or turn attention to work of higher grade, thereby creating a fuller appreciation of meritorious wood engraving from the contrast presented.

Gleasons' *Pictorial* made its appearance in 1859, and their *Vanity Fair* also made its appearance shortly before the civil war. Both of these illustrated papers were, however, short-lived, and succumbed to the inevitable. However, they played their part in American wood engraving. They brought to life new talents, good, bad and indifferent, but when once in the field of competitive engraving, they sought other fields in which to display their merit, and added to the army of engravers on wood, which were fast multiplying to meet the increasing demand for the capabilities of the art. Leslie and Harper, realizing the competition and advancing capabilities of graphic illustrations, endeavored to keep pace with the times by employing the most talented wood engravers, and improving the quality of their wood-engraved illustrations, thus advancing the art to a high standard. Up to 1867, however, there was no very striking improvement in the character of the illustrations in these two leading illustrated journals. The engravings were not bad, but only of a medium grade, with an occasional diversion in the way of a cut, now and then, embracing real merit in every particular; but the majority of illustrations consisted of commonplace work indeed, yet, as a rule, bore intelligence in expression, color and tooling, conveying to the public an intelligent understanding of what they were intended to represent. So with all the early illustrated American journals, they played an important part in the advance of wood engraving and educated the public to a higher appreciation of the art.

(*To be continued.*)



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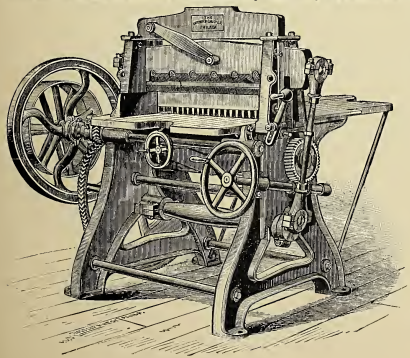
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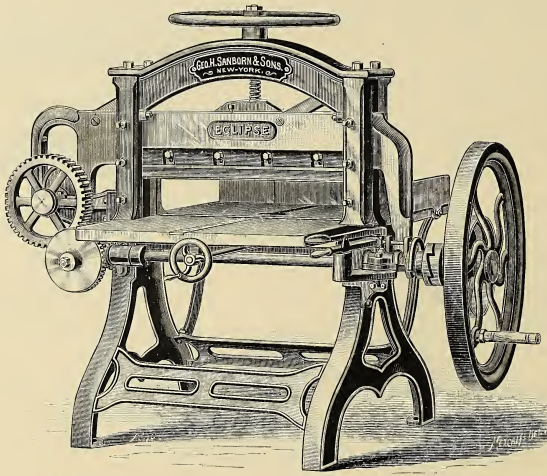
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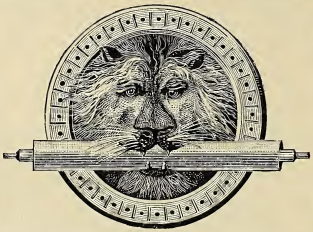
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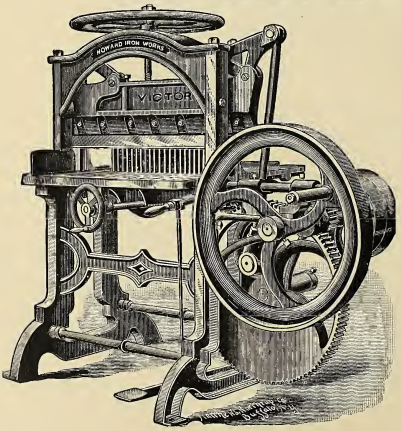
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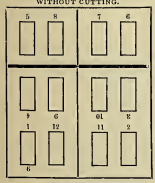
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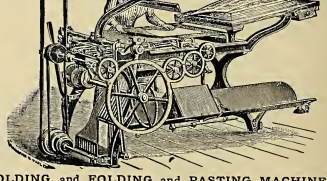
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CHICAGO, JULY, 1891.

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

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INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CONVENTION.

IN accordance with arrangements announced previously, the thirty-ninth session of the International Typographical Union was convened in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Monday morning, June 8. The convention was addressed by the talented young representative of the state, Governor Russell, who delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The same courtesy was performed on behalf of the city of Boston, by Alderman Stacey, acting as the representative of the mayor, who was absent from the city. The number of delegates and visitors present was larger than had ever before attended one of these conventions. The immediate surroundings were in complete harmony with the nature and objects of the work awaiting the delegates, and every indication pointed to the most successful and satisfactory session that the International Union had enjoyed for years. How far, then, expectations have been fulfilled will, of course, be largely a matter of opinion, and is a question that will present varying shades of merit, according to the interest, motive or standpoint of the critic. As a report of the proceedings is published in another column of this issue, we leave our readers to form their own conclusions in this regard.

So far as the Printer's Home is concerned, we must admit that the legislation indulged in was not of that positive, clear-cut, decisive character that we had advocated or looked for, or that the merits of the question warranted. A considerable element in the convention appeared to be imbued with the necessity of reducing the number of directors, for the purpose of economizing, while others desired a reorganization of the board, with a view to eliminating such members as were not actively engaged as journeymen printers. While such delegates may have been actuated by the best of intentions—and we have no desire to question their motives—we are of the opinion that a great majority of the printers of the country would prefer to have let matters stand as they were, so far as the directory was concerned, until such time as the Home was completed and placed in successful running order, in the meantime directing all the energies of the Union to that end, until the object was accomplished. A better understanding of the case would certainly show that it was a poor system of economy that necessitated the retirement of Congressman Amos J. Cummings from the Board of Trustees.

The question of a reduction of the hours of labor was one that consumed much of the time and attention of the convention, the matter being finally submitted to a vote of the membership of the local unions. This was unquestionably the best disposition of the case that presented itself, and one that will obviate the mistake made at the Buffalo convention. It places the responsibility where it rightfully belongs, and puts each individual member in a position to judge for himself as to the advisability and practicability of adopting the

measure at the present time. Their action will be final and conclusive, so far as the employé is concerned.

Another question that engaged the attention of the convention to a considerable extent was embraced in what was styled the priority law, a measure designed to make it imperative upon the part of the foreman of a newspaper office to place the oldest substitute, in point of service in the office, in the first regular situation made vacant in the office. While considerable discussion was indulged in for and against this measure, the final vote showed that a very large majority of the union were of the opinion that the employer, through his foreman, had certain rights of discrimination in the selection of his force that no organization would be warranted in disturbing.

We take advantage of the present opportunity to call the earnest attention of our readers to the plan of reorganization prepared and submitted by delegate John R. O'Donnell, of New York City. To a close observer of the workings of the Boston convention it must be evident that the time has come when radical changes in the method of legislating for so numerous a body of workingmen must be considered. It is very clear that the convention, as at present constituted, is dangerously nearing that point when it will become unwieldy and unmethodical. It might be well to consider the advisability of some reform in this respect, before the organization in any way merits the opprobrium now so freely bestowed upon it by some of its enemies.

TRADE JOURNALS.

IN an able editorial, the *British and Colonial Stationer and Printer*, in its issue of June 11, comments forcibly on how advertisers in trade journals are deluded by that class of trade publications which "profess to give away sixpennyworth of paper for a penny or less, in enormous numbers, and to pay postage thereon." Such journals, it is indirectly said, are known by their fulsome praise of small things, and not having the courage of their convictions, hesitate to condemn where condemnation is due, and holding out erroneous guarantees as to circulation, beget suspicion by their importunity.

If sound business principles are not at the base of any publication, the end is generally disaster. To the journal that shows marks of progression, the shrewd advertiser will turn his attention without much urging. But to the subscribers of the trade journal, some remarks could be very pertinently made on the subject of supporting, not alone by their money, but by a fraternal interest in the publications whose beneficiaries they are. A trade journal nowadays representing one industry, may be said to represent as many industries as there are branches in the occupation covered by the trade title. Jealousy is frequently expressed that partisanship is shown in the amount of space devoted to some departments to the exclusion of others, the fact being lost sight of that if an undue proportion is devoted incidentally to any one department, the cause lies in the enterprise and appreciation of its representatives in furnishing information relative to their occupation.

Fine writing is not what the trade journal requires from its clientèle, but facts and an interchange of ideas. The pressman, compositor, bookbinder or electrotyper all have ideas on matters relating to the industry, a branch of which they represent, yet wait for some other person to give expression to them. Such self-distrust should be overcome. A friendly letter to the trade journal is ever welcome, and is frequently the means of conveying benefit and encouragement to many a disheartened fellow subscriber.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION CONVENTION.

AS the third annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, the session which closed Friday, June 19, is noteworthy in many important points. The representation of the subordinate unions was of the strongest, and much legislation was the natural outcome. A considerable amount of the business being transacted in executive session, a full account of the proceedings was not made public.

Although the deputation from the International Typographical Union failed to come to a satisfactory understanding with the convention, it is hoped that within another year a definite agreement will be reached.

The apprentice question has been legislated upon in so far as a limitation has been placed upon the number of apprentices that shall be employed; the matter of a more thorough technical education not being considered in any form.

The opposition to the establishment of a sick and death benefit fund is somewhat hard to understand, being strong enough to refer the subject for consideration to the next convention.

Energetic action was advocated to counteract the dictation of composing-room foremen to pressmen, and the justice of the action taken is obvious.

The creation of an international labor bureau, to aid unemployed members in securing work, is a most business-like advance and commendable in every way; and taken as a whole, in harmony of action and in amount of legislation, the third annual convention will doubtless prove of much benefit to its members.

THE DEBATE ON COMPENSATION.

THE letter of Mr. Duncan F. Young in the present number of THE INLAND PRINTER we take to be a full exposition of his views, in that he has been arguing from the humanitarian idea of the question, upon which legislation can touch but lightly. THE INLAND PRINTER, and Messrs. De Vinne and Baker have argued from the business aspect which Mr. Young's argument presented, and we assume the matter has been ventilated to the satisfaction of our readers.

ARE WE PROGRESSIVE?

HAVE we arrived at such a stage of perfection in the typographic art in America that we can learn nothing from other countries? A consideration of the immensity of our territory, peopled with representatives from every clime, who give us their experience, won in other lands, to aid in the development of the industries of this great nation, would indeed tend to finally affirm the assertion that the United States has within her own borders the best printers of the world; but yet we are not content to be taught, and thoroughness is a thing that is little thought of. In this connection the *Pacific Union Printer*, in a recent issue, very pertinently says: "If there ever was a time when the youth who has entered the printing trade should exert himself to the utmost in the direction of proficiency in the art, that time is the present. The gradual introduction of machinery for the performance of certain grades of work in composition is viewed with considerable alarm by the plain typesetter, and not without reason, for he will be the principal sufferer; hence it is obvious that if the apprentice of today expects to remain 'in the swim,' so to speak, he must be able to do something more than merely set up and paste a string."

This is good advice, but it is exceedingly difficult for a youth to surmount the many obstacles in his path when seeking a full and thorough knowledge of printing. With money at his command, of course, there is no impediment, but a youth whose wages are his sole support and with, perhaps, others dependent upon him, finds himself grievously handicapped in seeking further instruction. England, France, Germany and Spain have recognized this fact, and have placed technical instruction within the reach of every apprentice or journeyman, and yet progressive and enterprising America accepts the idea slowly and grudgingly.

Philadelphia, from whence so much has flowed to benefit the craft, has been the first of the American cities to adopt the idea of technical night schools, one having been formed on February 24, 1891; and while as yet, in the language of the secretary, no great results have been attained, the members feel that much good has been accomplished by their coming together.

In the preamble to their constitution the members of the school explain as follows:

> We, Philadelphia printers, being desirous of having a more extended knowledge of the printing business, and to assist and instruct our apprentices from a scientific and practical point of view, which cannot be accomplished in the busy hours of the day, have formed ourselves into a school, and adopted the following constitution.

And in Article I of the constitution the title and objects are as here given:

> SECTION 1. The name and title of this school shall be "The Philadelphia Printers' Technical School."
>
> SEC. 2. The objects of this school shall be: First, The mutual improvement of all engaged in the printing business. Second, The elevation of the quality and character of work by intercourse and exchange of opinion. Third, To assist young men, as far as possible, by practical and scientific instruction in the various branches of the business.

The encouragement to advocates of this movement by the action of the Philadelphia printers is enhanced by rumors that similar action is about to be taken in New York City, and it may be modestly claimed that the importunity of THE INLAND PRINTER has had no small share in bringing this about.

The printers of the United States have laid themselves open to reproach for their slackness in advocating this measure, and it remains to be seen if we are generally as progressive as we claim to be, now that two of our cities have at last shown an inclination to profit by European examples.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

OVERCROWDED and cramped, the employés of the government printing office have their ingenuity perpetually taxed to meet the demands made upon a branch of the government service whose appropriations are inadequate, and whose buildings are a curiosity in antiquity. The rambling and tortuous passages lead to rooms lumbered with material which has gone through perhaps one or two stages in the process to completion in book form, but which has been congested in the glut of matter awaiting the next stage through which it must pass.

The foremen of the various departments, having their versatility exhausted in meeting the difficulties thrown in their way consequent on a lack of space for the proper conduct of the work, no doubt must feel that Uncle Sam should be making some move to obviate their troubles; yet the encouragement which was felt when the site for the new building was reported as having been secured has been largely dissipated, now that the delay in building promises to be indefinite.

A LUXURIOUS INVENTION.

MR. EDISON, the "wizard" of inventors, has announced the success of his latest conception, the "kinetograph," an invention which, it is claimed, will record motion, form and feature just as the "phonograph" records sound. What a blessing this will prove to the persecuted bald-headed man who erst has occupied the front chairs at the ballet, and has furnished for generations material for the mots of aspiring paragraphists. In the security and comfort of his own "den," in full possession of his beloved pipe, the whilom victim of the stock reporter has but to "press the button," so to speak, and presto! there appears before him the bewitching form and bewildering grace of his favorite premier! Happy bald-headed man! Delightful Edison!

CONSEQUENT on the pressure of work in connection with the conventions, our colored insert does not appear this month. In our next issue we shall present a novelty in this line that will satisfy the expectations of our readers.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ART OF EDITING.

BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

AMONG the books and pamphlets published in recent years there are many which have for an object the abandonment of what is called "System," and by the aid of which their originators intend to build up a practical school of story writing, of dramatic poetry and the like. We have heard such worthy men as Walter Besant speak of the "Art of Fiction," De Laffan of the "Aspects of Fiction"; we have listened to Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Thompson on the "Philosophy of Fiction," to Mr. Alfred Hennequin on "The Art of Play Writing"; we have met with a circle of the best known writers in the symposium held on the question of story writing in "The Art of Authorship," and, with the aid of all these, if one of us not "to the manor born" should attempt to write a romance, it would be a very poor one indeed. And it is equally difficult to lay down certain rules to systemize the "Art of Editing"; for an art it is, as much as the art of pleasing, which latter is part of the obligation of an editor.

The peculiarity of every editor, in the opinion of his readers, is that he does not understand his business. It is a well-known fact in the editorial world that everyone who peruses a paper imagines he could do the thing much better himself. Sensitive people are not fit to be editors, if for no other than for this sole reason. There is not a person today among the readers of our great dailies who does not believe that the leaders could have been written much better, more to the point, or not so "spongy." They accuse the man whose business it is to study the political questions of the day, and who, in all probability, has thoroughly studied them (for no editor incompetent in his department has any chance to remain any longer in his chair nowadays than from sunset to sunset, until his incompetency has been proven by only one attempt), that he knows nothing of politics, and that he is an ignoramus and an ass. In other departments we find the same inclination on the part of the reader. Now it may easily occur, in the white heat of producing what is called "a great daily," that some slips of the pen, perhaps of the mind, must be recorded at times; but this certainly is, among newspapers and magazines of any standing, the exception. We find that great editors must be born, the same as great authors, artists or generals. We know that the recent attempt to establish a school for journalism was an utter failure, and simply because it could not teach that genius to its scholars which is necessary to a great editor, or even a good reporter. It is not the art to write which appears to be the main quality of a good editor. It is more the art to know how to select among the written, to find the proper food on the well supplied table of "articles" to dish out to the readers. The editor must be part of his paper, or of his magazine. He must constantly be on the lookout to satisfy his guests. Tastes differ — political, literary, or the like. Tastes are called opinions, and none vary more than those of the readers of the daily paper or a magazine. Considering the number of friends which an editor has to please (I mean the subscribers and readers) one must really feel an awful reverence before the mind capable of doing so—that of the successful editor.

An editor is often obliged to suppress his own feelings in the interest of his paper and to suit the taste of its readers. This has caused the erroneous idea in good society that newspaper men cannot boast of that agent generally called "character," the lack of which debars them from social standing. It is certain that every local editor must sacrifice his own personal convictions at times in the interest of the great cause, his newspaper; but it is equally certain that our great editors are, as a rule, heart and soul with the cause they espouse. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, for instance, will not undertake to act as the head of a strictly democratic paper, and we doubt whether any of the well-known heads of democratic papers would change over night and manage black republican sheets. It may occur at times that the principles of a party change in such a manner that one or the other of the editors finds it necessary to leave its quarters. The great public is at once ready to crucify the renegade and decry him as a rebel to his cause. We have had a number of such examples, during and after the last three or four presidential campaigns.

People are apt, as a rule, to consider the publication of a newspaper a moral obligation between publisher and reader. They do not permit any business principles in the question. Now, to publish a newspaper or a magazine is a very expensive enterprise, and generally a very hazardous one besides; indeed hardly any other undertaking in the world requires such an amount of outlay and work with so little certainty of success as the publication of a large daily newspaper. If the sheet inclines toward the sensational, it is shunned by the conservative; if it is conservative, you soon enough hear the people's voice speak of your dry, lifeless, dull way of editing. What is welcome to one is detested by the other. And the editor is expected to do everyone of his readers justice. So much about the difficulties encountered. Now let us turn back to the technicalities of the profession.

Can one be taught to become an editor? This question has often been put, and has never been satisfactorily answered. Some say that the art of editing ought to be taught in college after the manner in which they teach philosophy, mathematics and other sciences. Paris, I believe, possesses a chair for journalism. Professor Smith, of Cornell, a former newspaper man, has tried to introduce a similar chair into the curriculum of the Cornell University, and, as already mentioned, has utterly failed in the attempt. The reason is obvious. What is the art of editing? What are the qualities of an editor? What constitutes the properties of successful editing? If we answer these questions we will easily come to the root of the possibility or impossibility of "journalism as a college study." Let us try.

Editing is the practical application of knowledge for the benefit of a large number of people. This knowledge is as manifold as the minds in which it is to be implanted by means of the printed sheet called a newspaper or magazine. To successfully edit a paper one must above all command a vast amount of experience. Much of this experience is of an exact scientific character, the result of college or book training; much more of a practical character, the result of contact with people at large; and, above all, the schooling afforded in the newspaper office itself. We have often heard that the editors coming from the case are preferable to mere college men. This may be true to a certain extent, for the man at the case knows much more of the practical handling of copy — to be written or to be edited — than the college student. If he possesses a keen sense of what is wanted and good judgment as to how to serve it, he may even lack the deeper training of the university and still become a good editor. Horace Greeley is usually mentioned as an example of this class of editors. Very well; but we must not forget that Horace Greeley had from beginning to end taken an ardent interest in study, that he had read as much as he had worked in the printing office, and that without his hobby, his books, he would never have accomplished the important influence he attained as editor of the *New Yorker*, and later of the New York *Tribune*. We have a number of editors on our large dailies and magazines, who have never bothered with the curriculum of a college. But I dare say all of them have received a certain amount of training which has helped them as much as a systematic college education would.

The editors of important newspapers are men of mark. Their opinions must be and are considered important dicta in their way. The financial man of a large daily knows as much about bonds and stocks as any banker or broker on the exchange. The political editor is a historian, and although his opinion is generally asked on matters of recent occurrence, he must have in addition the entire history of the different parties on fingers' end. The art critic must have complete knowledge of the technicalities of the painter, the laws of the drama, the peculiarities of versification. The magazine editor, the most aristocratic writer of the craft, is an unusually important individual in the making of literature. Let anyone glance over the index sheets of our monthlies, the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, the *Arena*, etc., and he will be able to form an idea of the variety in the programme, each article representing a class of readers for which the editor is supposed to cater in good style. There are the political readers, the lovers of religious topics, the vast class devoted to literary and art subjects; there are those who look for the solution or at least intelligent if not authoritative discussion of the questions of the day, commerce or finance, and in every case the editor of a high-class magazine must furnish the best that can be had at the present time. He must know the sources from whence to get the best, and must possess the talent to interest and induce the writer chosen to give it to his magazine. This is not as easy a matter as it appears. Money may go a great way, but it does not always go far enough. Distances, time and other engagements form frequently an undesirable blockade. It is in such cases, when one is at his wits' end, that the importance of the editor's individuality steps in and decides, as the great general who does not participate in a hand-to-hand fight decides the destiny of the battle. We find in our American magazines a gathering of authors from all zones of the hemisphere, a company that one hardly could expect to meet, and whose talk one could never hope to listen to, except under the cover of a magazine. These monthlies have become perfect treasures of knowledge. We may listen to Gladstone and Parnell on "Home Rule"; to Colonel Bryce on "The Commonwealth of America"; to Edwin Arnold on "The Light of the World"; to Felix Vohlkowsky on "Siberian Horrors"; to Mme. Arnold on "The Paris Salons"; to Professors Tyndall and Spencer on scientific subjects, to English, French, German, Italian and Russian authorities in one hour and one sitting. This is certainly a matter well worth the utmost appreciation of the cultured, and an accomplishment of the printing press which ever and ever assures us anew of the immense importance of this over all other inventions.

So we see, to become an editor one must be, above all, a well educated, if not a learned person. People boasting of such and such a capacity among the editors picked from the rank and file of the composing room, consciously or unconsciously forget the mention of the earnest work outside of the office which this capacity has undergone. Naturally the composing room is a good breeding place for editorial talents. The constant contact with copy of good editors, and perhaps with the writers themselves, must create a desire on the part of ambitious youth to "get there," as the vulgar would say, and put his entire self in the endeavor to accomplish his wish, and become — what no other tradesman ever will think of — a writer or editor.

Besides the scientific basis upon which an editor is built up, I think the practical knowledge of the printing business to a certain extent is very necessary. An editor ought at least to know enough of the business to set up a stick or two, to know the difference between the various type bodies, their names, their signification, etc. He ought to know the manufacture of his paper, at least in a theoretical way, from the type in the case to the folded sheet on the delivery table. He should not be the plaything of the foreman, and be informed at every step that this or that direction cannot be executed on account of technical reasons of which he understands nothing. He should be capable of judging of such matters himself, and insist on their being executed. This will give him authority in certain quarters which the mere book editor can never command; and as all know, who have been in actual

harness, that authority means a great deal in newspaper publication, it is well worth while to consider it.

To sum up, then, the art of editing consists:

First — In commanding a good general education, especially in being what is called "well read." Second — In possessing the practical experience which can nowhere else be obtained than in the actual service of a newspaper, from the composing room up. Third — In possessing such talents as will qualify exceptionally well for the office of newspaper editing; for instance, news scent, vast knowledge of people and things, a good memory, etc. The first can be acquired through earnest study, especially by a systematic college training. The second is the fruit of trade education in an office at the case itself. The third, that agent which alone makes the great editor, and which every one of our great editors possesses or possessed, can neither be acquired between college walls, nor in the service of the stick. It is a talent given to few, a talent which lifts its gifted proprietor far above the limits of the everyday laborer, which makes the cart horse a Pegasus; it is born in man and needs but the chance to develop.

It is a sorrowful fact to record here that the importance and utility of the modern newspaper man has created an evil which we must take into the bargain without protest, for, in order to assure the astounding results of the present-day journalism, one must at times meet with individuals and methods which cannot serve to increase the public esteem toward the press. This evil is the system of espionage — the system of unwelcome interviewing — and, let us say it frankly, the individuality of the average reporter. The general public judges the press by its reporters. It knows hardly any distinction between editor and reporter. In speaking of the press it is always the reporter who is taken in view. The reporter is the only part of the press system with whom the world at large comes into contact. He is at the fire, the entertainment, the races, in the courts, everywhere; he sits at your table in the house — an unwelcome guest; he calls on you at midday or midnight; he insists on knowing the particulars of the suicide of your beloved son, while this unfortunate's corpse is still warm with life; he wrenches the items from the breast of the heartbroken mother, who mourns the elopement of her dearest daughter with the coachman of the family. You give him some information in confidence, and in the morning you find it fully printed in the widest circulated paper under a sensational heading conspicuously displayed. He slides through a chimney, disregarding the utmost dangers of being smoked alive, to listen to the opinions of a locked-in jury; he ascends in a balloon with all the chances of never feeling terra firma under his feet again; he braves the blizzard, and undertakes to walk against all human understanding in the rainy snowstorm over miles and miles of open country from New York city to Coney Island, for no other purpose and without extra pay, but to gain a "heat" for his paper and — as in the case in view — dies in the attempt, and is found buried in a snowdrift days after the storm has ceased. It takes no special mental capacity to execute the orders technically called "assignments" of the editor. The corps of reporters of a great daily comprises all sorts and conditions of men, from the stranded European aristocrat to the cattle boy of doubtful character who came east to try an easier way of earning a livelihood; and it is not the latter who does the worst work when pluck and energy and wit are demanded — conditions more frequent and important in the career of the reporter than an exact knowledge of spelling. The latter is gladly mended by the editor, but the editor would hardly consent to slip down a redhot chimney and play the spy on a jury. The editor is the general, the executive power; the reporter, the brute force, the executing power. Very few in public life know the difference. Both are members of the press — that's all.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

COMPENSATION OF PRINTERS.

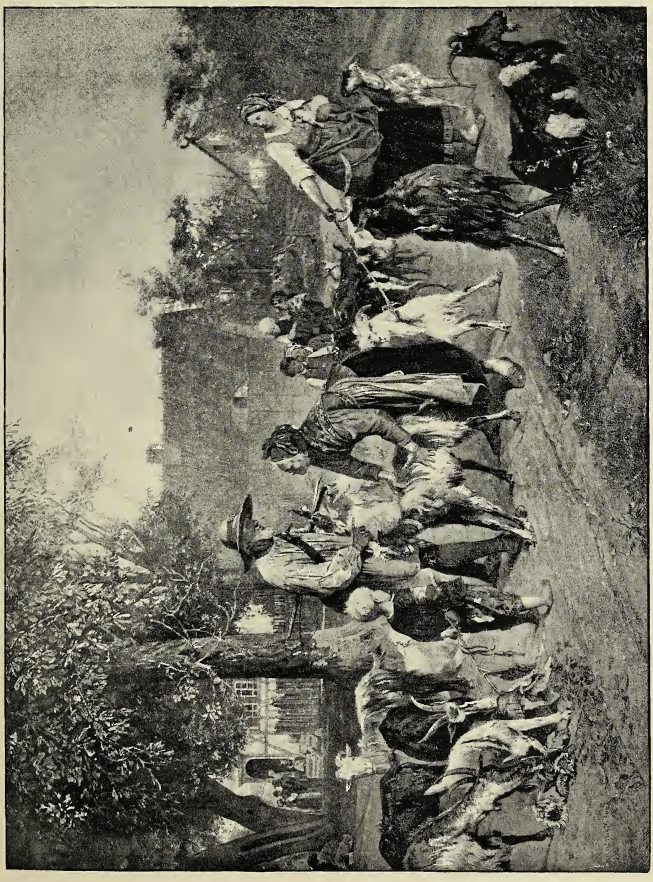
AN EXCEPTION TO SOME OF THE CLAIMS OF MR. THEO. L. DE VINNE IN THE MAY NUMBER.

BY E. F. S.

MR. DE VINNE, in the May number of THE INLAND PRINTER, argues that, "considering the interest on money invested and the deterioration of material, the employer pays a tax of from $1 to $3 a week for the privilege of getting the workman's services."

Without denying the correctness of Mr. De Vinne's figures, I fail to see the justice of his claim as to the "tax" imposed upon the employer. Whether an office employing one hundred men represents an investment of $100,000 or $1,000,000 is no concern of the workman; he merely sells his time and best efforts. An employer, in order to get business, must fit his office for the class of work he intends to do, and without the required material he would have no use for the services of the workman. In order to make money one must spend money, and no man would think of purchasing a plant unless with the intention of augmenting his income. Because he desires the greater income is the reason of the outlay, and the money paid out for the plant is an *investment*, the interest and depreciation of which should properly be charged in with other operating expenses. As the cost of the plant is an investment that has to be made before any work can be done, it cannot properly be called a "tax;" though it possibly might simplify matters and benefit the master printers, typefounders, and press builders if all journeymen were compelled to furnish their own outfits to work with.

Regarding the difference in wages between country and large city offices, the work in the latter is more continuous and laborious, and requires greater skill and experience, therefore, should be more remunerative. As a rule, the workman in a country office has an easy time as compared with his city brother. True, there are times when a rush of work and insufficiency of



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material makes ng hours and hard work, but these times are usually few and far between. The hours are not so exacting either, and while he usually gets less pay, his expenses are correspondingly less, and his surroundings a vast improvement on those of the city printer.

As to the rates for composition, it is no fault of the compositor if the employer figures the cost of composition at less than it can be done for. It is a well-known fact that composition is often figured at cost in order to secure the presswork, so I fail to see why a part of the profit on such work is not rightfully due the composing room. Instead of the other branches being taxed to make up a deficiency in the composing room, Mr. De Vinne's own argument proves that the composing room is taxed to produce a profit in the other departments.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CAUSE OF BOTCHED PRINTING.

BY WM. L. BANNING, JR.

THAT so much unsightly printing has been done in the past, is due to the system known as "bidding." Those who have printed matter to issue, naturally want to get the best work for the least possible money. The grade of work being considered, this is perfectly just. But is it considered; that is, do results show that it has been considered? Most certainly not. Nine cases out of ten when a tradesman is screwed down to a notch below cost by this system, he will slight and cheapen the work in different ways, to come out even. In printing work, this cheapening lessens the general result, but in such a manner that no one but a printer can distinguish the details which have thus been slighted. Is this honorable? Certainly not; but the very men who will take work below cost, are either those who have no scruples in doing this, or are those who are mentally lacking, and do not see that they are doing anything wrong. In this way the reliable printing offices lose considerable work, which is given to "butcher shops," who "botch."

As is well known, too many so-called "practical" printers are in business for themselves, that is, in and out. They may be likened to the genus fungi, springing out of existence as quickly as they sprung in. Very often this class of men take work at the prices they were paid when working at the "case" as employés, and do not take the least account of the facts that their plant is depreciating in value by means of wear and tear, that their rent, light and fuel bills are accruing, and that the interest on their investment is to be realized. To be sure, this class of men do not continue long in business, but while they do, prices on printed matter are below par, and the grade of work also. Choose your operator, give him fair remuneration, and demand the best results. The West leads in many things, and why should she be outdone by the tasteful products of eastern presses?

The consumer is to blame for this. How often it occurs, that some customer takes a sample to his printer, with a modest request that he figure as low as he can, as the expense of printing must be cut down, and that he is going to get "bids" on the work. The printer, having the constant pressure of this class of trade upon him, and not knowing the real money value of his work, undercuts cost. When the job is half completed, he realizes he has done this, and gets the work out of the way as quickly as possible, to its detriment. Western advertisers do not seem to see the advantage of good work, and will not pay the price for it. As a rule, they only make a "stab at it," as the slang expression goes, and that is as far as they get.

Listen to this little tale. A business man brings a sample of eastern work to his printer and requests that a job be printed for him in the same style. The printer, deserving man, gives figures on the work. The customer, good man, draws back with *hauteur*, and sternly says: "The price I shall give for this work is but half of that which you asked me." The printer explains that to obtain the results as depicted on the seductive sample, the best of skill in execution and the best of material is required. The outcome is as follows: The ruddy cherry ink and blue-black of the eastern job is altered to the familiar red and job black of mediocrity. The enticing cream or azure bond paper, and the heavy plated "book" stock give way to the half linen (which invariably bears the water-marked legend, "Trustworthy linen," "Honest bond," etc., etc.), or the "S. & S. C." book. The refined wide margins are reduced to the "regulation," thus saving in the amount of stock consumed.

All these changes are pointed out by the descendant of Gutenberg and Faust, and the requisite price is at last reached. The customer, good man, goes on his way rejoicing, humming to himself, "a penny saved is a penny earned." Time passes—necessary time to the printer, vexatious delay to the customer. The job is finally completed, and enters the customer's door, borne by a small boy with blackened face, by time-honored custom called "devil." The envelopes have been delivered beforehand, are all ready to receive the circular and go forth to the public to inaugurate the golden harvest of "a business chance." The "devil" retires, having given evidence of anything but a retiring disposition. The package is opened and the top sheet is held up for inspection, when lo! the job does not present the appearance at all which the sample given the printer did, and is not in harmony with the language in which the circular is couched. The printer is waited upon, painstaking individual. The eastern sample is demanded, produced and examined. The printer offers explanation as per his conversation with the customer at the time of receiving order, referring to the reduction in price made, that cost of work might be reduced to the amount which the customer desired to pay. Hold! "what is this?"—the eye of the worthy customer lights upon a grievous error in his own name. "A transposition, by the gods!" The proof comes forth by request, and the error shows thereon, which had not been observed

by the business man, although the proof had been sent him, busy man, before the job was printed. The "copy" is then referred to, and the customer's name, Peirce, defies recognition from that of Pierce, his business rival on the next street. The writing, to be sure, is not as legible as it might be, the "e" and "i" are neither of them looped, and the dot of the "i" is fairly between the two letters. Silence and scrutiny reign for the minute. The man of commerce clears his throat, assumes a look of dignity and after an impressive silence, speaks: "Mr. Galley, not being a printer, I cannot tell you in what particular you have slighted this work; but I can say that I am entirely dissatisfied with it. Now, I do not say that you have done me an intentional wrong, for then *I* would be in error. But I *do* say that your work does not please me. I cannot use it. The job must be reprinted and I think you should do this at cost. Of course I shall pay the full price for this lot, as *I* may, perhaps, be somewhat at fault myself. I make it a rule to do as I would be done by, and if a customer is dissatisfied with goods from *my* store, I charge him nothing for them and in place give him what he requires. I understand perfectly, that dealing in goods already manufactured and manufacturing goods are two separate and distinct businesses, but [impressively] the principle remains the same."

Whatever the outcome was, concerns us not; suffice it to say that the work was poorly done, for the simple reason that the price given was too low. *Choose your operator, give him fair remuneration and demand the best work.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CONCERNING RECREATION.

BY MALCOLM MC PHERSON.

IT is a fact which goes without dispute the world over, that fresh air and recreation are necessary for the proper development of mankind. As sure as the flower raised in the darkness of a cellar will lose its natural color, blanch and fade, so surely will the man, woman, or child grow sickly and pine away if no advantage is taken of heaven's sunlight and the fresh air which whirls around the globe generously, full of life, joyousness, and vivifying ozone. It needs no poet to sing of the rapture of climbing wind-blown summer hills, wandering through flowery fields, or seeking the solitudes of the pathless woods or the wild freedom of the boundless ocean, to convince any reasonable human being of the true delights that live, move, and have their being in direct communion with nature's wonderful and beautiful external charms. Nor does it absolutely require any apostle and prophet of the divinity of work to thunder, like Carlyle, his warnings to mankind against the malignant dangers, and positive evils, of stagnation and idleness, for the world knows them already through the stern lessons of practical experience. The unused machine soon becomes rusty, corroded, and useless, and the ocean itself would lose its freshness if it were not kept in perpetual motion by the beneficent powers of nature. If love rules the court, the camp, the grove, and makes the world go round, no less do the moving forces which govern the music of the earth and all the spheres.

While, however, all of mankind that is worth considering is well aware of the necessity, if it would live aright, of light and air and recreation, the exigencies of circumstances and civilization have decreed that everybody cannot enjoy these inestimable blessings equally. Man was made to mourn, but all men do not have to mourn alike, fate having decided that a vast multitude must have more of sorrow than their fellow beings. While there are those who never need to heed the storm, there are many for whom the harbor bar is perpetually moaning.

Among those who have been deeply affected by these same exigeant circumstances is the great army of those connected with the printing trade. The nature of their work prevents them from getting all that light, fresh air and recreation which would be desired by a philanthropist. It also predisposes them to live a sedentary and semi-stagnant existence. There was a time, not so long ago, when the printing trade was considered one of the most unhealthy in the world, and the mortality among printers was consequently greater than the death-rate among almost any other class of the community. Within recent years, however, the rapid improvement in the condition of the printing fraternity has compelled a great and most satisfactory modification of this state of affairs. Any noxious cellar or ill-ventilated room is not now considered good enough for the compositor or the machinist. Intelligent employers have come to see that the welfare of their interests is identical with the physical and moral well-being of their employés. Hence the large number of airy, handsome, and splendidly equipped printing offices which are now to be found, not only in this country, but wherever there exists a reasonable appreciation of the advantages of treating a large and intelligent body of the community with ordinary common sense and humanity. We hope the day is not far distant when all printing office proprietors will provide light and healthy workrooms for the men and women in their employment.

While, however, the employer can do much to elevate the moral and physical condition of his employés, the latter have also a duty to perform for themselves. They ought, at all events, to try to overcome that tendency to lead a sedentary life which is characteristic of the nature of their occupation. How many printers, for instance, would rather, after leaving the heat and glare of their workrooms, sit down and chat or play a game at cards together than save their energy for recreation out in the fresh air? There are many who are sensible enough to go fishing, or for a stroll in the parks, when their work is done for the day, but there are also, it is to be regretted, more who prefer an adjournment to a saloon and the social chat or glass of beer to an outdoor effort which would result in blowing the dust out of their lungs and making them feel that exhilarating thrill and tingling of the blood which

men must experience who have been cooped up for hours in a hot composing room or machine room. This is not as it should be. Nature may be slow to resent it, but there invariably comes a time when she will show in a very decisive manner that she will not permit any liberties to be taken with her with impunity. Her motto, like that of Scotland, is, No one wounds me with impunity—*Nemo me impune lacessit.*

Summer weather, green trees, fresh fields and pure and lovely flowers innumerable are now with us once again. Let these delights be taken advantage of to their full extent. The man sitting on the pier with a fishing-pole in his hand is much more sensible than the saloon habitue, even if the only result of his angling expedition is to let the fresh lake winds blow through his whiskers; and the man who seeks the parks and the companionship of flowers and trees shows no less wisdom in proving his method of how to be healthy, wealthy and wise, as the greatest of American printers might say.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

NO. III.—BY AN OBSERVER.

ONE of the most obnoxious phases of American newspaper "reporting" is that of commenting voluminously upon the alleged merits or demerits, as the case may be, of criminal trials, beforehand. The effect of this procedure is seen in the extreme difficulty of selecting juries, who are supposed not to have been prejudiced by the comments indulged in. The newspapers laboriously fish out the intricacies of the *circumstantial* "evidence" in advance, from any possible source, tainted or otherwise—almost invariably against the unfortunate defendant; the information being got in the heated atmosphere always attending the incipient stages of a criminal charge, and without any care or attention as to the nature of rebutting evidences of innocence or mitigation.

It is often a most unfair state of things, and when the victim comes out clear of the charges, or less guilty than was alleged *before* the trial, whoever finds a newspaper retracting its statements, in case the "scored" person is one of limited influence in purse or position? All this is done for what? To benefit the public? No: to create sensational reading matter! Is not the English system of making direct comments upon causes pending trial illegal, preferable on all counts, even irrespective of the ordeal of having to select an unprejudiced jury at the cost of several days' hard work? Should not the newspapers combine to have such restrictions enacted by law?

One of your contributors recently "scored" the servility of a portion of the country newspapers in America with just indignation. They are otherwise servile, namely, in being regularly afraid to justly criticise inferior entertainments. They curry favor with the principals because the advertisements might be withdrawn if honest criticism were exercised against a troupe of theatrical "duffers." I have been on papers in Savannah, Georgia, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin—papers of standing, that could "afford" to be virtuous, whose proprietors had not the courage of their convictions, and whose reporters were "cribbed, cabined and confined" under most humiliating conditions. I am not saying this state of things does not obtain in England; it does, very largely. But it is a stranger state of things in a country where American burliness of sentiment exists, and where freedom is a vaunted qualification.

The "unattached" reporter is not an unknown being in the old country, where he is commonly known as a "penny-a-liner." Very often, in both countries, he is a clever, a necessary, but an inartistic creature. He is created by the requirements of excessive competition. In large American cities his services are considered a *sine qua non;* he usurps the place of the staff reporter very largely. This is a distinct pity; for he is not truthful or conscientious as a rule—but terribly realistic, harrowing, literal, long-winded, "precise," and infinitesimal to a fault. Oftentimes he has the ability of any three staff reporters, ten times their faculty of scenting a trail, and a hundred times their vigor of execution. He is paid by results. He will employ unfit and unpromising sources of information, and tell untruths about a fire or a murder to effect his object. He is no better in England, but he is less employed there. His so-called "powers" of description are only equaled by his unscrupulousness and his "nose for news." There is a building in New York where may be seen daily, in the windows, several of them, straining their eyes to watch the movements of police or other officials, who initiate reportable events, "like grim death." Everything they do is strained and overdrawn, until intelligent people, alas! have come to look upon it as necessary to deduct fifty per cent from some newspaper reports. Many of these men, verily, in England and America, are the curse of journalism, necessary though they seem to be, in the excessive competition of the day, and allowing for splendid exceptions to the rule.

It may be right or wrong, an unsettled question whether or not it is fitting that a reporter should express any bids or opinion in presenting a report; but that many of them clothe their convictions in "catch penny," clap-trap, old-fashioned verbiage is painfully evident, being unsuited to go beyond the mere description of the event they want to record. Others are lively, witty, original and readable, but as a rule, they should stick to the text of their notes. Some of them inartistically give themselves away by stating in the opening lines of their reports the *result* of an entire meeting, anticipating the gist of the same, and so making it unnecessary to read further on, instead of artistically "leading up" to the *denouement* by degrees and carrying the reader with them into their narrations.

I may have been prejudiced to some extent in what I have stated in these papers, as to American journalism—that is possible; but, admiring as I do the bulk

of its existence for its vigor, liberality and resources, I distinctly aim at its improvement. I believe most old institutions which survive have their abounding advantages; and I believe American journalism will more and more gravitate, with age, toward the mellowness, the cautiousness and the staidness of English journalism. Neither sordidness nor sensationalism is fit or calculated to be the *final* guiding principle of the newspapers of a progressive, fair-minded, liberty-loving people like the Americans, who already in pictorial journalism far surpass their old-country brethren. A few words as to the New York papers and I conclude.

Taking them in all respects I consider New York City has the cream of the papers in the United States. Some will dispute this standpoint, just as in England the provincial papers issued in Manchester, Liverpool and elsewhere are said to represent the national sentiment when the London papers are wallowing in petty prejudices and class hatreds. But in making the above statement I am referring to one or two metropolitan dailies of undoubted influence and ability. The *World* is an astonishing instance of rapid development under adverse circumstances, brought about by business instincts rather than by any conviction of possessing a literary mission. There are differences of opinion as to what constitutes the proper basis upon which to build a newspaper, namely, as to whether its *sole* mission should be to make money by the contest of methods, straight or circuitous, or whether its intellectual and moral responsibility should be the leading consideration. The proprietor of the *World* is a believer in the former dogma, and his experience *seems* to show he has been correct. Not that he has neglected in any way the *role* of a moral preceptor when the assumption of the character constitutes an opening for advertising the *World*. That is the secret of his wonderful success, his endless resources as a self-advertiser proving the astuteness of his understanding. The proprietor has sent expeditions to endless quarters, for good and noble purposes, for the advertisements therein.

The scriptural injunction as to not letting one hand know what the other is doing has no charms — nay, no existence — for this great journalist. No other newspaper in this world ever played the egotist so fully and so successfully. It never did a good stroke (of business) without pointing it out, whether it was causing a useful law to be enacted, advocating an upright (but popular) movement, or sending an envoy round the world in so many days. All its movements and its advocacy have been interested and worked in consciously popular directions. It never "did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame." That is left to sentimental enthusiasts. And it has had its reward. But the *World* is not, strictly speaking, an influential paper, beyond certain sections of the working classes. That is the cost of its astuteness; it is essentially a plebian organ. So far as circulation and the advertising patronage of the humbler classes go, it has the run of the metropolis, and a paying run; but a large quantity of the recent provincial lament on the part of brother editors toward the *World's* proprietor were written at a safe distance from New York. It *has* benefited the country much; done splendid service — in spite of its Asiatic weakness. It will accept, however, cash readily for the advertisement of a libertine who "solicits correspondence from a handsome brunette — object, amusement." In other countries such advertisements have at least to *pretend* to have matrimony in view in explicit terms. The same paper goes as much astray on European subjects as the puniest of country papers. Some time ago it had a paragraph headed, "The Queen said to favor Home Rule," because the queen's speech was to include the promise of an Irish local government bill — two huge "bulls" in one paragraph. It termed Augustus Harris, the well-known lessee, an alderman of the city of London, and considered that the late Hon. A. J. F. Egerton, M.P. for Eccles (England), was a leading conservative.

In some respects the *Times* and *Tribune*, and, in a general, all-round sense, the New York *Herald*, are admitted to be the most influential papers in the metropolis — I mean the papers most read by level-headed business people. The *Herald* is known to be — leaving politics aside as being foreign to our subject — on the whole, honest, fearless and respectable. Some of the other dailies at times run it into a corner through getting "exclusive" news by preconcerted arrangements; but as a liberally managed newspaper it is seldom behind the requirements of the day, presents its news in good readable form, is considered a splendid advertising medium — appealing as it does to merchants, dealers and manufacturers largely, and is about, apparently, to inaugurate an era of increased vigor and prosperity in new premises. There are both brains and money behind this paper, which has maintained its position without the astuteness and extraordinary egotism of its contemporary, in a praiseworthy, legitimate channel, such as the discerning public appreciate through thick and thin, after more flashy presentations have become "a weariness to the flesh."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM SOLVED.

BY S. P. WHITMARSH.

SCIENTIFIC men are puzzled in trying to account for the increase of insanity in proportion to the population, as shown by census reports. But if one reflects a moment he may find the clue to one main cause, and that confronts every wide-awake man today who reads the papers.

From the advent of the first portrait of Lydia Pinkham to the distorted caricatures of the late Canadian Premier, the deadly newspaper cut has struck its paralyzing force into the brains of old and young. No one can take up a paper without meeting the ghost of an abortive attempt at a portrait of some kind in infinite variety. From the president down to the man as he looked "before and after taking" they tend to breed

an anarchism of sensation sufficient to demoralize the strongest intellect. He who runs may read, but unless he who reads runs at once his mental balance is endangered.

It is in vain to try and counteract the influence of these newspaper monstrosities by getting up art loan exhibitions, and feasting our eyes on something that is



AS HE IS.



AS HE APPEARED.

at least like reality, for the purpose of elevating the mind and cultivating an artistic taste. As long as the human eye is constructed on the present plan, all the benefits thus received will vanish on contact with the never-to-be-avoided cut in advertisement or news item.

Civilization seems to be nearing a crisis. The wonderful strides made by inventors, whereby powers long unknown, or mysterious, have been discovered and harnessed to the car of progress, have caused the American eye to be peeled for novelty in every direction. The busy American wants his story told him in the shortest possible time. It can be quickest told and impressed on the perceptive faculties by means of an illustration. So, to meet this prevailing want, millions of things called pictures are gotten up on the spur of the moment, leaving the spur attached; and, as they strike the eye, glare and horrify, and disappear like a phantom beating his board bill by scowling it out of countenance, the damning work begins. And from that time the mind of the reader is one degree nearer the other side of reason, where fogs and chimeras chase each other through the demon-haunted chambers of the brain.

It is not because the newspaper cut is wholly bad that it produces such evil results. Mechanical skill, in pity to human weakness, has improved their quality to such a degree that many can be viewed without a shudder, and sometimes even with a feeling of blissful calmness. Even the adorable Lydia grows handsomer as she floats gently down the stream of time; though there is still left a simper that has never succeeded in deluding the census enumerator.

So it is not altogether the *character* of the illustration that creates the evils we deplore, but rather its everlasting omnipresence and continuousness. A drop of water falling on one's head gives no very unpleasant sensation. But ten million drops falling, one at a time, on one spot, at regular and frequent intervals, becomes torture. "This way madness lies."

Today, thoughtless panderers to the depraved intellectual taste of a fast age are multiplying these messengers of evil, that wing their way through the sensitive organs of vision to the human brain. There they breed nervous prostration, despair, and at last insanity.

Each state adds room to their already large asylums, while philanthropic people, official and otherwise, discuss the question with all the aid afforded by expert research, and wonder and wonder, and guess and guess, and never suspect the actual cause is right in front of their gold-bowed spectacles.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CARE OF THE HANDS.

BY TOM L. MILLS.

IT is generally considered that it is the privilege of the ladies to devote special attention to the hands, and many of THE INLAND PRINTER'S readers may be inclined to pass this article by with an opinion that it is written for the sole benefit of the lady readers of this journal. But their surmise will be wrong, for this article is written with the intention of benefiting all and sundry who have to do with typesetting, whether it be in the lowly rank of the distributor or the highest grade of bookwork.

There is an old English saying to the effect that if you "take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves." I would apply this saying to the life of the compositor, and advise him — "Take care of your hands, and your hands will take care of you."

One of the greatest troubles of the "type-snatcher's" life is the hard, dry feeling which occasionally takes possession of his pick-up fingers, these useful members seeming to lose their sense of touch, and the life of the unfortunate typo becomes a torment. When the fingers are in this state, and the thousands have to be piled up whether the man is fit to lift them or not, the dryness of the skin brings about a roughness of the parts used, and this roughness in a short time causes little patches of "tails," which are either snipped off as they ruffle, or are bitten off, and a sore place is raised. In a very short time the ends of the fingers used become cracked, and then I truly pity the man of types.

Newspaper and book compositors are the greatest sufferers with dryness of the fingers, and I have seen so much of it that I thought my experience would prove useful to those who take the trouble to look after themselves. I have myself tried several experiments to keep my fingers moist and pliable and have heard of other experiments tried. Vaseline is used in various ways; ointments of various kinds have been tried; and an endless variety of soaps are recommended. Who has not seen the piece of alum in the upper case to kill perspiration in the heat of summer, and then when that antidote has worked its end but too well, have we not seen the piece of sponge which takes the place of the alum in the upper, by its dampness used to give the fingers their moisture back again?

Now I believe prevention to be better than cure, and if comps will take the little advice upon this subject which I have to give them they will never be troubled with "dry fingers." When the work is finished, be it either distribution or composition, wash the hands well, using a nail-brush, and occasionally a gentle application of the pumice stone, to keep the dirt from becoming ingrained in the finger tips. All this can be, and no doubt is with many, done at the office. At home you must keep a small bottle of the best glycerine. This you may use at any time, but I always use it at bedtime.

Glycerine is the most popular of all applications for the hands, and it should be so; but it is so misapplied that its wonderful properties have no effect. The commonest mode is to pour some

into the palm of the hand and rub it on the hands and then wear a pair of gloves while in bed with this still on. If you stay for a moment and inquire the object in using glycerine you will convince yourself of the mistake in applying it as above. The object is to get the glycerine into the pores of the skin, whereupon the pliability of the epidermis is restored. Now, by putting the mixture on thick as above described the pores are *stopped* instead of *opened*.

My advice as to the proper application of glycerine is as follows: Wash the hands thoroughly in either hot or cold water, the object being to open the pores, which is fully attained by the process of washing. While the hands are thoroughly *wet* pour some glycerine into the palm of the hand; then use this as though it were soap and work it round your hands for about the same time as you would work soap round your fingers when washing — say one minute. By this time your hands will have become warm with the exercise, and therefore the pores will have all been opened — thus attaining the desired object. Rinse your hands through the water just as you would rinse the soap off; wipe them on the towel, and you have done all that is necessary — the glycerine will do the rest in its own mysterious way. Once a week will be often enough to go through this office of lubricating the pores, always remembering that it is absolutely necessary to keep the hands clean and in good order.

I have not only carried out this operation in my own case, curing my old complaint of dryness, but in every assembly of knights of the stick and rule where I have been, and having always heard the plaint: "Who knows a good cure for dry fingers?" I have given the simple directions here set forth, and in every instance when they have been followed complaint has ceased, and the fingers have even become in better condition to stand life's wear and tear than they were before the application of the lubricant. Remember that long strings can only be pulled by good fingers.

PRINTING GOVERNMENT MONEY.

The Washington special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that the first question which naturally arises in the mind of a person studying the system in the treasury printing office is, what is to prevent a pressman from entering into collusion with a confederate at the paper mill, possessing himself of a few sheets of the distinctive paper, and slipping them into his press while he is in the course of a regular job?

There are three things to prevent: First, he would have to corrupt his helper, a woman whom he has no claim upon, and with whose appointment he has nothing to do, as she comes certified from the civil-service commission. Next he would have no assurance of ever being set to work at the reverse side of notes of the same denomination as that of which he got the first impression. He might print one side of a $50 note, and the time might never come around when he could get a chance to do the other side. But a more potent preventive than either of these is the little tell-tale automatic register which is attached to the side of his machine, and which records every single impression, light or heavy, made by his agency. He cannot even see the dial, for it is under a locked lid, the key to which is in the pocket of the officer in charge of the room. It is noiseless, too; and he has no means of knowing, till his day's work is done and his final tally is taken, what the little monitor has reported about him. If, therefore, he should conceal a sheet of paper about his person and try to run it through his press, the automatic register would show one more impression than the number of printed sheets he has turned over to the dryers, and he would be arrested before leaving the building.

Another possibility of leak seems, at a first glance, to offer itself in the theft of imperfect notes. The average citizen is so poor a judge of fine engraving that a note would have to be very bad indeed to cause him to reject it; and anyone who made off with a lot of notes good in every respect except perfection of execution would have, it seems, an easy task disposing of them. Two preventives apply here. One is the fact that the imperfect notes must be accounted for just like the rest, sheet by sheet, and carried to the macerator, there to be ground up and made into pulp. But supposing some means were devised for "beating" the macerator; even then the notes are without the red seal and the blue check number. The number is not put on until the note has passed inspection, and for the seal the note is sent over to the treasury department, passing out of the custody of the bureau altogether. These features are so essential to the familiar appearance of the note that their absence would be noticed by the most careless observer if an attempt were made to pass them; and their forgery would add immensely to the dangers of detection as soon as the spurious notes were handed across the counter of a bank.

Still, some one asks, why may not plates, which have been condemned and discarded, be stolen occasionally and used to print genuine looking notes, even though the impressions might be inferior? First, because as soon as a plate has served its day, the superintendent of engraving scrapes it with a sharp tool and defaces it so that it is useless. Then it is kept in the custodian's vault till a committee, periodically appointed, and made up of a number of high treasury officers and one person from private life, visit the vault, inspect the defaced plates, and pack them in a box, a list being kept in the custodian's books and a duplicate list put inside the box itself. Then the box is bound with strap-iron, a hole is bored in one side and sealing-wax poured into it, and the seal of the United States is put upon the wax. When enough boxes have accumulated to make a load they are taken by the committee down to the navy yard, where a furnace is specially prepared for them. Each box is opened, the seal examined, and the contents compared with the list enclosed; and each plate, after identification, is put into the smelting pot and reduced to a fluid state. The committee then make their report, which goes on file, and the history of each plate concerned is thus brought to an end.

LONG LIVE THE PULP-PRESSER!

The daily papers of this country and Europe, which find sermons in syndicates, books in pulp, news in revamped history (which is usually spoiled in its overmaking), and advertising in almost everything, frequently refer (says the *Paper Trade Journal*) to certain vocations of men or women which are noteworthy as being conducive to prolongation of human life. It is curious that the paper manufacturer is almost invariably omitted from these tabulated modern instances of longevity among laboring classes. And yet it is a fact, incontrovertible, that seventy years is by no means the average earthly measure of the life of a paper maker. He knows a trick of living, and living hale, worth ten or a dozen years longer than the biblical allotment. While not quite so numerous as the proverbial leaves in the woods of Vallombrosa, there are (to our knowledge) many American paper makers who, at eighty and odd, will enjoy reading this truth about themselves. Occasionally a nonogenarian springs up as the active grandsire of a practical, hustling grandson who has learned more about chemical fibre in a year than his progenitor knew about rags or straw after grinding them patiently for a whole generation. It will be found, as we have said, that the paper maker exists for a period of time full as long as any other man who has been born to live until he dies. Why shouldn't he who has filled the land of freedom, ingenuity and bric-à-brac with that fabric which is the basis of books, umbrella stands, wash tubs, car wheels and various other necessaries, live, move (twice every May, if he wants to), and have his broth and his porridge for five score years? The paper maker is the architect of other people's fortunes. To be sure, he has considerable money of his own, which he has earned and prudently banked; but, as a regular thing, his name isn't Midas or Rothschild. Neither is it ever Crœsus, Rockafeller nor Vanderbilt. Perhaps the reason of this is that he multiplies too rapidly, and is therefore compelled to divide profits too often and among too many. May he live while he lives, like the epicure of classic lore; for surely he is the greatest benefactor to literature and makers of bundles, as well as an exemplar of longevity, virtue, progress and good repute.

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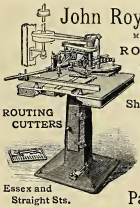
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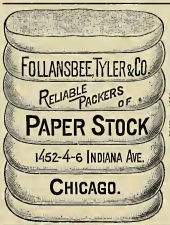
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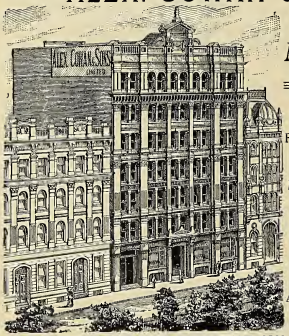
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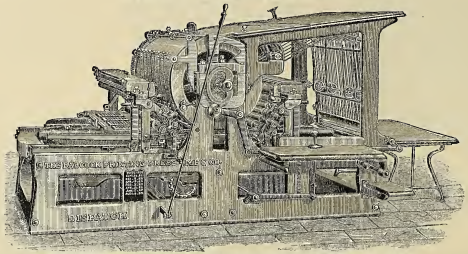
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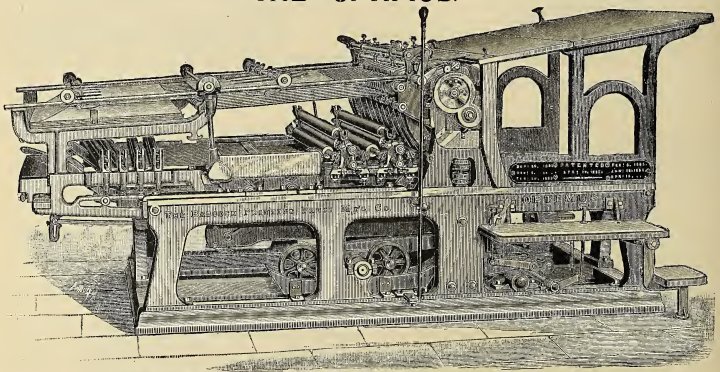


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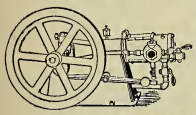
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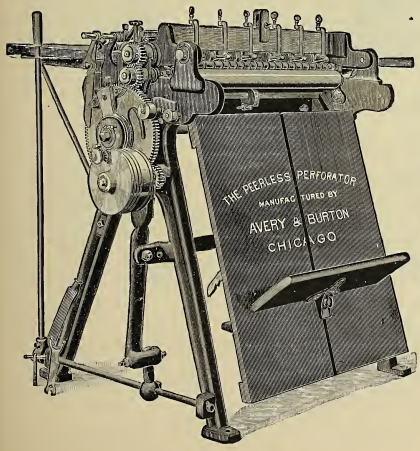
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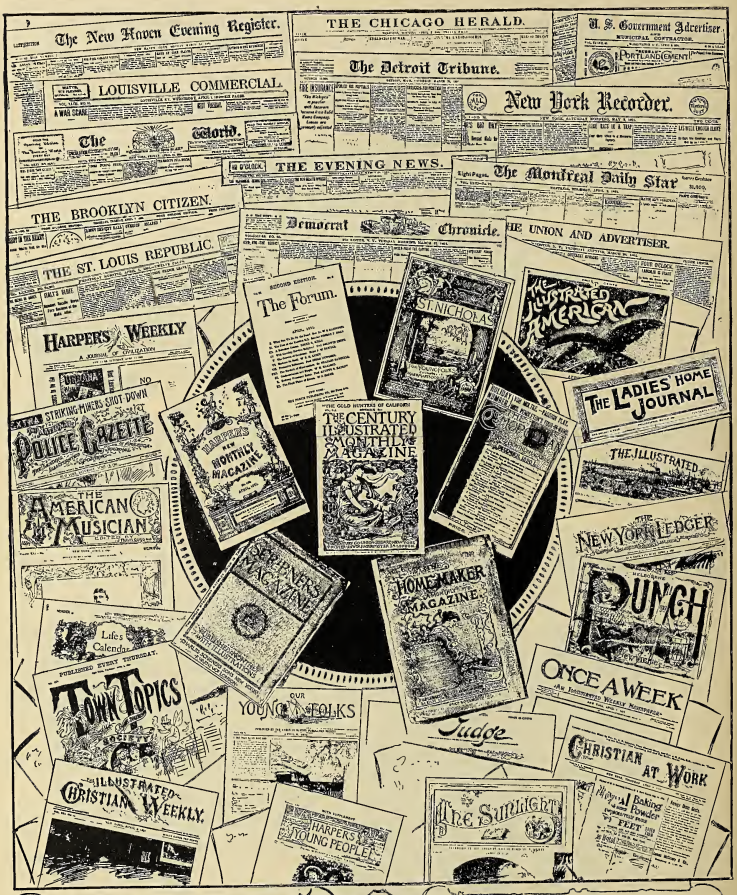
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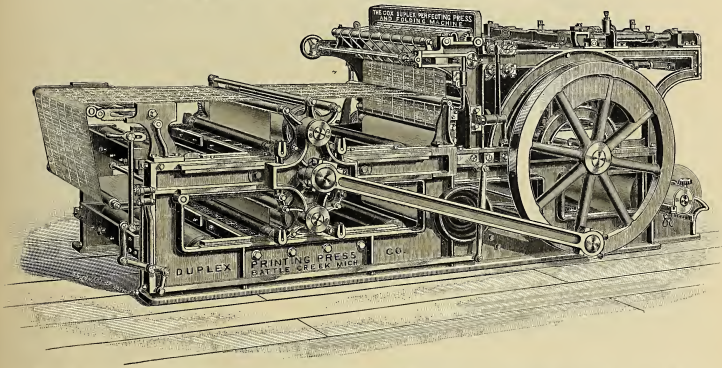
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MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald* writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

One of these presses, sold to the Toledo (Ohio) Daily Commercial Company, has been erected in their office, where it is now printing their seven-column eight-page paper daily. This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

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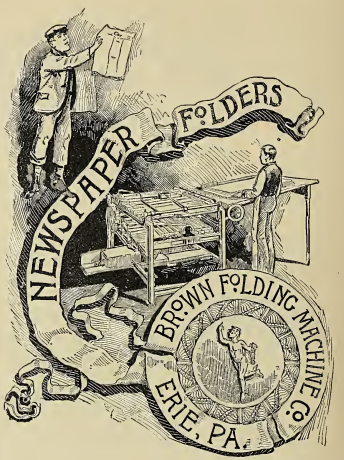
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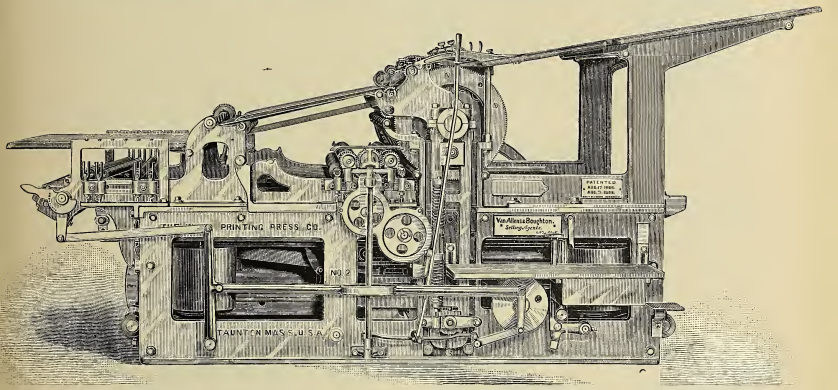
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The Register is absolutely perfect at all speeds of the press, the bed and cylinder being locked in full gear twelve inches before the contact of bearers takes place, and remaining in gear for several inches after the head line has passed.

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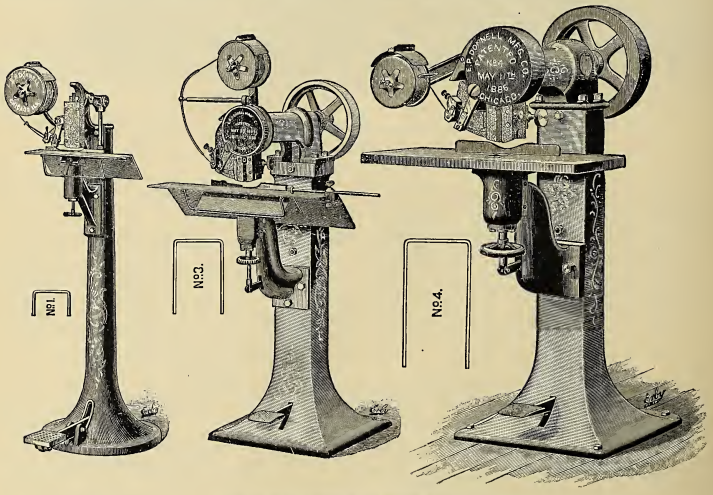
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It has been in use for two years in some of the largest offices, and has demonstrated that it will outwear anything of its kind ever used, besides saving all labor for frequent adjusting and taking up of stretched tapes. In folding machines of all classes, the most frequent cause of difficulty has been the loss of tension from the stretching of the operating tapes. Kelgum tape completely overcomes this trouble.

The first cost is a trifle more than the plain tape, but not to be considered in the convenience and durability of the article.

Owing to its flexibility it is especially adapted to the running of light and rapid running machinery of all kinds.

We ask you to give it a practical trial. Below are the prices:

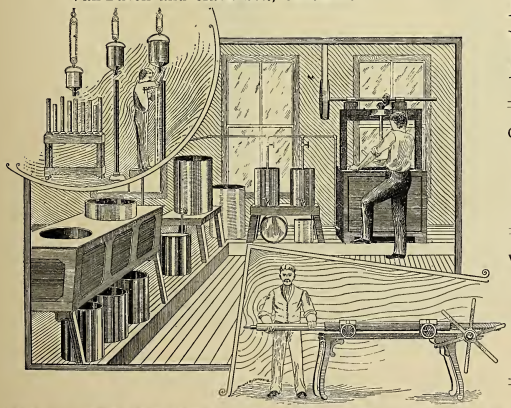
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A WORD TO COMPOSITORS.

To the Editor: BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 19, 1891.

The subject of boards of arbitration and conciliation *versus* the old barbaric strikes is coming to the front as a trade question. Let compositors read up and discuss the question on principle, not as a mere "show off," which too many discussions resemble, and arrive at a satisfactory conclusion from the light of past history as affecting strikes. Nine times out of ten, are they not a gigantic mistake, springing out of the flippant conceit of some noisy rattle brains who know more of self-assertiveness than they do of wholesome industrial questions? NOEL.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., June 18, 1891.

The printing business in the "Hill City" is fair at present, the book and job offices having plenty to do, and the same can be said of the newspapers.

The Virginian Publishing Company have put in a small job outfit and are ready to offer inducements by cutting prices and not paying the union scale.

The Advance Company appear to have a great deal of trouble about a pressman, they having had five or six recently. Three of the number were union men, and on finding the condition of things, their stay was short. The others were either white or colored non-union men who could not do the work. They now have under consideration one of each of the latter, with the *white* one on the ground and telegraphic communication with the gentleman of color, with chances in favor of the latter. We hope they may soon see the error of their way and bring their office back into the union and get rid of all such difficulties.

There is a movement on foot in this city to organize a federation of labor, and we sincerely hope it may prove successful.

WILLIAM.

P. S.— Since writing the above I learn that the son of Ham has secured the exalted (?) position.—W.

COMPETENT PROOFREADERS.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, June 17, 1891.

As there have been of late more than usual mistakes by proofreaders in the New York papers, I assume that possibly the warm weather accounts for some of it. I do not allude to mere literal errors, which often occur in spite of a reader, and *after* his correction, too. I refer to errors showing the want of ability to reconstruct a sentence that needs elucidating. Your mere compositor-reader is not, as a rule, equal to this task: how could he be? He has to refer the matter in such case to an assistant editor; or, spend time in hunting up a similar or parallel sentence, an effort in which he fails. I once had a hard job of it to convince a proofreader that a bass singer and a base villain were not necessarily related beyond a similarity of sound in qualifying them. I know a female proofreader now, who is doubtful as to whether the word "equipped" should have one or two p's in it. I know another who cares not to distinguish between the adjectives "causal" and "casual." This same reader cares less whether a sentence is in its middle divided by a period or a comma. I have met dozens of them who had not a single intelligent idea on the subject of dividing words — no principles to guide them; simply what they had "picked up" as compositors, and whose employers knew no better. And to such talent the public are indebted frequently to the amusing errors which sometimes see the light in our daily papers. LEON.

A METHOD OF TYPE MEASUREMENT.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17, 1891.

At last November meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, the executive committee was instructed to devise a method for measuring type below the standard. The committee has completed its labors in this connection, for the perfection of which many of the foremen of the leading printing offices were called in for consultation and advice. It is claimed that the following scheme will do even and exact justice to the employing printers and their workmen: "Divide the amount of the string by the number of ems contained in the alphabet of the letter set; multiply the product by the difference between the number of ems in the alphabet and the standard, and add the result to the string. The International Typographical Union standard of type is as follows: pica to bourgeois, inclusive, thirteen ems; brevier and minion, fourteen; nonpareil, fifteen; agate, sixteen; pearl, seventeen; and diamond, eighteen. The law says that 'in considering whether a font of type is up to the standard, the letters to be measured are the lower case letters from *a* to *z*, inclusive.'" Although the system may seem complex, it is claimed that any compositor who is capable of solving a problem in simple division and multiplication can with little study, easily master the problem and will be surprised at its simplicity and thoroughness. P. E.

FROM SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE.

To the Editor: SOUTH BERWICK, Me., June 16, 1891.

I find myself today in this, one of the most delightful towns in a state noted for its picturesque scenery. This is the home of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, the well-known writer and author. Miss Jewett's residence is a fine old mansion, located on the main street of the village, which has been the home of her family for many generations. The house is surrounded and shaded by fine old trees, which unite with abundant shrubbery and flowering plants to give the place an air of comfort and quietude. The visitor to Miss Jewett finds evidences of exquisite taste in the adornment of her home. Simple in her tastes, yet she possesses the gift of imparting to everything the true artistic touch, which is the secret of success in home adornment.

Miss Jewett takes an active interest in the affairs of her native town, and is always ready to lend aid in any movement looking toward its improvement. She believes in encouraging newspaper enterprise, and is a frequent contributor to Editor Twombly's wide-awake paper, the South Berwick *Life*. Today she received from London publishers copies of the English editions of her New England stories, "The Strangers and Wayfarers" and "The Normans." Many of her books have been translated into French. James Russell Lowell is reported to have said recently that Miss Jewett has no equal as a short story writer, which coming from so eminent an authority is no slight praise. G.

IMPRESSION SCREWS.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., June 1, 1891.

In the editorial columns of a printing trade publication I recently saw a paragraph relating to the use of impression screws on job presses, to which, with all deference to the writer, I must take exceptions. The idea conveyed was that when the screws are once adjusted evenly they ought not to be touched; that the impression should be regulated entirely with the tympan. To my untutored mind this doctrine appears unsound. It is undeniable that some pressmen use the impression wrench more than necessary, but there are frequent occasions where a great deal of time can be saved and much better results accomplished by changing the screws. For instance, if one end of a form is solid and

the opposite end made up of light lines, an even impression can be obtained very quickly by slightly lowering the platen at the light end, whereas the process of overlaying would be much more laborious and increase the chances of slurring. Again, the structure of most platen presses is such that when a heavy form follows a light one, and more tympan sheets become necessary, the relative position of the platen surface and the bed is so changed that more impression will appear on the bottom than on the top. Your average pressman would overcome the inequality by a judicious application of impression wrench, pet theories to the contrary notwithstanding. Theories not founded on practicability are mischievous. G.

CHICAGO TYPOTHETÆ BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, June 19, 1891.

At the third annual meeting of the above association a substantial lunch was provided by the employing printers, and the usual difficulties of securing a quorum avoided. The employers having given their consent, the employés proceeded to elect officers from their own ranks. Thomas D. Parker, Harry Chatterton and Samuel G. Prince, all well-known non-union men, were elected respectively to the offices of president, vice-president and secretary. The secretary's report showed that about seventy members had been expelled for non-payment of dues, twenty had left town, thirty-eight had been culled by the typographical union, and two had died.

The association still has thirty-five members, and the new president exhorted them to earnest efforts in the future. He told them to forget that they in the past had had the measles, the chicken-pox and the mumps, and promised to solicit a large sum of money from typefounders, inkmen and others, which would form a convenient fund to borrow from in an emergency.

The dues of the association are only 50 cents per month, and when a member is sick for two weeks he is entitled to $6 per week thereafter, for several weeks. JACK.

TRADE SCHOOLS FOR APPRENTICES.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, June 1, 1891.

I eagerly await each issue of your valuable journal, and closely scrutinize the contents of every number, and find that the articles I most enjoy are those written for the advancement of printers' apprentices, who read THE INLAND PRINTER in order to gain a better knowledge of the "art preservative." None, to my mind, are more interesting or instructive than those relating to the establishment of printers' trade schools in Chicago and Philadelphia, where apprentices like myself can spend their evenings after the day's work is over, and develop a better and deeper education in the printing trade, thereby attaining a higher standard of excellence than they could obtain in the average office. I am glad to see that the establishment of these trade schools is being agitated in Chicago and Philadelphia, and trust that the work begun will be carried to a successful termination. Undoubtedly the procuring of competent instructors who possess the necessary knowledge and the ability to impart it to others may, perhaps, be a little difficult, but there is no question as to the eagerness with which apprentices would seize the opportunity of acquiring instruction if the chance were only given them. It is necessary, also, to see that the schools have proper financial support and encouragement, and with this assured their power for good is beyond question.

Now that the two cities mentioned above are in a fair way to have schools of this sort, the object of this letter is to ask why the city of New York, the largest city in the United States, and one containing such an army of printers and apprentices, cannot make a move in the same direction, and give its future citizens, now struggling to learn the printing trade, like opportunities. We have in our city printing houses whose work has given them a reputation not only all over the United States, but throughout the world We have a De Vinne, a Harper, and numerous others, to whom it would be but a small matter to lend their aid in the establishment of a trade school — one that would benefit them in enabling young men to become proficient in the art, and where they could look for workmen whose skill and experience would unquestionably qualify them to fill the most responsible positions in their establishments. Already in our city there exist institutions where almost every trade except that of printing is taught in the evening with great success. The Cooper Union, the evening high schools and the New York trade schools are all well in their way, but why should the printing fraternity, whose members are supposed to be the most enlightened and advanced in civilization, and from whose ranks the country has received so many brilliant statesmen and scholars, be behind in starting places of learning for the youth who desire a knowledge in the printers' art?

I claim that it is time to make a move in this direction in New York City, and hope that though printers are behind many other trades in inaugurating this work, that they will take hold of the matter at once, and that success will crown their efforts. It is my most earnest wish that these schools will soon be doing the good work that I am sure they can accomplish if only started right and then carefully conducted. Thousands in New York will bless the man who will start one of these schools here. S. ROSENTHAL.

FROM ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 18, 1891.

Business has been very dull here this spring and indications for the summer are not encouraging. However, the prospects for good crops this year are flattering, and merchants anticipate a rushing fall and winter trade, and of course when the merchant is doing well the printer shares in the boom.

The Combe Printing Company has purchased the lithographic plant of the defunct Inter-State Publishing Company, Kansas City, and William Kellar of the Steam Printing Company has charge of it.

The *Ballot*, which suspended publication some months ago, has not yet been sold. The material might be a bargain for somebody.

The union's representative to the International this year, Mr. W. A. Graham, is a good man for both job and newspaper men. He is "ad" man on the *Daily News*, and the best in town.

Ferd. Schlagel, for twenty years foreman of the *Herald*, has retired from the business. John Reed, assistant foreman, takes Schlagel's place.

Tony Headley, son of G. W. Headley of the *Herald*, died in Montana last week of consumption. Tony was a steady young fellow and a good printer.

W. J. Cadwell has moved his printing office and bindery to St. Joseph. It is a small outfit.

Shirley & Kessler, the commercial job printers, have been running for a year now and are making quite a reputation for good work, and doing considerable business. They have a neat, clean office on the ground floor, well lighted, and situated in the heart of the city. They run their presses by electricity. They will put in another press in the fall. S. M. W.

HIS VIEW OF IT.

To the Editor: RUSH HILL, MO., May 25, 1891.

In your April number I notice an article headed "Only a Tramp Printer," written under the name of Duncan F. Young, in which, it appears, he is in favor of forcing craftsmen to stop traveling; or, in other words, to live on mountain scenery and south breeze. Too much traveling is undoubtedly bad for the "tramp"; yet how many of those people who eulogize that same "tramp" would give him a night's work? Many an afternoon have I stood leaning against the head-letter case waiting for a rule, when I felt a goneness under my belt that would not down. How easy for one man, who is either a preferred sub or case-holder, to say to another, and not so fortunate a one, "why don't you settle down and leave the road?" Yes, that is the question, why don't you do so — on one night a week, and sometimes not that. This man, who is so ambitious as to work six nights, the limit, in order to make up a



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losing from "crap shooting," or something similar, cannot comprehend why the "tramp" cannot live right royally on the bountiful, over-productive one night. I do not wish to sneer, nor to be sneered at, but it seems to me that it is not *exactly* right to make a man stay in a town whether there is work for him or not.

Perhaps the gentleman who says "when, years gone by, the framers of the typographical union constitution were legislating for the welfare of the craft of the country over, little did they think that the results of their efforts would be misapplied; little did they know the work of their heart's desire would be so degraded," never has known what it was to be out of a situation and money. It is very easy to say when you have plenty, "Go, my brother, and likewise procure for thyself," but when the song commences on the other side of the page, it is quite different. I know a "tramp" is considered something like the mule by many printers, "the only monstrosity connected with the art"; yet how are all to work when there is not employment for one-third. Please think of these things occasionally when some broken-down brother appears at the door, and do not *all* of you have business somewhere else, or be too busy to talk to him, and tell him where to find the secretary.

A TRAMP.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, June 13, 1891.

The adoption by the International Typographical Union, at Boston, of the nine-hour rule, calls to mind some remarks regarding shorter hours of labor made by a well-known Boston printer some time ago. He said he believed that nine hours was a sufficient time for a man to apply himself to work at the case or press, and that he was willing to unite with *all* the other master printers of the city in a reduction of one hour. "But," he continued, "what are we to do about the competition of suburban printers? They figure beneath us on a great deal of work now, and if we diminish our production one-tenth, without a corresponding reduction in expenses, they will have a decided advantage. It is not to be expected that they will generally adopt the nine-hour system, therefore they will handicap us with cheaper rents, lower wages and longer hours." This is an instance of crossing a bridge before it is reached. The reduction of hours should be accompanied by an increase of prices. For years there has been a gradual lowering of the scale in all lines of work, for which the country printers are no more responsible than their urban brothers. Hundreds of town reports, and similar large jobs for town governments, are annually taken by large city offices, at figures far below what printers residing in the towns can afford to offer, and it is often the case that considerable money has been invested by the local printers in material and sorts necessary for such work. Those having printing to do will naturally seek to get favorable prices, and there will always be competition, but there need be no fear that an unequal share of fruit will be shaken into the yards of out-of-town printers.

Mr. Fred H. Allen, formerly manager of the Lakeside Press, of Portland, Maine, has established an office in Boston, and will devote his attention to the production of fine photogravure work.

The Barrett boom is booming, and the *Record* man may be governor yet.

As THE INLAND PRINTER is now mailed at Chicago on the fifth of each month, it can be obtained from Golding & Co., the Boston agents, on or about the seventh.

I am indebted to the Boston *Record* for the information that the "shake-up" in the *Traveller* office finally and actually came yesterday (June 12), when Rev. J. B. Dunn, representing the Committee of One Hundred, assumed charge of the paper. Dr. Dunn, it is said, invited Editor Winship to remain, but that gentleman declined because he is not in sympathy with the policy of the paper as it will be mapped out in its issue of today (June 13). When Dr. Dunn is not in the office, the command will be in the hands of Reuben Crooke, who was managing editor during the Worthington régime. Oliver McKee, for the past year news editor, also severs his connection with the paper today (June 13). The lightning also struck the composing room, where Foreman Wilson is replaced by Mr. William H. Ruston, a union man. G.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

To the Editor: RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 13, 1891.

Owing to the fact that Brazil has been the subject of many articles during the past few months, on account of the recently celebrated reciprocity treaty, a letter from this country may not prove altogether uninteresting to the progressive printers who read your journal.

The trade in Brazil is booming at the present time; new papers and job offices are being started daily, and in consequence the supply of printers falls far short of the demand. Many printers are holding "sits" on both afternoon and morning papers. This would not be possible in the States, but owing to the short hours of labor here and the system in vogue it is easily accomplished. They do no "piece" work on the daily papers; on a morning paper a compositor is required to set 140 lines (brevier) and correct his proof, for a night's work, and when he has completed his task he can go home; the same amount is required on an evening sheet. This makes a little over 3,000 ems for a night's work. The pay is six milreis per night. At par, a little less than two milreis equals one dollar. Eight hours constitutes a day's work in job offices, from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M., and half an hour is allowed for breakfast from 11 to 11:30, so in reality seven and one-half hours is the length of a day's work.

The work turned out here would not strike an American printer as being very artistic, nor would he find any "art fakes" used; but a spirit of progress seems to be sweeping over the Brazilian printer, and a considerable quantity of American type is being imported into the country. One office here, the *Rio News*, the only English newspaper in Brazil, is supplied entirely with American type, and turns out very fair work, for which there is a good demand. The average presswork of the country is very poor.

A company, under the firm name of Lamoureux & Co., has been organized here to establish a typefoundry and printers' supply house. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of your city, are building the machines for them, and will supply them with duplicate matrices of their faces. The company will also handle printing presses, cases, stands, etc., and carry a stock of paper and ink. They will undoubtedly do a very large business and the enterprise prove successful, as the company is composed of some of the best English-speaking business men of Rio, and has ample capital to carry it through.

Rio de Janeiro has some fifteen daily papers and a large number of job offices, and would be a good place for a few first-class pressmen to come to, that is, *sober* men; a few good job hands would also be sure of good positions. But unless they are perfectly sober Brazil is no place for them.

THE INLAND PRINTER I receive is a surprise to all Brazilian printers to whom I have shown it. A printer must dwell in a foreign land if he would realize the real worth of your paper. I would not be without it "for a farm." Politically, things are quiet here, and the country is making rapid progress since the establishment of the republic, and undoubtedly has a great future before it.

SIX POINT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1891.

At present, things at the government printing office seem unusually quiet. There have been quite a number of reinstatements since the first of the month, and there will be more to follow by the first of July, the beginning of the fiscal year, when the new appropriation will have been available. At present the *Record* room is filled—one-half with compositors, and the other part with printed documents and other trash not desirable to the employés of that particular department. The "boys" in the *Record* room are not making very big money just now, but we presume that they prefer struggling along at moderate wages rather than to be discharged, as was the lot of one-half the employés of that room at the end of the session of congress. In the other departments of the government printing office work is going on about as usual, and good

money is being made. At present, Public Printer F. A. Palmer, assisted by the foreman of the Printing Bureau, is busily engaged in preparing vacancies for a number of reinstatements, which are expected to take place about the first of the month. About one-quarter of those employés discharged a few months since expect reinstatement about the first of the coming month, but we fear they will be disappointed.

Rufus Darby, one of the employing printers here that refused to accede to the recent demands of No. 101, has gotten himself into trouble. After failing to secure the services of good union men in his book and job office, he resorted to the service of a number of non-union printers. These always available individuals remained with Mr. Darby for only a short period, and then they decided to leave and become union members, and joined the ranks of No. 101, and most of them are now laboring in union offices. At a simple signal these men laid down sticks, and it was seen that they had been influenced by the arguments so plentifully showered on them by union men. Darby still seems determined, and has secured more non-union men, and compels them to sign an agreement not to leave him without giving two weeks' notice.

Work in the book and job offices here is fairly good right now, and the usual quantity of printers are engaged therein. Subbing down town is also fairly good, and a large number of men are engaged by both the *Star* and *Post*, of this city. There are yet a few of the discharged employés of the government printing office remaining in the city, who seem to "catch on" at the various offices here.

There are yet a few of the striking printers who have not secured employment, and are still drawing their $7 and $12 per week from the funds of the International. No. 101 is assessing its members each month to assist the striking members. It is expected that these printers will have secured steady employment ere many weeks.

The book and job office of Mr. McQueen still "bars" the services of union printers, and refuses to join the rank and file of No. 101. We hope to see the day when Mr. McQueen will learn wherein he is wrong.

The delegates from No. 101 to the Boston convention report having had a grand time at the "Hub." The manner in which they were treated was simply grand, and they all express themselves as having accomplished a great deal of important business.

EM DASH.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 16, 1891.

Since the time of the last communication from this city, the oldest newspaper on the Pacific coast has suspended publication. It was called the *Alta California* and has been published in San Francisco since 1849 — the pioneer journal of the coast. The publication was founded on the ruins of the *Californian* and the *Californian Star*, which both suspended publication during the gold excitement in the summer of 1848. The *Alta California* was at first published in February, 1849, as a weekly, being changed to a tri-weekly in December of the same year; and it was changed to a daily publication in January, 1850. The principal reasons which caused its demise are attributed to two things in particular — the numerous changes in its publishers, and the necessity of toning down its columns to meet the views (often clashing) of its many moneyed backers. During the last seven years of its existence it is said to have cost its owners over $200,000.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held May 31, nine propositions for membership were received, six applicants were elected and ten candidates were initiated. An important measure, the outcome of the late strike of the union against the H. S. Crocker Company, was passed. It was resolved that in future a joint committee from the typographical union and from the typothetæ shall investigate the discharge of men from job offices. The new scale of prices was discussed, being adopted with few changes down to the "book and job" part, which has been made the special order for next meeting. After the full adoption of this new scale by the union, it will be submitted to the proprietors of printing establishments for their approval.

The strike of the typographical union against the H. S. Crocker Company has been ended for some time. The strike proper only lasted about two days, but the settlement of the differences was not effected until last month. Several meetings of the typothetæ of San Francisco in reference to the matter were held, resulting in the passage of the following agreement or measure by the members, which will hereafter have great bearing on prospective strikes: "Any new rates hereafter made by the San Francisco Typographical Union must be submitted to the typothetæ before final action is taken on same by the said union; and if the typothetæ fails to agree, a conference committee shall be appointed from both bodies to arrange the matter. In the event of the typographical union ordering a strike in any office of the typothetæ, the members of this body will immediately discharge every union man in their employ, and will not reinstate same until the dispute is settled."

A special meeting of the typographical union was held June 14, for the purpose of taking action for the benefit of the large number of its members out of employment, owing to the extremely dull condition of the printing trade at the present time in San Francisco. It was decided that for the next sixty days all the employés on local newspapers shall only work five days out of each week. Thus the employés on evening papers will give up one day's employment per week, and those on morning papers two days per week, thereby enabling union members out of employment to secure enough work at least "to keep the wolf from the door," and to tide over their difficulties until the bad condition of affairs is passed. E. P.

FROM VERMONT.

To the Editor: BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., June 21, 1891.

The journalistic field in this state is one which is being well cultivated at present. Never in the history of the commonwealth has there been so much activity among printers and publishers as there is now. All the small papers are enlarging and all the old ones are making radical changes in form and makeup, so that we hardly know our old friends in their new dresses.

The Brattleboro daily, started some months ago with so many misgivings, is proving itself amply able to take care of number one. It is now published by Spencer & Dawley, and the increase in their business has made it necessary for them to lease larger quarters and move where they have room for their trade. Their jobwork has kept pace with their other success and this firm of young men is succeeding beyond their anticipations.

The Bellows Falls *Times* has enlarged to a ten-page form and has put in new machinery to paste and fold such a paper. It is the only paper in the state having machinery for printing, pasting and folding a ten-page form. The new machinery also permits the printing of a twelve-page form if necessary. The *Times* is coming to the front fast and will soon lead in the matter of state news and town locals. Only one or two papers in the state are now ahead of it in these respects.

H. H. Woodbury & Co., of Woodstock, label printers, have the largest establishment of the kind in New England. Eleven men are employed some of the time and eight and one woman all the time. The firm do in addition to label work all sorts of fine job printing and number among their customers many city firms.

Advertisers are using the country papers more and more each year. A comparison of the files of a paper now and one of a few years ago is an interesting study.

The Vermont Press Association goes this year on the most interesting trip ever planned by them. The itinerary includes Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Sunday at Nantasket beach. The party will leave Friday, July 8, and rendezvous at the American house in Boston. That evening there will be a banquet, presided over by Col. Albert Clarke, formerly of the Rutland *Herald*. Many prominent Vermonters will be present as invited guests. The next day the party will leave for Plymouth, and after a

visit to that historic old town will go to Nantasket beach, where they will remain over Sunday, returning to their homes July 15. The trip is a most enjoyable one and reflects much credit on the executive committee who planned it.

The town of Brattleboro has more money invested in the printing business in its limits than any town of its size in Vermont. It has two large newspaper offices, publishing weekly newspapers of the first-class in many respects. Then there is the daily and job office in connection and Frank Housh's big publishing house and one or more small offices. How they all manage to struggle along and live is what puzzles some at a distance. B. H. A.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 30, 1891.

Business may be said to be generally quiet. In the job printing line two large offices have closed down. The *Times* will soon remove its headquarters to a cheaper and less prominent location. No. 80 has made considerable concessions to the business management. The *Globe* is defunct, leaving its employés to "hold the bag" for a week's wages.

Teachenor & Bartberger, art engravers and designers, are meeting with success in their business.

The supply of subs on the dailies is much greater than the demand, and yet newcomers are recorded nearly every day.

The firm of Weber & Wilson has been reorganized, Mr. Wilson retiring and Mr. Weber carrying on business at the old stand. It also is stated that the office has been unionized and will employ several "square men."

The only paper in Kansas City that is making any money is the *Sunday Sun*, devoted to sensational journalism.

Messrs. A. E. Benson, and George O. and Charley Miller, have gone to Galveston, Texas, where they have secured positions in the Clarke & Courts establishment.

The typographical union is endeavoring to suppress the modern Shylock by legislation, but the great evil does not lie in the ranks of the initiated but among those over whom the union has no control.

A new monthly publication, entitled *The Bakers' Index*, has been issued, devoted to the local bakers. It is a neat periodical, and starts out with good advertising patronage.

The evening *Star*, besides having the handsomest office in the city, boasts of an editorial staff second to none in brilliancy of intellect. Mr. Al Lewis irregularly contributes a series of border sketches over the nom de plume of "Dan Quin," or, sometimes, "D. Q." They are invariably entertaining reading. It is stated that henceforth these sketches will be sold to a syndicate of newspapers. Alex. Butts is another brilliant writer (or paragraphist), who each day contributes a number of Kansas items. Alex. might occasionally vary the subject of his pleasantries, however. T. W. Johnston, the managing editor, is now on a visit to the Pacific slope and spent the 17th inst. in Salt Lake City.

The Graham Paper Company, who bought out the Inter-State Publishing Company and S. G. Spencer, recently sold a lithograph press to Pueblo, Colorado, parties. The Graham Company is now doing its own printing, having several cylinders and a press especially designed for printing roll wrapping paper. They employ union men in their printing establishment and occupy a portion of the old Inter-State building at 222 West Fifth street.

Union dues have been cut down to sixty cents per month, regardless of attendance at meetings. The financial officers urged the adoption of this rule on account of the confusion in accounts occasioned by the rebate system.

A firm in this city makes a specialty of selling printing outfits on easy payments. All accounts seem to agree that this proves a profitable business, much to the dissatisfaction, doubtless, of the typefoundries.

The Samuel Dodsworth Printing Company, of Leavenworth, Kansas, contemplate moving their establishment to Kansas City, Kansas, and Mr. Dodsworth was recently in the city, looking over the field with that object in view. This firm draws business from all over the State of Kansas, and as the two Kansas Cities are separated only by an imaginary line, the removal would prove advantageous not only to Sunflower Union but No. 80 as well. L. E. H.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 15, 1891.

The labor trouble is still agitating Queensland, but it has lost the aggressiveness which was slowly threatening revolt. The imprisonment of several leaders on a charge of treason against the state has brought the shearers to their real position, and once recognizing this they have assumed a different attitude. Several suggestions for arbitration have been made, and at time of writing there is a suspension of active agitation pending a promised means of settlement. Our own trade is bustling about just now with the usual parliamentary preliminary rush, as our legislators will assemble once more in their hall of wisdom on the 19th inst. In Melbourne many compositors have been idle for some time, and things are not any more promising just now. In the meantime the workers are sending men from their own ranks into the Victorian parliament in the hope of securing better legislation for the work. In Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and other cities of the continent, as well as Hobart (Tasmania), the reports are to the effect that trade is quiet.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who was sent to England as the labor delegate, has returned, and met with a great reception in every city on his way up to Sidney. He is a young man of modest demeanor, and with a clear head and good tongue. A compositor by trade, coming originally from Wellington, New Zealand, he was at one time president of the Melbourne Typographical Association, and at the time he was sent to England on his mission had lost his position on one of Sydney's newspapers, through sticking up for the privileges of the craft, being father of the chapel at the time of the trouble. Readers of the *Nineteenth Century* magazine will notice in a late number an article from Mr. Fitzgerald's pen in reply to Mr. Champion.

I see the Intercolonial Trades and Labor Congress, which held its session during the latter part of April in Ballarat (Victoria), has recognized New Zealand's claim to the origin of the eight hour movement. The *Star* of the 30th ult. gives me the following item: "Mr. Tremwith, M. L. A., mentioned that the New Zealand folks were about to raise a memorial to establish a scholarship to the memory of the late Samuel Duncan Parnell, the apostle of the eight hours movement in Australasia. He moved 'That this congress recommend the associated trades throughout Australasia to assist in providing the scholarship.' Seconded by Mr. Robb, supported by Mr. Milbank, and carried unanimously."

The eight hours day in Melbourne this year, on April 21, was marred by very wet weather, but all the same it was a great success. A carnival was held in the exhibition building, at which the governor (Earl Hopetown) was present, and was an enjoyable affair. A monument to the eight hours movement was also initiated by an association called the Old Identities. The Melbourne Typographical Association made a great display, and their popular secretary, Mr. John Hancock, whom I informed you had been elected a member of parliament, was cheered all along the line.

ASMODEUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, June 13, 1891.

The printing trade here has taken a slight change for the worse since my previous letter. That is not an unnatural condition at this time of year. Extra hands are being gradually weeded out, that is, in some shops; others have their books well lined with orders yet. Local firms are very busy on directories, two of which are being set up, namely, those for Brooklyn and New York. Law also keeps many hands busy just now. But, taking the entire city round, the slackness is apparent, and is admitted on the part of the firms affected. Most of the commercial work required

till the fall has been delivered. Church work has declined, since many of the edifices will in a short time be closed for two months or so. Entertainment and amusement requirements have slackened off. Lithographing is spoken of as also having quieted; but I find, as yet, no diminution in bookbinding.

There are some changes among the local city newspapers for the better and for the worse. The *Daily Continent*, the unlucky successor of the unfortunate *Star*, has shriveled up, is defunct, after a very few months' existence. It was the victim of one fixed idea, that a newspaper issued in what in the trade is known as folio size, would be sure, from that single advantage, to "catch on," nay, to bound into popularity. It was a decided improvement, as compared with the usual "double-demy," which requires a broad-chested man to open and read, if he has not the time or the will to delicately and deliberately fold it to a "demy." But it seems to have had little financial breath in its body, was not at all badly edited, but had the "curse" of its progenitor on its head, the *Star* having for a period of two years tried to woo the public, and having failed egregiously. Mr. Cockerill is the purchaser of the plant, etc., of the *Daily Continent*, which is transferred to his new paper, the *Morning Advertiser*, an adjunct of or substitution for the already existing *Commercial Advertiser*, which recently moved from Fulton street to Park Row. The *Journalist* of this city says the new paper, a week or so old, "is bought and read by everybody, is terse and breezy, and will get on." That settles the question. Its editor says the bulk of the papers in this city are too extended in size to be useful. He issues his in four pages at one cent a copy. This makes the third one cent morning paper here. He charges three cents for the Sunday *Advertiser*. That is a wise movement. The Sunday *News* at two cents has been doing a large business; few persons would imagine that three cents once a week would be a consideration to many persons in a place like New York, but it is! The Sunday *News* has not another single claim upon its readers than its price, so I conclude that five cents is by many thought too high a price for a paper, two-thirds of which, among the run of the readers, is never read. The size of the Sunday New York papers has arrived at a nonsensical point, competition alone being the incentive. No one who believes himself or herself to have any other responsibilities on Sunday reads one-half the contents. This reminds me that I might be wrong in thinking the price *alone* of the Sunday *News* had to do with its sale; it is a reasonable size too.

The *Evening Call*, of this city, has been in legal trouble recently, through tightness of money; it was thought it would permanently cease issuing, but such does not appear to be the case. The *Daily Recorder*, so far as can be learned at this early stage of its career, has progressed in public esteem considerably. If gentlemanliness and geniality on the part of a managing editor has much to do with a paper's career, it ought to do well, for in these respects Mr. Lyman is a brick. Some people are commenting upon the deteriorated get-up of the Sunday *World* for some weeks past; it has been and is printed on paper of at least two different tones of color — some of it cheap looking, — and on which the typography comes out poorly. Mr. Pulitzer, having recently returned from Europe, may alter this state of things. But the *World* is not the only paper here that suffers from the too frequent absence of its head man; the remark applies to the *Herald* at times.

The *World* has of late been making risky changes in its *personelle;* "swapping horses," it thinks, does not apply as a saying to its case, as it thinks it is *not* crossing a stream. Self-esteem is a very estimable virtue; fakirs and showmen have it largely. The loss to the *World* of Messrs. Cockerill, Graham and George W. Turner (who has gone to the *Recorder*) may be more than it is capable of estimating until it is too late. The only other change of importance is that of Mr. A. D. Noyes, who has gone from the *Commercial Advertiser* to the *Evening Post* as financial editor.

The coöperative idea in the printing trade is extending somewhat. Mr. De Vinne, of this city, proposes to divide his profits from next April with his employés, if their services are acceptable. One is glad to hear of this state of things in a country where unconciliatory notions between employer and employed abound too much, and if the experiment succeeds the country will owe a debt of gratitude to the pioneers of the movement, who gave the needed pluck in facing the hazard.

A contemporary says it is reported that a number of well-known English authors intend establishing a printing house in New York City, so as to get out first copies of their books simultaneously with their issue in England. Not an un-cute notion, either.

LEONIDAS.

MARKS OF PARENTHESIS AND PUNCTUATION.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Ore., June 16, 1891.

Probably there is no matter of punctuation about which so great a difference of style may be observed as in the use of points about marks of parenthesis. Newspapers generally, and perhaps the larger number of books, have adopted a style which omits the punctuation mark for the pause ordinarily occurring before the first curve, and put the mark after the second curve, thus making the mark of parenthesis serve as a punctuation point. This, it seems to me, is contrary to reason and to the best authorities.

It would be hard to find a more carefully printed work than the Bible, and in that book the punctuation is invariably as it would be were there no curves used. Thus in II Corinthians, xi, 21, we read: "Howbeit, whereinsoever any is bold, (I speak foolishly,) I am bold also."

Again, in St. Mark, vi, 14: "And king Herod heard of him; (for his name was spread abroad;) and he said," etc.

In some copies of the Bible the latter example is slightly different, the second semicolon being changed to a colon.

Goold Brown, one of the greatest grammarians that ever lived, lays down the rule, in the "Grammar of English Grammars," that "the curves do not supersede other stops," and that parenthetical matter should be preceded by the point which would be inserted were the matter included in the curves omitted, and also that "the same point should be included." Bigelow says much the same thing, but insists on many exceptions. In the ordinary school grammars I have been unable to find any reference to the subject.

But it remained for Mr. H. G. Bishop, in his "Practical Printer," to cap the climax of absurdity so far as a reason for *not* using both points is concerned. He assumes that a point must be used *after* the last curve whether one is used before the first one or not, and hence gravely observes that, as the lifting out of all matter included within the curves would leave two commas together, the one before the first curve should be omitted. The following will illustrate his reason more clearly: "Simon, (whom he also named Peter), and Andrew his brother," etc.

Now lift out the curves, with the parenthetical matter, and we see Mr. Bishop's objection: "Simon,, and Andrew his brother," etc.

Being founded upon an error, his reasoning could not be correct. There is absolutely no authority for putting points both before and after the curves. But suppose we put it correctly, as it appears in St. Luke, vi, 14: "Simon, (whom he also named Peter,) and Andrew his brother," etc.

Now take out the curves and the matter they inclose. Can you see anything wrong with what remains, dear reader? And what becomes of Mr. Bishop's objection?

A great many of the most carefully prepared books follow the system used by the Bible printers, and, I think, correctly. Of course there are very many cases which require no points at all, and in such instances none should be used. And in cases where numbers, or amounts of money, are used twice, as, "section ten (10), range nine (9)," it is perhaps as well to use but one mark, and that outside. But I do not think that the simple curve ever means anything more than that the matter inclosed is parenthetical. Besides, if the first curve takes the place of the punctuation mark, why, in the name of reason, does not the second? Can anyone tell? And where is the sense of such examples as this, which is a sample of almost all the credits in *Public Opinion:*



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"Kansas City *Times* (Dem.)." I think it would be just as idiotic to put two periods after every abbreviation that closes a sentence, one on account of the abbreviation, and the other to show that the sentence is ended.

I should like to have someone who is prejudiced in favor of the one-point plan tell what reason he has for favoring it.

A. E. D.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., June 20, 1891.

The non-union printing office about to be started at the House of Refuge has caused Baltimore Typographical Union to rise up in its wrath, and a lively time is expected. A statement appeared in an afternoon paper that the union claims it is an outrage to put boys of this class at the case. Another objection is made that the facilities at the Refuge are insufficient to teach the boys the art preservative. A special meeting of the union was held on Sunday last and the subject thoroughly discussed.

The result was the appointment of a committee to wait on the managers of the reformatory institution and enter protest on the part of the union against the proposed measure. The union has also called in the aid of the Federation of Labor in the matter, but it is to be doubted whether the management of the Refuge will turn aside from their first intention, to teach a certain number of the boys the printers' art.

It must be remembered that at a similar institution, located near by the House of Refuge, a non-union printery has been in operation for years, where a number of boys are taught to set type. The union has made several unsuccessful efforts to have this branch of industry withdrawn here. A good many will watch this fight with interest.

The Baltimore *American* celebrated its one hundred and eighteenth anniversary on Monday last by printing 200,000 copies of the paper, each copy consisting of twenty-six pages, many of which were illustrated. For this edition 110,000 pounds of white paper were required. Each copy of the paper contained an insert, which consisted of a *fac simile* of the first number of the *American*, bearing date June 15, 1773. This excellent journal has shot right ahead since its management fell to the lot of Gen. Felix Agnus.

I have been pondering over the published statement that the originators of the New York *Recorder* have lost on that paper since February last the sum of $380,000. But these heavy losses on newspaper ventures do not seem to deter capitalists from entering the field, oftentimes an untried field, of journalism.

The *Evening World* is now in good shape in its new quarters on Calvert street, and it has entered the illustrated field so far as to get up a local hit on its front page now and again as occasions arise. The *World* appears to be aware that Baltimore is not without a fair quota of croakers, for yesterday it had this to say of itself: "It has been prophesied that the *World* would follow in the footsteps of numerous journals that have made Baltimore their homes during their brief career. The *World* is not constructed upon that plan, however, and will go right on revolving in Baltimore."

The *Manufacturers' Record* is stepping along with the times and is about to put up a handsome new building for itself, which is conclusive evidence of its prosperity.

Messrs. Briscoe and Whittier, extra men and "swifts" on the *Sun*, left for New York last week.

Editor T. J. Wentworth, of the *Every Saturday*, met with a very singular accident while at his desk in his sanctum yesterday. While in the act of unfolding an exchange the sharp edge of one of the pages of the paper passed across his right eye-ball and cut it severely. From sympathy the left eye soon became affected, and Mr. Wentworth was compelled at once to leave the office for his home, where he is being attended by his family physician.

Mention was made in one of my letters some months ago of the formation of an organization composed of the publishers of the weekly papers of this city. Considering the enthusiasm displayed at the first meeting one might have supposed that the association by this time would be in excellent condition. But such is not the case, for these worthy gentlemen have been so neglectful of their interest as to have failed to come together in the last three months.

The proprietors of two photogravure establishments in this city inform me that Baltimoreans will now no longer be compelled to send to other cities for half-tone pictures from photographs, that they respectively are prepared to fill all orders of such description. In this connection I will state that less than a year ago I desired a half-tone picture from a photograph for publication in a certain periodical issued in Baltimore, but was compelled to send my order to another city, from the simple fact that no engraver in Baltimore would undertake the job, all of them pleading a lack of proper facilities.

I would advise these two enterprising engravers to advertise at once, and let the public know where they are located and what they are capable of doing in the way of half-tone work.

Business in the printing line is rather quiet at the present time.

FIDELITIES.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., May 21, 1891.

The printer's lot has been a comparatively happy one during the past month, for work has been fairly brisk in its supply. The government printing office has been kept busy, and the pieceroom has been very full of hands for a recess season. A mass meeting of unemployed was held here last month, and on the list were the names of nine printers, who have, thanks to their agitation, secured frames at the government printing office. In the other centers there is nothing special to report. Parliament opens about the fourteenth of next month and all things seem to augur a long session. The new government promises us plenty of radical labor reforms. Time will show whether their promises are made of any firmer stuff than the average piecrust.

I promised in my last letter to give some particulars of the recent deputation sent by the executive council of the New Zealand Typographical Association to interview the Federated Master Printers' Association at Dunedin. The various delegates have sent in their reports to the branches and the executive council, but the branches have decided to keep back the report until the half-yearly meeting of members (in August next), and the council's report will not be public until the annual report is published, which will be later still. However, thanks to the influential name of THE INLAND PRINTER, your special has been permitted to glance through the report, and from that glance I am enabled to keep my promise. Let me state at once that the association considers the whole thing a farce and a most dismal failure. Three of the five delegates have informed me that it was a fool's errand, and the blame rests with the executive council for not making full inquiries before going to the expense of about $200.

It appears that instead of meeting a general meeting of the Federated Masters, it was only a meeting of those interested in job printing, who had met to draft a uniform scale of charges for job printing, and they were not empowered to deal with anything else.

The deputation from the New Zealand Typographical Association consisted of Messrs. J. McIndoe (Otago), John Rigg (Wellington), G. Long (Napier), A. Walker (executive council), and also included Mr. A. T. W. Bradwell (Canterbury Typographical Association). Three of these were newspaper compositors, one was a job printer, and the other is employed in the pieceroom of the government printing office.

The deputation held a caucus before waiting upon the masters, and drew up the following for presentation and discussion:

1. The establishing of a uniform rate for piece and 'stab work throughout the colony.

It was resolved that $15 should be the minimum 'stab, and 24 cents per 1,000 ens the piece rate.

2. The question of piecework in job offices, and the importation of matter by news offices.

This refers to a morning newspaper in a city setting up a long article like the government statement and then "obliging" an evening paper by sending the matter over to them for use in their

paper, or vice versa, a courtesy which often takes place here, for it saves money.

3. Proportion of apprentices to journeymen; binding of apprentices to a term of indenture.

The rules of the New Zealand Typographical Association provide that the number of apprentices shall be regulated as follows: One apprentice in any office, two where six members of the association are permanently employed, and one for every additional six members; but not more than six apprentices in any office; and the term of apprenticeship to be six years, with a legal indenture.

4. The establishment of arbitration committees for the settlement of all disputes which may arise, with a view to preventing strikes and lockouts.

After arranging the above programme, you can imagine the chagrin of the deputation when they were told, upon waiting on the masters and laying the items before them, that they were not empowered to consider such important matters. However, they derived some satisfaction from the fact that some discussion took place in explanation, and as a result the masters said they would have pleasure in laying the four items of reform before their association.

The committee of the Federated Masters' Association consisted of Messrs. Mitchell, President of the Dunedin Master Printers' Association (in the chair), Wilkie & Mackay (Dunedin), Wilkin, Smith & Russell (Christchurch), and Joyce & Smith (Invercargill).

[I regret to state that Mr. Wilkie, mentioned above, has passed to his long home since the above meeting was held.]

T. L. M.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., June 17, 1891.

Detroit union has had under consideration the revising of its constitution and scale of prices, and many important changes have been made. The most notable change was the election of officers and delegates to the International Typographical Union, which was held in the various chapels, the same as has been in vogue in Chicago and other cities. The disposition of funds has also been changed. Fifty per cent of all receipts, except special assessments, shall be paid into the general fund, said funds to be used only in defraying the actual operating expenses of the union; forty per cent shall be paid into the death benefit fund, to be drawn upon for the payment of the mortuary benefit of the union; ten per cent shall be paid into the reserve fund, to be used for any purpose not covered by the general and death benefit funds; no money can be drawn from the reserve fund except by ballot with the consent of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting. The death benefit amount was formerly $1 per member in good standing. The death benefit, hereafter, will be the sum of $300. The dues, which formerly were 35 cents, are now 50 cents per month, and are payable on or before the tenth of every month. An annual card has been issued to every member. The constitution as amended went into effect May 1.

The scales of prices were also amended, those of the daily papers being slight ones. On weekly and Sunday papers the scale was raised from 30 and 33 to 36 cents, to correspond with evening newspaper scale. On the book scale 1 cent additional was asked. The machine scale was fixed at 45 cents per hour for eight hours work and 60 cents for time exceeding eight hours; on evening papers and other day work 2 cents less per hour. The job scale remains the same, $14, the hours of labor to be fifty-four, a reduction of three hours. This amended scale was adopted to go into effect May 11, and a committee appointed to wait on the typothetæ to apprise them of the changes and have a conference. The typothetæ declined to accede to the changes as made. In order to have the support of the International Typographical Union in case of trouble the scale was held in abeyance, and the organizer of the district, V. B. Williams, of Chicago, was telegraphed for to come to Detroit and look over the ground and report to the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Williams came to Detroit and conferred with the officers of No. 18, and reported to the executive council. A reply was received that No. 18 had the sanction of the executive council in case of strike for a shorter workday. Mr. E. T. Plank also came to Detroit, and a conference of the union committee and a like committee of the typothetæ in the presence of Mr. Plank was held. A special meeting of the union was held, when President Plank addressed the members. At this meeting a proposition was received from the typothetæ that they were willing to make the hours fifty-six during the summer and fifty-seven during the winter months. This proposition was rejected by the union. A vote was then taken on the question whether a strike should be ordered or not. The result of the vote was that the members were not willing to strike, not having received the required legal number of votes. The typothetæ, at a meeting held May 20, adopted a resolution that, owing to the conciliatory action of the union, which prevented a strike, they had agreed to reduce the hours of labor from fifty-seven to fifty-six hours all the year. It appears that a number of the typothetæ were willing to accede to some if not all the union asked for, but were met with opposition in their own ranks.

All the leading offices are controlled by the typothetæ, with the exception of one or two concerns, which the union has been endeavoring to unionize, but without success, and which naturally compete with houses that pay the union scale. But the union has means and influence at its command, and is using them very effectually, too, so that not any city or country work is given them.

Detroit union has also taken steps to effect a state organization similar to that taken by the unions of the State of Indiana. A good deal of work that rightfully belongs in the city is taken out of the city to interior towns where no union exists, and where wages paid are all the way from $5 up to $9 per week. There is a wide field for the unions of the state to endeavor to unionize these smaller cities, and try and establish, if possible, a more uniform scale. The districts as at present divided by the International Typographical Union cover too large a territory for one man.

The Detroit *Free Press* celebrated its sixtieth birthday by issuing a mammoth paper on May 5. The regular paper was composed of sixty pages and a fac simile of the first four-page paper issued, sixty years ago. Besides a large number of "ads," the articles contributed by present and former attachés of the paper, of a reminiscent nature, were very interesting. On the evening of May 7 a reception and luncheon was tendered to all the employés on the paper. The esteem in which Mr. Quinby, the editor-in-chief of the paper is held, was also shown by the leading citizens of the city, irrespective of party, by a reception tendered him to celebrate the completion of thirty years as a publisher of a daily paper. The same was largely attended.

The Printers' Benefit Association has issued its fifth annual report, with an address to all members of the union, pressmen and stereotypers, with a history of its doings during the past five years. The cost to members the past year has been $6; benefits paid, $308.

Terrence W. Degan, after a long illness, died on May 11. His remains were taken to Evansville, Indiana. He leaves a wife and two children.

The *Tribune* appeared, May 21, in a new dress, and looks well enough in the eyes of the public, but is not so much admired by the compositors. The trouble is over the measurement of the same. The type is claimed on all sides to be a minion face on a brevier body. The union by unanimous vote decided that it must be measured minion. To avoid trouble at the time, the Tribune Company decided to comply with the request. The makers of the type, Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, were in the city and had a conference with the officers of No. 18 for information as to what course to pursue on the question raised against the type. The Tribune Company has drawn up an appeal from the position of the union and forwarded it to President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union. A similar document on behalf of the union has also been forwarded to the same officer, to await his decision. Should the company win the day the makers of the type need not worry themselves about the matter, but should they

lose, Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler will have to make good the loss on type now in use and furnish a new dress.

The *Evening Sun* has been awarded the contract to publish the proceedings of the council.

Messrs. Clarke & Reardon, late of the Railroad Printing Office, have opened an office for general commercial printing, at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues.

Messrs. T. Smith and Fred Kelley, the latter late foreman on the *Tribune*, have formed a partnership. Their office is on Rowland street.

P. A. L.

"COMPENSATION OF PRINTERS."

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 10, 1891.

"We live to learn and die and forget it all." And yet there is pleasure in learning. And what is learning but what thought leads us to? A thought new to us may be old withal, but it is great satisfaction to feel that it emanates from our mind, and justification is to be found afterward in the expression of others already made, but witnessed by us after ours has been expressed.

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

Every man, according to my idea, is entitled to his opinion. I am clear on this point because there are two sides to all questions. Just here is where the discussion between the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER and Messrs. De Vinne and Baker and myself may be presented as a simile. These gentlemen are entitled to their opinion. Likewise should I be entitled to mine. While they may be positive that I err in my opinion and wish to oppose the prevalence of an erroneous opinion, they must understand that other people can be positive too, and it is to an unprejudiced people that we must leave the question, fully and clearly stated on either side, for settlement.

In any position a man may take he must be fair, just and plain, to evoke the sympathy and goodwill of the people. By flowery language and touching epithets he may carry the wave of public opinion with him for a time, but like the dry, wave-washed weeds of the seacoast this refreshing breath leaves him and he stands out a bold subject of commiseration.

While the main position I maintain in the matter under consideration, that the workingman is the main taxpayer, seems to be an advanced idea, I by no means claim to be its originator or only supporter. I penned my idea, not fully I trow, but in such a way as would set a thinking man to thinking, and should that individual give the matter thorough consideration, with an unprejudiced mind, the thought was so palpable that the fair man would be won over to it at once. When my article appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER I found that that journal contained an editorial on my work, entitled "A One-Sided Argument." Of course it was one sided, just as "A One-Sided Argument" was one-sided. My idea has always been to present my side of the question in such a way that it might put the argument of the opposition in a feeble light, whatever it might be, and I considered that the point of every argument; but, as stated, I did not argue thoroughly the question under consideration now, because I thought it such a fair question that it needed but a mention to fetch a reasonable mind to favor it. After reading the editorial above referred to, which was a fair, courteous argument in opposition, I determined to allow the question to rest on its merits; but what was my consternation when I found that THE INLAND PRINTER again took me to task, as did also Messrs. Theodore L. De Vinne and W. B. Baker.

Having seen Mr. De Vinne's name connected with business and to a great many articles, I had learned to look upon him as a man living in an advanced age. However, he places himself beyond the pale of influence and on record in a light of which he should ever feel ashamed. I quote from the close of his article:

> But this ability in management is not to be acquired by a neglect of machines or a refusal to recognize their right to exist, or by a diligent reading of treatises on political economy. If the workman chooses to study abstruse theories in preference to practical work, he has himself, and himself only, to blame if capital and machinery neglect him.

Mr. De Vinne possibly intended to convey the idea that a man would have to give all his attention to his work to master it, but simultaneously he wished to play on my reading political economy. Let me say that there are some men in every class who never can learn anything, despite the most diligent attention given it. As for reading political economy, I think it would be wise for all business men, and especially those who leave thoughts indelibly expressed in printers' ink, as well as workingmen, to study that very important groundwork of thought and information. Mr. De Vinne will understand what a ridiculous position he has placed himself in when he sees, as he must see now, that his objection to people reading political economy carries with it his objection to them reading anything else. Then who is to read his efforts? Himself? Who is to patronize typefoundries, papermills and ink manufactories? For the sake of civilization and education I trust Mr. De Vinne regrets giving expression to such a hurtful thought.

As for Mr. Baker, I quote from the close of his article:

> Mr. Young's proposition that those thrown out of employment by any change as foreshadowed, be given a pension by the government, or otherwise, would seem to me to be so thoroughly impracticable and unreasonable that I feel bound to consider it as a humorous suggestion.

It is a question in my mind if it is worth while to argue with a man who does not know the difference between humor and fact. THE INLAND PRINTER falls into the same error as do Messrs. De Vinne and Baker on the point of my opposition to the introduction of improved machinery. My position was certainly as distinct as the light of day. I did and do dislike to see the introduction of improved machinery where it militates against labor, for is it not terrible to contemplate successful competition by inanimate objects? and I shall always use every legitimate effort, where reasonable, to deter its use until the laborers, mechanics and artisans it displaces are cared for. The business-man and the workingman should be face to jowl on this point, for it should be plain to any thinking man that idleness injuriously affects commerce. But when it is settled that this machinery is demanded and will be introduced, I counsel all men, and did in the article under consideration, to meet the question with good grace and make the best of the change that combined effort and pure justice can command. I quote from my article:

> Improved machinery is demanded by the requirements of the times and will be received, encouraged and supported to the last degree, so there is no use contesting with the inevitable. As in all inventions, this will have its beneficial as well as its injurious effects, opening up avenues of calling in places where it closes them in others. But while these things are regulating themselves, those affected must be provided for in some way.

That good workmen will be retained I now maintain, and did maintain in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER over three years ago, but some men, we all agree, will be thrown out of employment because they are incompetent. Yes, the poor, old, decrepit, silvery-haired son of toil, grown useless in the sublime efforts of manhood, has become rusty and worthless. In this busy age, who will dare to say:

> "Woodman, spare that tree!
> Touch not a single bough!
> In youth it sheltered me,
> And I'll protect it now."

He has set type year in and year out on the "educators" of our civilized world, but he cannot keep pace with improved machinery. It is no use for him (or anyone else) to read treatises (or anything else), or to endeavor to learn to use typesetting machines; so cast him, like his kindred beasts, upon the highlands, to feast or fast, as fortune wills.

The claim I made that the poor man pays a tax for the privilege of working, I might have stated more clearly by saying that workingmen have to pay this tax, for while workingmen are generally poor men, all poor men are not necessarily workingmen.

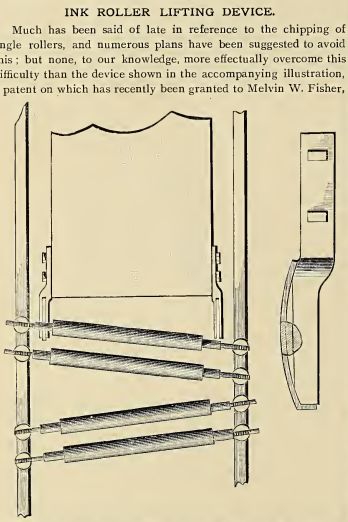
In maintaining this position I cannot impose on the space of THE INLAND PRINTER to detail the matter to the extent I would desire, nor as much as might be necessary to convince some people, but will content myself with a brief additional argument. In the first place, it must be understood that there are two parties to employment, work, engagement, or what you have a mind to call it. These parties are the employer (capital) and employé. Logic teaches us that one cannot get along without the other. The employer furnishes capital, the fruits of labor, and the employé

furnishes labor. What would $100,000 invested in a printing office yield without the employé furnishes his labor? Then labor is the employé's capital. What is that labor worth? That is fixed, just as the figure of interest on capital is fixed, by the demand, and the power of the owner to maintain a high figure. The employé is in a slow business, and must turn his produce (labor) into cash readily, to enable him to buy bread for himself and family. The employer has all he wants at his command, and has the advantage, so he holds off until he can purchase the employé's labor at the former's own price. If the employer is paying $3 a day wages, and two mills tax on his property, and the government raises the tax to three mills, the employer reduces wages to $2.75. [Mind you, these are not exact figures; it is figuratively speaking.] While the employé was paying two mills on $3 a day wages, he has to pay three mills on $2.75. This, or quit work.

This line of reasoning is correct beyond contradiction, and how anyone can consider this and not understand that the workingman has to pay the government tax for the privilege of working for an individual is beyond my conception. DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

INK ROLLER LIFTING DEVICE.

Much has been said of late in reference to the chipping of angle rollers, and numerous plans have been suggested to avoid this; but none, to our knowledge, more effectually overcome this difficulty than the device shown in the accompanying illustration, a patent on which has recently been granted to Melvin W. Fisher,



of York, Pennsylvania. Any attachment by means of which this serious fault on all cylinder presses using angle rollers could be obviated will certainly be hailed with delight by employers and pressmen generally, and THE INLAND PRINTER takes pleasure in acquainting its many readers with this new invention.

Mr. Fisher's patent consists of lifting devices which are applied to both ends of the bed-plate, these devices having cushions which catch under the journals of the angle rollers and raise them sufficiently to allow the end of the bed to pass under them without the danger of having the bed cut the soft surfaces of the rollers, as is always the case where the bed is reciprocating rapidly and strikes the rollers forcibly at every movement. The cut gives a view of the bed-plate, showing the arms attached to opposite corners, and also a side view of one of the arms, and will enable the reader to understand the description more readily. When the bed-plate reciprocates rapidly back and forth under the rollers, it first strikes the soft sides of their surfaces and raises them, and then as it moves in the opposite direction it passes from under them, leaving them revolving rapidly in the direction in which the bed-plate has moved, and then, before this revolving motion has had time to cease, the bed-plate strikes them with sufficient force to not only stop the revolving motion, but to raise the rollers sufficiently high to again allow the bed-plate to pass under them. The striking of the end of the bed-plate against the rollers cuts and breaks them, so that a set seldom lasts longer than a month. When the rollers are first placed in position, they are of greater diameter than later on, as they become shrunken, and hence new rollers must be raised higher by their bearings than older ones, and the bearings must be changed from time to time to accommodate rollers of different sizes. This requires adjustable bearings and frequent attention on the part of the pressman, not only to prevent the rollers being unnecessarily injured, but also to so adjust the rollers that they will properly distribute the ink.

In order to prevent the end of the bed-plate from striking the rollers and injuring them, two arms are attached in any suitable manner to opposite corners of the bed-plate and provided with slots at their inner ends, so that they can be adjusted in any desired position, and are curved or rounded to any extent upon their upper surfaces, where they extend beyond the ends of the bed-plate. The upper surfaces of the arms are grooved, and in these grooves are placed strips of leather which extend longitudinally with the arms and which are secured in position in any suitable manner. These strips of leather form a cushion or soft bearing upon the arms where they catch under the journals of the rollers, and thus prevent any unnecessary noise or jarring of the parts, as would be the case if metal struck metal. The outer ends and upper surfaces of these arms being curved, as shown, they catch under the journals of the rollers in advance of the ends of the bed-plate and raise the rollers sufficiently high to allow the bed-plate to pass under the rollers, and then the rollers are lowered upon the bed-plate just beyond its outer edge, where they act upon and distribute the ink in the usual manner. If a double reciprocating press is used, the arms will be attached to the bed-plate at both ends; but whether attached to one or both ends the use of the arms is to travel in advance of the end of the bed-plate to raise the rollers sufficiently far to prevent them from being injured, as above described. The arms here shown are adapted to be attached to any of the reciprocating bed-plates now in use without the slightest alteration, unless it is to groove the journals of the fountain-roller sufficiently to allow the arms to pass under it without disturbing it in any manner.

This attachment for the bed-plates of printing presses is beyond doubt a useful invention for the purpose intended, and will add life to the rollers by overcoming the chipping which has caused so much annoyance when rollers are used in the regular way, and promises to very materially aid in preventing this serious objection in the use of angle rollers. Mr. Fisher has been using one of these devices six months on a press running at a speed of from 2640 to 2800 per hour, and claims that he can run a form the full width of the press and get perfect distribution out to the very edge of the bed-plate, and has saved in this time at least $13 for rollers, which is an item worth taking into consideration in these days when close competition makes it necessary for one to look well into the little details of expense in the pressroom as well as the composing room. His rollers are as clean and smooth as they were the day they were first put on the press. There is no accumulation of roller chips in the fountain; consequently the ink that is left in the fountain after a job is finished can be put back in the can as clean and free from deposits of this kind as when the can was first opened. The advantages of this device, then, become apparent, and the general adoption of this invention is, to our mind, a matter of but a short time.

THE process of marbling paper, which has heretofore been done by hand, has been improved on by Mr. C. H. Bellamy, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, who has invented a machine with which two attendants can do the work that heretofore required sixty men.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE OLDEST HISTORY OF MAN IN THE LIGHT OF LATEST RESEARCHES.

LECTURE BY THE REV. W. H. HECHLER, CHAPLAIN OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT VIENNA, DELIVERED BEFORE THE TECHNICAL CLUB OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

NO. II.— BY ADOLPH SCHOLL.

THE Museum of Berlin contains many Hethitic and Assyrian inscriptions which had their origin in the days of Solomon, and served as mediums of correspondence, or letters, between the respective rulers of Assyria and Egypt.

A few years ago, it will be remembered, quite a number of royal mummies were found in Egypt. For some time it had been noticed by archæologists that an unusual number of statuettes, vases, rolls of papyrus, etc., containing the names of ancient rulers, whose sepulchres had never been found, were being offered for sale. Inquiries were instituted, and most of these articles were traced to three brothers, who lived at Deir el-Bahari. They were arrested and subjected to a rigorous examination, but neither promises nor threats were of any avail. They would not divulge the secret, and had to be released. Shortly after that, however, one of the brothers came to an officer of the Egyptian museum at Bulak, and declared his willingness to show the spot where the articles had come from. When asked why he would do so now, after having refused at the examination, he gave as a reason that his brothers had taken advantage of him in the division of the spoils. The traitor then conducted Brugsch Bey, a brother of the celebrated Egyptologer, to a shaft sixty feet deep, that led to an extensive grotto. In this grotto had been deposited the mummified remains of several Egyptian kings. A force of three hundred men was at once set to work to bring the contents of the grotto to the surface, and in three days and nights, guarded by a strong detachment of British troops, the work was accomplished. These mummies are at present in the new museum at Gizeh, where photographs have been taken of them. It is said that in loading all this treasure upon a steamer it was found necessary, owing to lack of room, to place one of the royal mummies in a row-boat and let it be towed by the steamer. At the nearest railway station it was taken up and placed on a train, and in this modern conveyance the king reëntered the capital in which he had ruled four thousand years before. Upon closer examination of the mummies a number of mummified flowers were found, and in the petal of one a mummified bee was discovered in a perfect state of preservation. Among the mummies of Pharaohs discovered in this lucky manner is one of especial interest — that of Rameses the Great. The generally accepted theory has been that he was the oppressor of the Jews in Egypt, and that the exodus took place during his reign. But from later researches and calculations it now appears that not he, but Thethmôsis III, was the oppressor of the Israelites. The dates of the respective reigns of these two Pharaohs has now been settled with considerable certainty, and I am led to place the exodus of the Israelites during the reign of Thethmôsis III, especially as the reign of Rameses II falls into a later period. Dating from the reign of Thethmôsis III, we have a picture found in a sepulchre which represents the manufacture of brick by Amu (Israelites) and Egyptian slaves. The former are represented as much lighter complexioned than the latter, just as in the picture found at Beni Hassan, and this principle is faithfully carried out in all colored representations and inscriptions handed down to us. Unfortunately, the mummy of Thethmôsis III is in a bad state of preservation, and the face of this great conqueror cannot be photographed, as most of the other Pharaohs have been. The original of the bust of Thethmôsis III, given in figure 4, is in the British Museum. If Thethmôsis III really is the Pharaoh who oppressed the Jews, and during whose reign the exodus occurred, as I fully believe he is, then we also have the name of a princess and queen, Hatasu, who reigned in conjunction with her brothers, Thethmôsis II and Thethmôsis III, and it is not too much to assume that she was the princess who saved the infant Moses. At all events it is a matter of congratulation that the researches of the Viennese scholars have led to the establishment of these chronological facts. Time and again it has been asserted that the chronology of the Bible does not correspond with that of the general history of the world. The latest studies and researches, however, prove the contrary. In my chart I have recorded biblical history as given in Holy Writ, with figures in red ink, commencing with "0," the year of the Creation. The black figures represent dates of events in the



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4



FIG. 5.

general history of the world, and date back 4,000 years B.C. Not the slightest strain or arbitrary motive is permitted to interfere. Each history separately develops itself, and yet there is a truly



Fig. 6.

wonderful harmony between them. I do not deny that some difficulties still exist, and discrepancies remain unexplained, but the greatest of them have been mastered. In one of these historical charts I present the respective genealogies of the royal houses of Judah and Israel. The Egyptian inscriptions of oldest date now prove conclusively that the dates given in the Scriptures — the Books of Chronicles and the Books of Kings — absolutely agree with each other, and are perfectly harmonious, notwithstanding the assertions of certain Bible explainers to the contrary.*

Repeatedly I have been asked the question: Did the Patriarchs really live such a length of time? I can now answer this question in the affirmative. In order to give it a thoroughly scientific investigation, I have attempted the construction of a calendar for the year of the deluge. The theory has been generally accepted that the years of that epoch were not solar years, but lunar years, with thirty days to the first month, twenty-nine to the second, thirty to the third, etc. Upon this principle I constructed my calendar and then consulted the account of the Bible, which says: "On the seventeenth day of the second month Noah entered the ark," and he was then 600 years of age. On the chart for general history we find this date to have been the year 1656 after the Creation, or the year 2345 B.C. The Bible further says: It rained forty days and forty nights. Consequently the rain ceased on the twenty-seventh day of the third month. The next date mentioned in the Scriptures is the seventeenth day of the seventh month, on which day the ark grounded on Mount Ararat. The next date is the first day of the tenth month, when Noah discovered the mountain-tops. I wish to call particular attention to the fact that so far the tenth month has been mentioned. The joy of Noah at the prospect of a release from the ark may be imagined. He waited forty days more and then sent out a dove and a raven. The dove returned to the ark, but the raven did not. A week later he sent the dove out a second time, and this time it returned with an olive-leaf. At the end of another week he sent it out a third time, but it did not return. The next event took place the first day of the first month of the new year, when Noah was 601 years of age. On that day he removed the roof of the ark, and on the twenty-seventh day of the second month God ordered him to leave the ark. We thus see conclusively that Noah left the ark on the three hundred and sixty-fifth day after entering it. Since constructing this calendar, or diary of Noah, as a reporter has called it, I have also discovered that the earliest Fathers of the Christian church claimed that Noah was confined in the ark 365 days. The year of the deluge can actually be divided not only into months, but also into weeks and days. The Bible says that Noah and his sons entered the ark on the seventh day, after God had spoken to him and ordered him to enter it,—specifically naming the seventh day, the Sabbath of the Bible. I have entered the weeks forward and back into the months, and thus find that it was the fortieth Sabbath after Noah's entry into the ark that the dove did not return.

From this representation it is seen that the years of that early period were not materially shorter than the years of the present age. The longevity of the people who lived anterior to the deluge

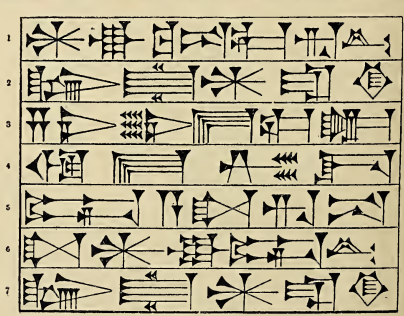


Fig. 7.

gradually decreased after the deluge. Joseph only lived 110 years, Abraham 175, Isaac 180, Jacob 147, Kohath 133, the grandfather of Moses, and Moses himself, only 120 years. A look at the genealogy of the biblical personages of that age shows that Moses could

* This insinuation Mr. Hechler explained more fully at another time. In the second Book of Kings, chapter 1, verse 17, we read that Joram became king of Israel in the second year of the reign of Joram, the king of Judah. Now the third chapter opens by saying that Joram was made king of Israel in the eighteenth year of the reign of king Jehoshaphat, of Judah, and in chapter 8, verse 16, it is stated that Joram was made king of Judah in the fifth year of the reign of Joram the king of Israel. These seeming contradictions are explained in a most simple manner when we consider Joram, of Judah, as the co-regent of Jehoshaphat from the sixteenth year of the latter's reign, and interpret verse 16 of chapter 8 as having reference to the ascension of Joram as sole ruler and king. The proof of the existence of co-regents, of the fact that two or more kings ruled in one kingdom at one and the same time, has caused a material shrinkage in the number of milleniums which certain scholars have figured out as having passed before the birth of Christ. The statement in second Chronicles, chapter 33, verse 11, that king Manasse was conducted by the princes of Assyria to Babylon, notwithstanding the fact that Assyria and Babylon were separate kingdoms, is now explained by the discovery that Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, had conquered Babylon, and was ruling both kingdoms.—*Note of the Editor of Monthly Proceedings of Technical Club.*

easily have written a history of the Creation from tradition, as there were only five generations from Adam to Moses. The story of the Talmud may also be true that Abraham sent his son Isaac to the school of the aged Sem, as Sem lived fifty years yet after the birth of Isaac.

A cuneiform inscription on an Assyrian brick is very interesting. It dates from the reign of King Gudia, shortly after the deluge. This stone I presented for inspection to the Assyrian section of the oriental congress held in Vienna in 1886, and it was by them pronounced genuine. Prof. Jules Oppert, of Paris, gave it as his opinion that the brick was 5,000 years old. As for myself I only claim an age of 4,000 years for it, and if that is correct then it was buried about two hundred years before the birth of Abraham. What will interest you more particularly, gentlemen of the Technic Club, is the fact that both this inscription and that of Nebukadnezar were *printed*. Apparently the art of impressing the writing into the soft clay with the aid of a wooden stamp was known at that early day.

The inscription on another brick dates from the reign of Nebukadnezar, the great founder of the new Babylon. The surface of the brick, however, is so damaged that it is scarcely legible even to scholars advanced in the study of this branch of science. The deciphering has cost much hard work, but was finally successfully accomplished. Fig. 7 shows plainly, in slightly reduced size, the characters contained thereon. The translation is as follows:

1. (D. P.) Nabû-ku-du-ur-ri-ussur—Nebuchadrezzar.
2. sar Bab-ili (D. S.) —King of Babylon.
3. Za-ni-in Ê-sag-ila —Founder of Ê-sagila.
4. û Ê-zi-da —and Ê-zida.
5. Ablu a-sa ri-du —son oldest.
6. sa (D. P.) Nabû-abla-ussur —of Nabopolassar.
7. sar Bâb-ili (D. S.) —King of Babylon.

With much assiduity, and at a considerable expense of money, the Rev. Mr. Hechler has made a fine collection of antiquities and curios bearing upon ancient history and ancient cults. This collection is known in Vienna as the "Bible Museum," and is located in a hall named the "Church Room," at No. 14 Elizabeth street. Students and others interested in ancient history should not fail to visit this interesting and instructive collection. It is kept open for the use of the public, Sunday afternoons, from 3 to 5. Visitors may rest assured of a courteous reception.

REDUCING THE HOURS — 44, NOT 48.

The following dialogue will be interesting reading to THE INLAND PRINTER readers, says an Australian correspondent. His informant says that the scene and words as given below actually occurred during the late strike in the Melbourne foundries:

The proprietor of a foundry near the center of Melbourne is seated in his office, when a delegation of his workmen enter.

"We've come to lay our views before you, sir, before proceeding to enforce them by striking."

"All right, fire away."

"We intend to work only 44 hours instead of 48 per week."

"At what pay?"

"Oh, the same, of course; we'll do just as much work."

"All right, fire away."

"The foreman has been rather hard; we want him sat upon."

"All right, fire away."

"That's all, sir."

"No it isn't; think again. I'm sure there's something else."

"No, sir."

"Well, I'll just tell you, then. You've arranged your hours of work?"

"Yes, sir."

"You've arranged to have the foreman reprimanded?"

"Yes, sir."

"But you've forgotten one thing, and that is to arrange to get some ——— fool to sign your cheques on Saturday, for I won't. Good morning."

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ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. III.

BURNING DOWN THE MOLD.

The operation of burning down the mold is performed by attaching to a gas pipe a sufficient length of rubber tubing, having a burner inserted in the other end, from which a flame about two inches long is passed quickly backward and forward over the mold. This is done in order to overcome the film of wax that is forced over the rules and cups of the letters in the operation of cutting down the displaced wax on the mold. The flame shrinks back the film and rounds the openings to the rules and types, which allows the brush to enter the cavities and properly blacklead the face and sides of the mold.

BUILDING UP THE MOLD.

This operation consists in raising the blank spaces in the mold with wax a sufficient height to produce a corresponding depression in the plate. This is done in order to prevent the blank spaces from blacking the paper in printing, and is performed in the following manner:

The operator, having selected a properly-heated building-iron, several of which are laid on a gas stove in front of him, holds a thin strip of wax in contact with the heated iron directly over and about one-quarter of an inch from the blank spaces, the melted wax in the meantime being allowed to run down from the end of the iron and over such blank spaces as it is desired to raise.

The wax should be perfectly dry, as any moisture would cause it to sputter when brought in contact with the heated iron, thereby endangering the mold.

In order to perform this operation successfully, the operator should have a steady hand, that he may guide the melted wax smoothly and evenly over the blank spaces. An overheated tool, or a slip of the hand, is apt to cause the melted wax to run into the letters or over the face of the cut, which causes extra labor in repairing the plate, and sometimes the damage is so serious as to necessitate the remolding of the work. A safe method is to first try the heat of the building-iron, by running a little wax from the tool on the case outside of the mold.

CONNECTING THE MOLD.

The building-up having been properly performed, the operator now proceeds to connect the face of the mold with one or more copper strips, each of which should be half an inch wide and about six inches long. These connections are carefully and firmly embedded in the wax, by laying the heated end of the cutting-knife or building-iron on the copper strips, until they sink below the surface of the wax, after which some additional wax is run over the connection with the building-iron in order to give them additional hold.

It is essential that the wax be scraped from the surface of the embedded copper strips, and that the exposed part of the wax around the connections be polished with plumbago. This is done in order to ensure a proper connection between the copper strips and the plumbago film on the face of the mold.

After the connection strips are firmly embedded in the wax, the operator with a soft brush applies sufficient plumbago to barely cover the face of the mold. Do not *fill* the openings to the rules or the cups of the letters, as the plumbago is liable to pack in the cavities, thus preventing the brush from entering and properly polishing the sides and face of the mold.

BLACKLEADING THE MOLD.

Wax being a non-conductor, it is important that the mold should be well blackleaded, and have a continuous and unbroken polished surface, as otherwise the deposit of copper in the vat will be defective. In order to ensure a perfect polish on the face and

*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint from their catalogue this article on electrotyping, written for them by P. M. Furlong, foreman of electrotyping department of Messrs. T. L. De Vinne & Co., New York.

sides of the mold, it is necessary that the brush of the blackleading machine should be set perfectly level.

A convenient method is to lay a flat case, *free from wax*, on the traveling-bed of the machine, and then set the brush to the case.

The mold is then placed on the traveling-bed of the blackleading machine, and allowed to pass backward and forward under a laterally vibrating brush for about ten minutes, or until it is perfectly polished; the copper strips or connections should be turned under in the meantime and allowed to fall freely between the openings in the traveling-bed of the machine, in order that they may not become detached in the operation of blackleading.

The molder will add to the success of this operation by rubbing the plumbago well into the *sides* of the rules and types with a moderately stiff brush *before taking the impression of the form in the wax*.

STOPPING OUT THE MOLD.

In order to prevent the copper from depositing on such surfaces beyond the mold as have become coated with plumbago, the operator, with a three-cornered tool, scrapes the blackleading film from around the outside of the mold. This is done to destroy the conductivity of that portion of the mold where the deposit of copper is not wanted. By this means the metal case is entirely excluded from the circuit, the slow and annoying method of painting the back of the case with wax avoided, and a great deal of electrical energy and copper are thereby saved.

BLOWING OUT THE MOLD.

After the mold is polished, considerable blacklead still remains in the cavities, especially in the openings to the fine rules and dots of the letters, which should be entirely removed before the mold is metallized. Great care must be used in this operation, as any neglect may cause defects in the shell, it being indispensable that the superfluous blacklead should be thoroughly washed out of the mold *before* it is placed in the vat.

The superfluous blacklead is sometimes blown out of the mold with a bellows, but is best performed by a force-pump, with a rubber hose, to which is connected a sprinkler or rose-nozzle.

This operation is performed by laying the case face up on a shelf in a trough, with only sufficient water to cover the face of the mold. The water is then turned on from the pump, after which the operator passes the sprinkler backward and forward over, and about two inches from, the face of the mold, for a few minutes, or until all the loose blacklead is forced out of the cavities of the mold.

This is a reliable and economical method, as the water in use is less than ten gallons and may be used continuously for the day's work.

METALLIZING THE MOLD.

To Robert Murray, of England, is due the credit of first making known the use of plumbago, whereby non-conducting surfaces, such as wax, etc., are made conductive. This suggestion proved of inestimable value to those who desired to follow the art of electrotyping commercially. Without the aid of this valuable substance it is doubtful whether the art would have exceeded the bounds of experiment; but still plumbago is but an indifferent conductor, being less than one per cent as compared with copper.

It is well understood, that when a wax mold, coated with plumbago and properly connected, is placed in a sulphate of copper solution, the deposit is slow and tedious; while on the other hand, when a solid body of copper is placed in the same solution, the entire surface is immediately covered with a coating of metallic copper. In following this principle, several attempts have been made to supplant plumbago by means of bronze, copper and other metallic powders, all of which have been unsuccessful, either from a lack of proper adhesion to the wax mold, or from the solvent action on the powders by the solution in the vat.

While all efforts to supplant plumbago by means of metallic powders have been unsuccessful, it remained for Silas Knight, of New York, to discover a means whereby an instantaneous coating of metallic copper is thrown down on the plumbago film before the mold is placed in the vat.

Mr. Murray's suggestion made it possible to coat non-conducting material with a conducting surface, while Mr. Knight's discovery, when used in connection with the plumbago film, materially reduces the time of the deposit, as the mold is thereby provided with a surface of an eminent conducting quality, by which means the uniformity of the deposit over the entire surface is insured.

Without such preparation the deposit of copper would take place slowly, and gradually spread itself over the surface of the mold. Those portions nearest the connections would therefore receive the heaviest deposit, and those furthest therefrom the thinnest.

The metallizing process, when used in connection with the plumbago film, effects in a few seconds a uniform coating of metallic copper over the face of the mold, thereby insuring a uniform and rapid deposit on the mold in the vat.

STRIKING SOLUTION.

This solution is used in metallizing the molds, and is composed of two pounds of sulphate of copper crystals to each gallon of water.

Do not add sulphuric acid to this solution, as it will cause the iron filings to heat, and burn the face of the mold.

The operation of metallizing the mold is performed in the following manner:

After the superfluous blacklead is blown out of the cavities, the mold is laid face up on a level shelf in a sink or trough. The operator then ladles out of a conveniently-placed vessel sufficient striking solution to cover the face of the mold, and immediately sprinkles thereon, from a perforated box or sieve, fine *cast-iron* filings free from dirt, oil or grease.

A fine, long-haired flat brush is used to intermix the filings with the solution, by first tapping the mixture lightly with the brush, and then quickly spreading it backward and forward over the mold. The iron having more affinity for the acid than for the copper, the latter is set free and thrown down on the mold in a bright reguline state.

Immediately after the above operation the mold should be thoroughly rinsed with a strong head of water, as the mixture is liable to heat and destroy the face of the mold. This is best performed by forcing the water through a rubber hose directly into the cavities and over the face of the mold, until all the iron filings are washed off. Should any spots remain uncovered, the operation must be repeated until the entire surface is covered with a film of copper. The operator should be careful to rinse the brush with water immediately after every operation, as the metallic copper in the solution will adhere to the tip end of the brush, and if allowed to remain, will scratch the face of the mold. The brush should be avoided on all cut-work, and the following simple and safe method adopted:

Flood the face of the mold with the striking solution, and after sprinkling the iron filings evenly thereon, reduce the supply of water in the rose-nozzle to a fine spray, which should be allowed to fall gently on the mixture until the metallic copper is set free and thrown down on the mold, after which the full head of water is turned on and all the mixture washed from the mold. This operation should be repeated until the entire surface of the mold is thoroughly covered with a coating of copper. Before the molds are placed in the vat, the solution must be made up ready to receive the work.

(*To be continued.*)

FOOLSCAP.

According to a writer in *Harper's Young People*, "foolscap" paper derives it name from the act of the English rump parliament in ordering the use on the paper of a water mark representing a fool's cap and bells in the place of the royal arms. This is the "sentimental" etymology of the word, which is really derived from the Italian foglio capo — literally "head leaf" or sheet — the name given to that particular size of paper by the early Italian paper makers.



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(See the other side of this sheet.)

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NONPAREIL (6 POINT).

In taking a brief survey of that early period of English Typography when printers are assumed to have been their own letter-founders, we shall attempt no more than to gather together, as concisely as possible, any facts which may throw light on the first days of English letter-founding, leaving it to the historian of Printing to describe the productions which, as we have already stated, must be regarded, not only as the works of our earliest printers, but as the specimen books of our earliest letter founders. Mores and other chroniclers are, as we conceive, misleading, when they single out half a dozen names from the long list of printers between Caxton and Day, as if they only had been concerned in the development of the art of letter-cutting and founding. It is true that these names are the most distinguished; but it is necessary to bear in mind that the most obscure printer of that day, unless he succeeded in purchasing his fonts from abroad, or in obtaining the reversion of the worn types of another printer, probably cast his letter in his own moulds, and from his own matrices.

Respecting many of our early printers, our information, especially with regard to their mechanical operations, is extremely meagre. But the researches of Mr. William Blades have thrown a stream of light upon the typography of Caxton and his contemporaries, of which we gladly avail ourselves in recording the following facts and conjectures as to the letter-founding of the period in which they flourished. Adopting as a fundamental rule "that the bibliographer should make such an accurate and methodical study of the *types* used and *habits of printing* observable at the different presses, as to enable him to observe and be guided by these characteristics in settling the date of a book which bears no date upon the surface," Mr. Blades has succeeded not only in establishing a precise chronology of the productions of the first English *printer, but an exhaustive catalogue of his several types, such as has never before been successfully accomplished.*

Previous writers, many of them practical printers, have all failed in this particular. Most of them lacked the patience or the opportunity to make systematic study of the specimens of Caxton's press, and have been con-

BREVIER (8 POINT).

Previous writers, many of them practical printers, have all failed in this particular. Most of them lacked the patience or the opportunity to make a systematic study of the specimens of Caxton's press, and have been content to perpetuate the account of others who, like Bagford, Ames, Herbert and Dibdin, had ample opportunity for such a study, but failed to bring to bear upon their investigations that practical experience which would have saved them from the inaccuracies to be found in their descriptions. Among such writers few have been more unfortunate than Rowe Mores, whose account of Caxton's types (although endorsed by authority of his editor, John Nichols) is as misleading as it is meagre.

As we are concerned with Caxton only in his capacity as letter-founder, we must refer the reader for all details respecting his life and literary industry to Mr. Blades' admirable biography; merely stating here that he made his first essay at printing in the year 1474-5, in the office of Colard Mansion, at Bruges; that in 1477, if not earlier, he settled as printer at Westminster, where he remained an industrious and prolific worker until the year of his death in 1491.

As we have already observed, the history of the introduction of printing into England differs from that of its origin in most other countries in this important particular, that whereas in Germany, Italy, France and the Low Countries letter founding is supposed to have preceded printing

LONG PRIMER (10 POINT).

Supposed to have preceded printing, in our own country it followed it. Caxton had already run through one font of type before he reached this country, and it appears to be quite certain that his Type No. 2, with which he established his press at Westminster, was brought over by him from Bruges, where it had been cast for him, and already used by his preceptor, Colard Mansion. The English origin of his Type No. 3 is also open to question. There seems, however, reasonable ground for supposing that Type No. 4 was both cut and cast in England; so that Caxton had probably been at work a year or two in this country as a printer, before he became a letter-founder. It must be admitted that any conclusion we may come to as to Caxton's operations as a letter-founder are wholly conjectural. In none of his own works (in several of which he discourses freely on his labor as a translator and a printer) does he *make the slightest allusion to the casting of his types, nor does there remain any relic or contemporary record calculated to throw light on so interesting a topic.*

183-11 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PICA (12 POINT).

That Caxton made use of cast types, it is hardly needful here to assert. Admitting the possibility of a middle stage between Xylography and Typography, the general identity of his letters, the constant recurrence of certain flaws among his types, and the solidity of his pages, may be taken as sufficient evidence that his types were cast, and not separately engraved by hand.

It is scarcely likely that during his residence at Bruges, where, as he himself states in the prologue to the third book of the *Recuyell,* "I have practysed and lerned at my grete charge and dispense to ordeyne this said book in prynte," he would omit to make himself acquainted with the methods used *in the Low Countries for the production and multiplication of types; and it is at least reasonable to suppose*

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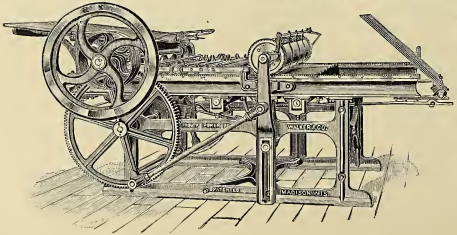
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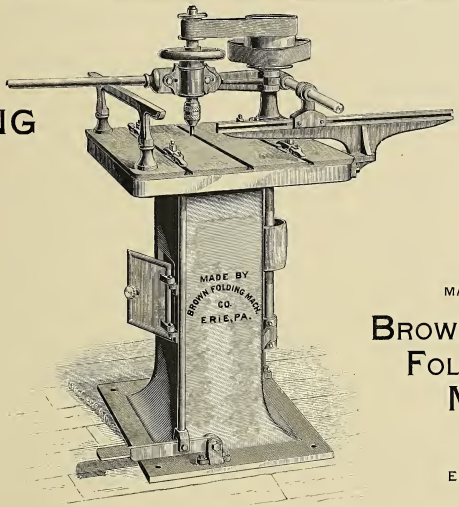
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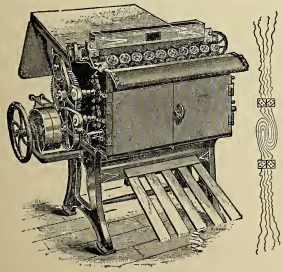
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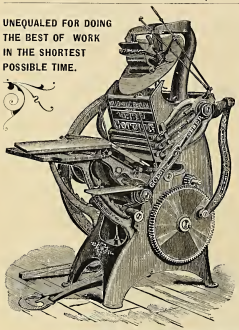
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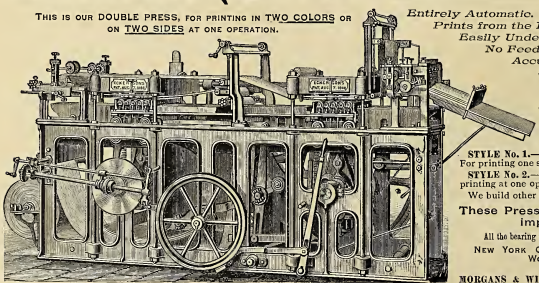
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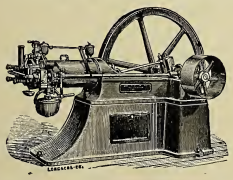
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Special Correspondence of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTERS' EXCURSION TO BOSTON.

ON the afternoon of Tuesday, June 2, a pleasure-seeking and fun-loving party, comprising several delegates from the West on their way to the Boston convention, a number of ladies and gentlemen of Chicago (including two representatives of THE INLAND PRINTER), boarded the limited express train of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Chicago for a trip over that picturesque route, with the intention of stopping at Washington en route to avail themselves of the hospitalities of Columbia Union, No. 101, an invitation to which had been extended to all delegates and visiting printers for Thursday, June 4.

The trip to Washington was thoroughly enjoyed by every member of the party; and well it might be. The eastern half of the continent presents no finer scenery or more picturesque views than are beheld on this route. The natural gas region was reached in the early evening, and proved quite a novelty to the party. It was certainly a strange experience to those who were visiting the place for the first time, the blazing lights from the numerous burning gas wells resembling some weird and fantastic spectacular display as the train whizzed by. The scenery became more beautiful as the journey progressed, until the mountain regions of West Virginia and Maryland were reached, the effects here produced serving as a grand culmination to a thoroughly enjoyable and constantly changing panorama of nature's handiwork. It would certainly be a dull person whose sense of the beautiful would remain unstirred by the rapidly changing scenes which follow each other with such regularity in the Cheat River country, or among the heavily-wooded mountains, the valleys and ravines from which the headwaters of the beautiful Potomac find their source, the interest continuing without abatement until historic Harper's Ferry is passed.

The party reached Washington in due time, and was taken in hand by a reception committee composed of George A. Tracy, John L. Kennedy, C. C. Casterline, T. M. King, H. E. Springer and J. L. McKelvey. These gentlemen, assisted by Albert E. Ingalls, William Briggs, W. F. Dunn, E. M. Kerrott, William Ramsey and many other members of the craft in the capital city, gave the visitors (who were by this time arriving in large numbers from various parts of the country) a sample of Washington hospitality as extensive as it was cordial, and altogether of a nature that will not readily be effaced from the memory of those who were fortunate enough to be participants of it.

The day of arrival was occupied in visiting the various places of interest in this city. The spacious and well-kept avenues and squares, the numerous statues and monuments, the public parks and grounds, the magnificent government buildings, the towering Washington monument and the imposing capitol building, were among the places visited. These, with numberless minor objects of interest to be seen, will go far to make a first visit to the city of Washington a memorable event in the life of any appreciative citizen of the great Republic.

On the morning of the following day (Thursday) the entire party of visitors, augmented by the addition of several ladies and gentlemen from the government printing office, and all under escort of a committee from the local union, enjoyed a very pleasant excursion down the Potomac river to Mount Vernon, the Mecca of American patriotism. Here every attention was shown the visitors, who were courteously guided through the rooms of what was once the residence, and the death place, of the immortal father of our country. Every object of interest was fully and minutely explained. The tomb of Washington was silently and reverently viewed by the visitors, who also enjoyed the rare privilege of being photographed in a group on the lawn fronting the residence. On the return trip clam chowder and luncheon were served, and needless to say, heartily enjoyed by all.

On their arrival in Washington many of the party took occasion to visit the government printing office, where, by the courtesy of Public Printer Palmer, who was introduced to each individual member of the party, they were shown through the various departments of that vast establishment by William Briggs and J. L. Kennedy, and where many old friends from different parts of the country were met by THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent.

But Washington hospitality was not yet exhausted, a circumstance that was quickly made apparent. In fact, the prevailing idea which appeared to govern the actions of the local craftsmen was a desire to make the most of every hour in which the visitors remained in their magnificent city. Invitations were promptly issued to each of the visitors for a banquet to be given at a well-known caterer's on the same evening, and it is safe to say that it would require a roll-call to discover the fact that there were any absentees. After full justice had been done the good things set forth — and it must be admitted that western appetites were mainly responsible for the extraordinary rapidity with which the various dishes disappeared — Mr. J. L. Kennedy, the popular president of Columbia Union, in a neat speech welcomed the visitors to Washington, and expressed the hope that the coming convention, in its enactments, would meet the expectations of the printers of the country at large. M. J. Carroll, of THE INLAND PRINTER, responded on behalf of the guests, and was followed by Messrs. Jullien, Thomas, Marston and McKelvey, of Washington; Williams, Chicago; Grubbs, Indianapolis; Halsey, Portland (Ore.); Hickey, San Francisco; Freeman, Birmingham; Wines, St. Louis; Dewey, Detroit; and Friedlander, Memphis, in songs, speeches and recitations. At midnight the party dispersed, after voting a resolution of thanks to the members of Columbia Typographical Union.

The party left Washington next morning with many regrets that they could not prolong their stay, and arrived in New York after a five hours' ride over the famous Royal Blue Line of the Baltimore & Ohio road, where they were transferred to the steamer Puritan, the newest and handsomest of the well-known Fall River line of steamboats. After a most delightful night's journey over the Sound and Narragansett Bay, they arrived at Fall River early next morning, when a two hours' ride over the Old Colony railroad landed them safely at the point of destination, the City of Boston, in time for dinner.

The Quincy House was announced as the headquarters of the delegates during their stay in Boston, and the immediate vicinity of that popular hotel presented as animated a scene during the week following the arrival of the delegates as though a national political convention was being held in the city. The majority of the visitors arrived on Saturday, June 6, and on the evening of that day attended an informal reception tendered them by Boston Union, No. 13. The energetic and popular president of the union, Mr. Augustine McCraith, in company with the reception committee, of which Mr. George Stephens was chairman (and it is difficult to conceive how a better selection could have been made), took immediate charge of the excursionists upon their arrival, and in the evening conducted them to the assembly rooms of the local union, where was inaugurated a series of entertainments and excursions as liberal and extensive in its character and execution as ever accompanied a convention of the International Union. President McCraith welcomed the visitors to Boston in so hearty a manner as to leave no doubt as to the genuineness of the hospitality of the printers of the Hub, after which refreshments of various kinds were served, the reception ending with short addresses by Chairman Stephens and a number of prominent printers from all sections of the country.

On Sunday morning the entire delegation were invited to participate in an excursion to the ancient and historic town of Plymouth, the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers, an excursion which proved to be one of the most enjoyable and unique entertainments of the entire series. A special train had been chartered for the occasion, which left the Old Colony depot at 11 o'clock in the morning, and by way of the shore line, proceeded to the landing place of the Pilgrims. The train contained about three hundred delegates, visitors and members of the Boston union, several of whom were accompanied by their wives.

When the train came to a halt at the place of destination, there was a delegation representing the *Mirror* newspaper of the town,



RECEPTION COMMITTEE BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 1891

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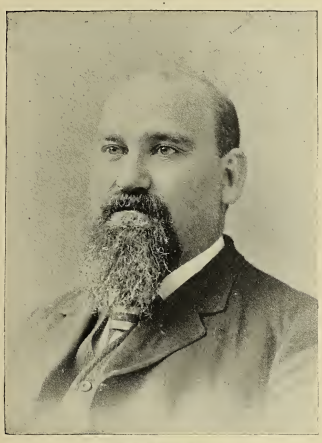
Address all correspondence to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

PUBLISHERS,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

and another representing the Plymouth association, standing on the platform ready to extend the courtesies of the settlement to the visitors. Crimson satin badges, with a fac simile of Plymouth



GEORGE H. STEPHENS,
Chairman Reception Committee Boston Typographical Union, No. 13.

Rock at the upper end, were presented to everyone on the train. A procession was formed, which marched to the National Memorial Monument, a grand and imposing work of art, the figures of heroic proportions, the whole reaching an altitude of 81 feet. When the crest of the barren sand heap, on which the monument is erected, was reached, Mr. William T. Davis, vice-president of the Selectmen of Plymouth, took up a position in the shadow of the Goddess of Morality, and gave a brief history of the movement which led to the erection of the monument, prefacing his remarks with a hearty welcome to all present to the town of Plymouth. A brief address of welcome was also delivered by Mr. P. M. Stoddard, one of the directors of the Pilgrim Society. A very elaborate dinner was served the party at Odd Fellows' Hall, followed by brief addresses by President McCraith, of the Boston union, E. F. Welling, vice-president, Hugh O'Halloran, ex-president, Charles G. Wilkins, a member of the reception committee, and August Donath, of Washington. After dinner the delegates were escorted to Pilgrim Hall, which had been thrown open for their inspection. Here a half-hour was spent in looking at the relics of the Mayflower and other curiosities, together with the really magnificent paintings which adorn the hall. The next point of interest visited was the granite-canopied Pilgrim Rock, on which our forefathers stepped, or were supposed to have stepped, when they made their landing from the Mayflower, after which the excursionists made their way to the train for the return trip to Boston.

The day was a thoroughly enjoyable one to those present, and gave the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. It can safely be said that the old puritan town seldom experiences such an invasion of its sacred precincts on a Sunday. Shade of Miles Standish! how did your righteous memory ever tolerate such a worldly, sight-seeing throng on a Sabbath day? Surely the world must have undergone many changes in the last two hundred years, to make such an event possible. On their return to Boston the delegates had but scant time to shake the dust from their clothes and take supper, when the reception committee announced themselves in readiness to conduct them to the Park theater, where a grand concert had been arranged for their edification. The theater was filled by the visitors, the members of Boston union and their friends. The performance proved an appropriate climax to a day filled to overflowing with variety, instruction, and rational enjoyment.

The convention was called to order under the most auspicious circumstances at Faneuil Hall, on Monday, June 8, at 10 A.M. Shortly thereafter an invitation was received and accepted for a complimentary reception and excursion tendered by the ex-delegates of Boston and vicinity, which proved a great success. This was essentially a veteran's day, and was taken advantage of by all the ex-delegates who were attending the convention or resident in Boston or its immediate vicinity, to extend or receive congratulations. The party, to the number of about five hundred ladies and gentlemen, boarded the steamer New York at 2 o'clock, and steamed down the harbor. Many old timers were noticeable on this occasion, prominent among whom THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent was proud to meet such men as Harvey Ellis, E. M. Kerrott, Columbus Hall and August Donath, of Washington; M. R. H. Witter and A. G. Wines, of St. Louis; William A. Aimison, of Nashville; William J. Hammond and H. H. Cowles, New Orleans; John D. Vaughan, Denver; Frank Pelton, J. R. Jessup and James A. Peck, Chicago; James J. Dailey and Leon Farroe, Philadelphia, and William J. Quinn, James Pym, W. H. Harding and H. T. Elder, of Boston.

All present were provided with boutonnières through the kindness of Boston florists, and songs, speeches and recitations, under the guidance of James Pym, master of ceremonies, enlivened the trip. The day was perfect, and many expressions of pleasure were heard from those on board. The clam chowder and other Boston delicacies, served in great profusion, no doubt went far toward completing the satisfaction of the excursionists, the party returning to Boston immensely pleased with their day's outing on Boston Harbor and Massachusetts Bay.



CHARLES H. BRADLEE,
Secretary Reception Committee Boston Typographical Union, No. 13.

Tuesday afternoon was set apart by the Boston reception committee for an excursion and clambake at Nantasket Beach. The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock, when a procession was formed

outside the hall, and, headed by a band of music, proceeded to Rowe's wharf, where the steamer Governor Andrew lay waiting for the party. At 12:30 the lines were cast off, and the boat steamed swiftly down the harbor on the pleasant trip to cooler shores and fresher air. The party arrived at the point of destination without further incident, and proceeded at once to take full possession of the place. A stroll along the beach by some, a ride by many over the famous Jerusalem road, the pleasures of a genuine salt-sea bath by others, and a general good time by all, occupied the time until 2:30 o'clock, at which hour the party were escorted to the great Rockland café, where plates had been laid for three hundred people.

After a sumptuous repast of clams, supplemented by all the deep-sea delicacies known to this famous resort, President McCraith, in a brief address, thanked the visitors for so liberally responding to the invitation of the Boston union. M. J. Carroll, of Chicago, was called upon to respond upon behalf of the visitors, after which the members of the party proceeded to station themselves on the steps and the broad veranda of the Hotel Nantasket, where they were photographed in a group. At five o'clock the return trip was begun, the party reaching their hotels in time to allow the delegates to engage in an evening session of the convention, and all well pleased with what was to many of them their first experience of a genuine New England clambake.

In all the long list of entertainments, excursions and hospitalities heaped upon the visitors by the printers and citizens of Boston, none were more fully enjoyed than the excursion to Deer Island and the city institutions, which was set for the hour of 1:15 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, at which time the party proceeded to Battery wharf, where they were met by Mr. Thomas Devlin, of the Board of Commissioners of Public Works, President Barry of the Common Council and other city officials, and escorted on board the James Putnam Bradlee as guests of the City of Boston. The visitors were first taken to Deer Island, and given an opportunity to minutely inspect the institutions at that place, after which they were escorted to the chapel, where the boys of this reformatory institution entertained them with songs and military exercises, and little speeches were made by Commissioner Devlin and President Barry. President McCraith and August Donath responded in behalf of the guests, when they were escorted to the banquet hall, and invited to partake of a substantial collation. The return to the city was made in time to admit of the delegates taking part in another night session of the convention.

The courtesies of the people of Boston had up to this time been showered upon their guests so thick and fast, that it began to dawn upon the minds of many of the latter that it was about time to make some recognition of the fact. The ex-delegates set the ball rolling, when they met in Parlor G of the Quincy House, on Thursday, at noon, with M. R. H. Witter, of St. Louis, in the chair. M. J. Carroll, of THE INLAND PRINTER, was called upon, who, in a few words of thanks for the many acts of kindness and courtesy shown them, presented Mr. James Pym, Chairman of the Ex-Delegates Association of Boston, with a handsome gold-headed cane, the gift of the visiting ex-delegates. Mr. Pym was visibly affected by this unexpected turn of affairs, but modestly endeavored to return his thanks for the part he played, as well as for the association he represented.

In this connection, and with a view to dispose of this feature of the Boston trip as briefly as possible, it may be mentioned that testimonials of a similar nature were presented to Augustine McCraith, president of the local union, and George Stephens, Chairman of the Reception Committee, during a suspension of business in the convention on Friday afternoon. The former presentation was made by delegate Kidd, of Chicago, and the other by delegate Otis, of Washington. The final presentation was made to the retiring President of the International Union, E. T. Plank, on Saturday afternoon, in the convention hall, and consisted of an elegant gold watch, which was handed the gentleman with a few well-chosen remarks by delegate A. G. Davis, of Boston.

A very graceful compliment was paid the International Union in the sending to that body of an invitation to visit the Haverhill Paper Company at Haverhill, and the Green Manufacturing Company, Berlin Falls, New Hampshire, for Thursday afternoon. As the convention was in session on that day, but a limited number were able to avail themselves of the courtesies extended. A special train containing the party left Boston at 12 o'clock, and reached Haverhill about an hour later, where they were escorted through the works by J. H. C. Hussey and Isaac B. Hasford, and shown the different processes employed in the manufacture of paper. After every attention had been paid the wants of the inner man, the visitors returned to Boston in the evening, well pleased with their afternoon's journey.

It has always been customary to wind up the festivities attending a convention of the International Union with a grand banquet, and this year no exception was made to the rule. For this occasion the American House had been selected as the proper place, and, spacious though its dining rooms are, they were filled to overflowing on Thursday evening when the guests sat down to supper.

The honorary guests included Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, J. H. O'Neil, Harry A. M'Glenen, ex-Mayor Hugh O'Brien, Alderman Keenen, representing the mayor, Aldermen Leary and G. E. McNeill. Speech-making followed the repast, including one of the happiest efforts of which Congressman Cummings was capable, the party dispersing at a late hour.

Friday and Saturday were devoted strictly to business by the convention, which adjourned at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the latter day, after which the visitors began departing for home, about 150 of them going by way of New York to partake of an excursion and clambake at Coney Island, an invitation for which had been extended the convention by the union of that city.

It would be difficult to express in words the gratitude of the delegates and visitors for the royal treatment they received while in Boston. The Reception Committee, of which George Stephens was chairman, and the officers of Boston union, particularly President McCraith, are entitled to high praise for the untiring, courteous manner in which they at all times ministered to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. In this connection we must not neglect to mention the fact that ex-delegates James Pym, J. H. O'Donnell, W. J. Quinn, H. T. Elder, H. O'Halloran, J. W. Douglas and W. J. C. Harding, together with delegate A. G. Davis, deserve equal credit with any persons mentioned for making the series of entertainments attending the convention of 1891 an event that will scarcely ever be forgotten by any who were fortunate enough to be in attendance.

The Boston *Globe*, *News* and *Herald*, besides furnishing valuable reports of each day's proceedings of the International Typographical Union, ordered copies of each issue free to the delegates during convention week, a courtesy that was fully appreciated and favorably commented on.

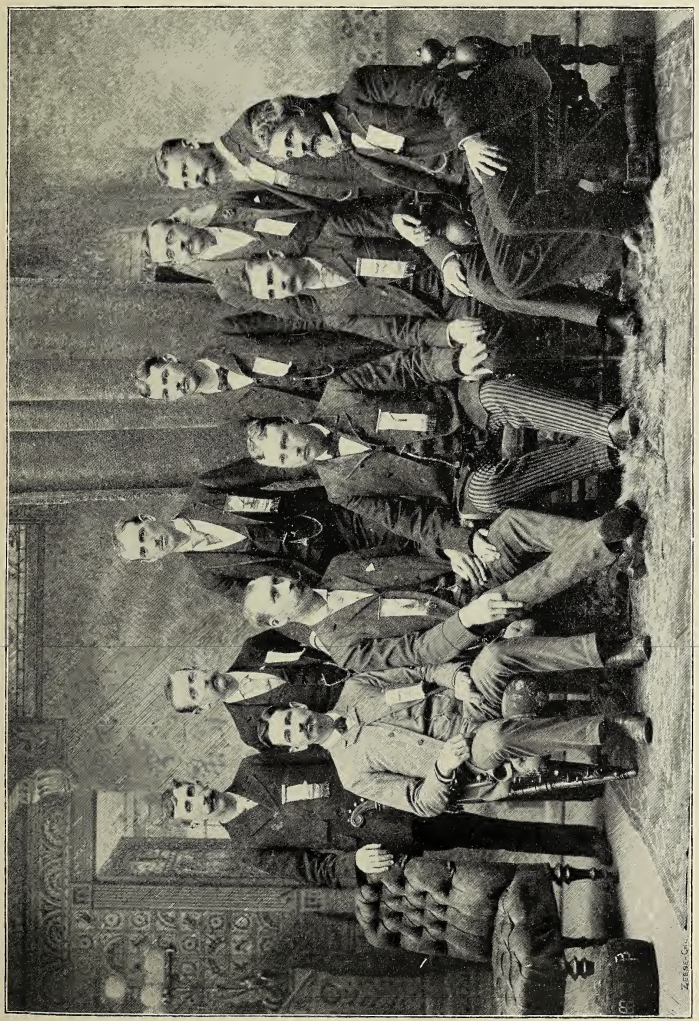
A description of the reception in New York City, with a review of the incidents attending the excursion to Coney Island, are necessarily reserved for the next issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

NO PAPERS IN THE FUTURE LIFE.

Our Australian correspondent says that recently some scandal was going the rounds of Melbourne, concerning the management of the Salvation Army Prison Gate Brigade. Two of the great journals were very severe in their comments upon the affair, and in retaliation an Army poet holds them up thus in a verse of one of the popular hymns :

Over there, over there,
Over there, over there—
There will be no daily papers over there ;
The devil cannot rage
Through the *Argus* and the *Age*—
There will be no daily papers over there.

A CONVIVIAL Buffalo printer, while asleep, fell out of a chamber window and would have been killed had he not fallen squarely upon two reporters. They were knocked down and badly shaken, but got an item for their papers by the means.



PRESSMEN DELEGATES, INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 1891.

THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks. But when you get through experimenting, come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable goods of

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THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

A detailed account of the proceedings has been rendered unnecessary, as they will be bound and forwarded to subordinate unions by Secretary-Treasurer McCleve y in a few days. The following synopsis is therefore offered : The convention was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, commencing June 8, 1891, and prior to the regular proceedings Mr. George Stephens, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of Boston Typographical Union, introduced the Rev. Father Bodfish, who invoked the divine blessing upon the delegates and visitors assembled.

Governor Russell being then introduced, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Stephens then introduced Alderman Stacey, who, in the absence of Mayor Matthews, welcomed the delegates and visitors on behalf of the city of Boston, extending, on behalf of the City Council, the freedom of the city.

Mr. Augustine McCraith, president of Boston Typographical Union, was then introduced, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of Typographical Union No. 13 and the allied crafts.

President Plank responded briefly on behalf of the delegates, after which communications of greeting and good wishes were read from Fort Wayne Typographical Union, the Boston Press Club, and Mr. G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

The reports of officers were submitted, and, on motion of Mr. Prescott (Toronto), were referred to committees without reading.

Resolutions were adopted revoking the charter of the Town of Lake union and merging its membership into the Chicago union, as that town was wholly within the precincts of the city of Chicago.

A resolution providing for an exhibit at the World's Fair was laid upon the table.

A resolution urging the government to assume control of the telegraph system of the country was defeated.

Resolutions were adopted making it the duty of compositors, stereotypers or pressmen to unionize any department of the office in which they are employed which may be run by non-union men.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to confer with the officers of the German-American Typographia relative to amalgamating with the International Typographical Union on an equitable basis.

The following resolution was adopted :

That subordinate unions are recommended to annually present their scale of prices for the employers to sign, which scale, when signed, shall be binding on both parties during the year.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the passage of a bill introduced at the last session of congress making it compulsory upon the officers of the government to enforce the eight-hour law passed in 1888.

The following was adopted :

Resolved, That the Federal Department of Labor be requested to gather industrial statistics concerning the printing business, and that such department institute and conduct an inquiry to that end.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted providing for the payment of the sum of $50 for the funeral expenses of deceased members from the funds of the International Union.

The following was adopted to be embodied in general laws—

No person shall be eligible to hold office in the International Union unless he or she be an active member of a subordinate union.

Considerable time and discussion was devoted to an amendment of the general laws regulating the discharging and hiring of help, a measure that was generally designated as the priority law. This measure was finally defeated by a very decisive vote.

In regard to the Childs-Drexel Home for union printers it was decided that the dedication of the home take place on the next birthday of Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia ; that a monthly contribution of ten cents per member be levied for the support of the institution ; and that hereafter none but practical printers actively engaged at the business be eligible for election to the Board of Trustees. In the interest of economy it was decided to reduce the number of the board to seven members, and in accordance with this resolution it was voted not to elect successors to the members whose term of office expires this year—Messrs. Cummings, Parr and Lambert.

The following resolutions were adopted in relation to the reduction of the hours of labor :

Resolved, That this convention heartily indorse a movement regulating the hours of labor in the book and job branch of the printing trade to be not more than nine hours per day, except Saturdays, when not more than eight hours shall constitute a day's work, throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and refer the matter to subordinate unions for ratification, the same to go into effect October 1, 1891.

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer submit the above proposition in a printed form to the subordinate unions to be voted upon by them at their July meeting, the subordinate unions to immediately notify the secretary-treasurer of their action, who shall report the result of said action to the executive council, August 15.

Resolved, That in the event of such action being favorable to said reduction, the executive council be empowered to immediately confer with the American Federation of Labor urging their coöperation.

Resolved, That if such action is not favorably considered by the American Federation of Labor, the executive council be empowered to act independently, and take immediate steps to have the law go into effect October 1, 1891.

A penalty of a $5 fine was enacted, to be assessed against any member violating the six-day law in newspaper offices.

The following is the report of the committee relative to the pressmen who have seceded from the International Union, and which was adopted :

Your committee would recommend that it be enjoined upon typographical unions everywhere to use every possible effort to unionize pressrooms.

Your committee would also recommend that the interchange of cards between the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union be not permitted.

After considering a lengthy report of the committee on the relations of the seceding pressmen with those who had remained in the International Union, the appointment of a committee to visit the convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union at Detroit, the adoption of the report of the Committee on Thanks, and the disposition of a multitude of matters of minor importance, the convention finally adjourned at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon to meet in Philadelphia in 1892.

OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 1891.

President, W. B. Prescott, Toronto, Ontario.

Vice-President, James McKenna, New York City, New York.

Second Vice-President, John Von Buettner, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Third Vice-President, P. J. Weldon, Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary-treasurer, W. S. McClevey, Chicago, Illinois.

Organizers.—First District, Edmund Beardsley, Brooklyn, New York ; Second District, J. F. Klunk, Kansas City ; Third District, Samuel R. Freeman, Birmingham, Alabama ; Fourth District, Victor B. Williams, Chicago, Illinois ; Fifth District, J. W. Patterson, Ottawa, Ontario ; Sixth District, John R. Winders, San Francisco, California ; Seventh District, Charles Abernethy, Ogden, Utah.

Delegates American Federation of Labor.—O. A. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania ; W. C. Boyer, Omaha, Nebraska ; W. E. Shields, Washington, D. C. ; Frank A. Kidd, Chicago, Illinois.

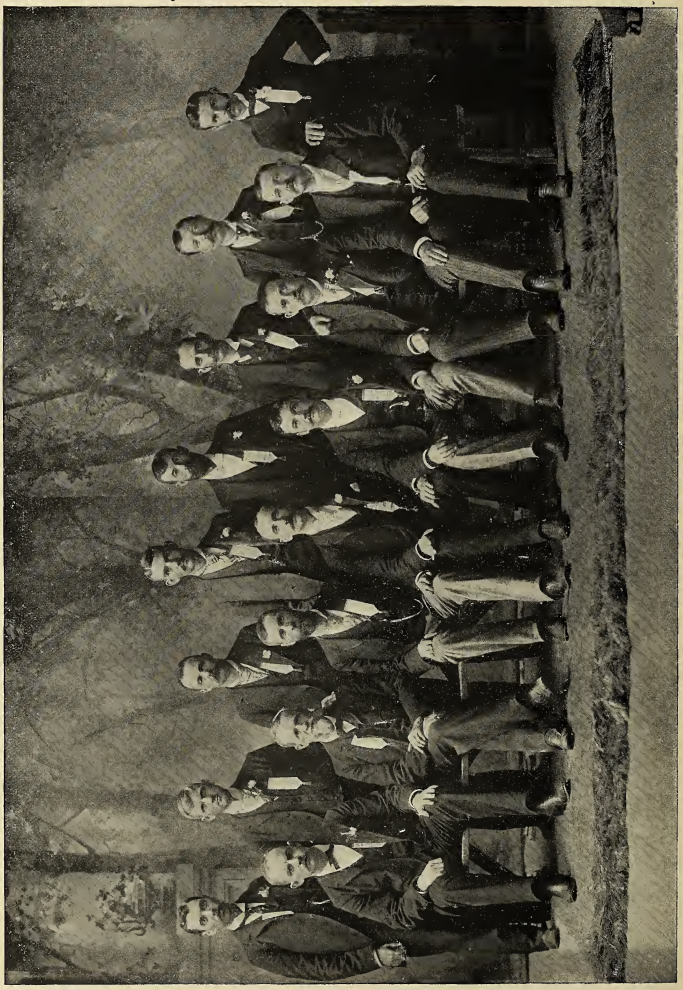
William B. Prescott, the president of the International Typographical Union is said to be the youngest man who ever occupied the position, being born in 1864, at Thornhill, in the vicinity of Toronto, Ontario. He was apprenticed at the early age of thirteen years, and in February, 1883, joined Toronto union, of which he has been the presiding officer for three successive terms, besides occupying many important positions in union affairs and labor reform movements. Among the many congratulatory telegrams sent to Mr. Prescott was the following from the mayor of Toronto, Mr. Edward F. Clarke, himself a graduate of the stick and rule :

TORONTO, ONT., June 12, 1891.

To W. B. Prescott, President-elect, International Typographical Union, Boston:

Accept my cordial congratulations upon your election. May the craft abundantly prosper under your administration, and complete your triumph by bringing the International to the Queen City next year.

E. F. CLARKE, Mayor.



DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, 1891.

From our Special Correspondent.

AT THE DETROIT INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION CONVENTION.

A hospitable welcome was extended to the delegates and visitors to the International Printing Pressmen's Union convention at Detroit, on Monday, June 15, and in the evening an informal reception was held at 8 o'clock, in the parlors of Gies's hotel, where a pleasant and fraternal time was passed.

Tuesday was devoted to convention business, as described elsewhere in our columns, and on Wednesday delegates and visitors were treated to a carriage ride through the principal avenues of the city, a diversion being made to accept of the courtesy of the management of the Michigan Stove Company, whose works, by the way, are the largest in the world. This large plant includes sixteen acres of handsome and substantial brick structures, covering six acres of ground. The main building is five stories in height with mansard roof, 80 feet wide and 1,250 feet deep, with an east wing fronting 500 feet on Jefferson avenue. Between 1,400 and 1,500 men find employment there, and the pay roll amounts to over $40,000 monthly. The officers of this company are Jeremiah Dwyer, president; George H. Barbour, vice-president and manager; M. B. Mills, treasurer, and C. A. Ducharme, secretary. The visitors were conducted through the establishment by Mr. Thomas Garin, the superintendent, and members of the office staff, the explanations of the various processes which go to make the completed stove being both interesting and instructive, and strongly impressing on the auditors the merits of "The World's Best," the Garland stoves and ranges.

On nearing the exit, a most comforting scene opened upon the thirsty throng which emerged from the heated molding rooms, for here was arrayed a refection of eatables and drinkables, admirably served and admirably appreciated, and after justice had been done this hospitality, congratulatory speeches were made by Messrs. "Joe" Labadie, T. J. Hawkins and others, in which the thanks of the departing guests were gracefully expressed, to which the assembled entertainers returned their acknowledgments. Souvenirs of the occasion were presented to the guests as they took their departure.

Upon reëntering the carriages the visitors were driven across the bridge, and around the beautiful Belle Isle, where preparations are being made in the way of appropriate floral display for the approaching Grand Army Reunion. The rain, which began to fall heavily, by no means dampened the spirits of the party, and the occasion was one of unalloyed enjoyment, the beautiful river and scenery calling forth many expressions of pleasure. The drive terminated at the Casino, where the party regaled themselves, and many a jest, speech and reminiscence passed the time away until the arrival of the boat, when the party departed, well pleased with their outing.

Thursday was entirely devoted to convention business, and on Friday afternoon the festivities were concluded by a river and lake excursion to the Flats, where a fish supper was indulged in, at the Star Island House, the return being made at 10 o'clock P.M., thus terminating a pleasant and a fraternal week, which will live long in the memory of the participants in the hospitality of Detroit Union No. 2.

The labors of the committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. George D. Cline, N. W. Healy, G. A. Ray, Silas Risher and Thomas Reardon, to make the stay of the visitors a pleasant and agreeable one was admirably successful, and reflects credit upon them.

The handsome souvenir issued by Detroit Union No. 2 was in charge of George D. Cline, and as it was turned out from the office of Messrs. Raynor & Taylor, it is sufficient to say that it is a work of art.

The souvenir programme, the work of Messrs. Clarke & Reardon, of Detroit, is a creditable job appreciated by the connoisseurs for whom it was designed.

Among the many pleasant acquaintances formed, your correspondent has pleasure in naming President Charles W. Miller, Secretary-treasurer T. J. Hawkins, Messrs. P. J. Dobbs, Emil Siebecker, Edward J. Inloes, George Cline, N. W. Healey, James E. Hardy, John Love, John Ford, Al. Longenecker (eastern agent for Charles Eneu Johnson & Co.), "Bob" Pollock (superintendent of the Buffalo Ink Works), Joe Doyle (agent for Queen City Printing Ink Company) and R. F. Sullivan of the H. O. Shepard Company, Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION.

The third annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union was formally opened in Detroit, Michigan, on Tuesday, June 17, 1891. The address of welcome was made by Mr. N. W. Healey and the convention came to order with President Miller in the chair and T. J. Hawkins at his post as secretary. The time was mostly taken up in receiving credentials and the appointment of committees, with other preliminary arrangements. A categorical account of each day's proceedings may be dispensed with and a brief statement of the principal subjects legislated upon offered instead, as being more comprehensive.

The apprentice question has been advanced a stage so that it is now the law of the International Printing Pressmen's Union requiring the employment of four pressmen to entitle an employer to employ one apprentice. It had been proposed to establish a sick and death benefit, but the project was met with such opposition that it was referred to the next convention.

A grievance that pressmen have felt for a long time in various parts of the country is the assumption of foremen of composing rooms to dictate to pressmen employed in printing offices, notably so in the government printing office in Washington. In connection with this resolutions were adopted reciting that the convention deemed it for the best interests of the craft generally that a competent pressman should be in charge of each pressroom. Congress having by law established the office of foreman of printing as well as that of binding and defined their duties, the convention urges that congress shall by law create the office of foreman of pressroom in the government printing office and define his duties, and recommends to subordinate unions that they appoint committees to wait on their respective senators and congressmen and urge upon them the necessity of following out the course of action outlined. A committee will also draft a fair presentation of the reasons why such action should be taken by congress.

A step in line with the foregoing, but of more general application, was the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, It has been customary in different parts of the country for foremen of composing rooms to interfere in and assume control over pressrooms, to the manifest injury of the pressmen, who should act as foremen of such pressrooms, therefore be it

Resolved, That hereafter no one but a pressman shall be recognized as foreman of a pressroom throughout the jurisdiction of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

In reply to the request of the committee appointed at the late convention of the International Typographical Union to affiliate with them, the convention adopted a resolution inviting the pressmen's unions which still remain connected with the International Typographical Union to send delegates for a joint convention next year so as to arrange for a thorough consolidation of the craft.

The convention by resolution decided to create an international labor bureau for its members, so as to bring the unemployed pressman and the employer together. This bureau was placed under the control of the secretary-treasurer.

Resolutions making it the duty of subordinate pressmen's unions to organize the printers working in the newspaper pressrooms of the cities wherever they are not now organized; indorsing the blue label of the International Cigarmakers Union; also one separating the offices of secretary-treasurer and editor of the *American Pressman*, the official organ, and extending the term of the latter to three years, were adopted.

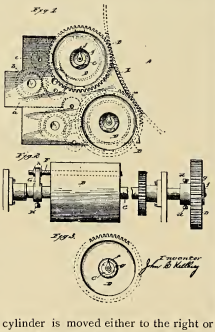
The convention completed its labors on Friday and adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in June, 1892, at St. Louis, Missouri.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. W. Miller, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; first vice-president, P. G. McCann, Ottawa, Ontario; second vice-president, J. Ford, Akron, Ohio; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Hawkins, New York City, New York.

CHROMATIC ATTACHMENT FOR CYLINDER PRESSES.

Progress in printing has not alone been made in the manufacture of type, in new devices to aid in the composing room, in improved machinery for the pressroom and bindery of the ordinary printing office; it has gone farther, and, by the invention shown herewith made it possible to print a newspaper in three or more colors at one impression and on a fast perfecting press.

The accompanying cut shows a chromatic attachment for cylinder presses, especially those of the perfecting type, invented by Mr. J. C. Kellberg, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and used with considerable success by him in printing the *Telegram* of that city in three colors. In Fig. 1, the impression cylinder is designated by the letter A. Around this are the form cylinders B B, on which the color plates are fastened by any suitable device. There can be any number of form cylinders, necessarily one for every primary color wanted. Fig. 2 gives another view of the form cylinder. Lateral register is obtained by means of the screw F, attached to a stationary collar G. By turning this screw the form cylinder is moved either to the right or left as the case may demand. Fig. 3 represents the dial *g* fastened to gear D, and index finger *f* fastened to the center of shaft. C is the scale on the face of dial *g*, laid off so as to correspond with the inches and fractions of an inch on the circumference of the form. After pulling a proof of form a measure is taken of the amount out of register, with an ordinary foot rule. Then by placing the index finger at zero and loosening set-screws *d d* that bind the gear D fast to the shaft, the cylinder can be moved backward or forward the number of inches or fractions of an inch out of register (which is shown by the index), after which the set-screws are tightened and the register is perfect.



A plate for each form is made from original matrix, leaving such lines on each as are needed for the color intended, and the register after being adjusted as shown above cannot be otherwise than right. The arrangement of fountains to supply the different colors to the particular rollers covering each form is not shown in the cut, but can be readily understood. Samples of the papers printed with this device have been forwarded to THE INLAND PRINTER, and are indeed a novelty, and something out of the usual line of everyday newspaper work. Mr. Kellberg is to be congratulated on the success of his contrivance.

If all the Germans and German-Americans now in New York were to leave it in a body they would still be kept fresh in mind by reason of their remarkable use of our word "already." Just as we use the word "now," saying, "See here, now," or "Well, now, you know," so they lug in "already" by the head or the heels or the middle whenever and wherever they can fit it in. And the queerest thing about it is that native-born Americans who have much to do with the Germans catch the habit from them and end every sort of sentence with that word.—*New York Sun.*

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

Owing to press of matter the review of specimens received is unavoidably held over until the August issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the courtesy of the Souvenir Committee of Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, Messrs. Charles W. Brown, Thomas H. Gilman and Edward P. Britt, THE INLAND PRINTER is indebted for the individual portraits in this issue, which appeared in the Souvenir. In this connection we may say that much credit is due Mr. Brown, the editor of the Souvenir, for the result attained, handicapped as the committee were in the necessarily hurried preparation of the work.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls from the following gentlemen during the past month: George F. Barden, of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass.; William Reinecke, of the *Nord Iowa Herald*, Elkader, Iowa; Wilbur G. Smith, of the A. B. Morse Printing Company, St. Joseph, Mich.; C. P. Rice, Salt Lake City, Utah; Messrs. Curry and Burks, of the *Register*, Bement, Ill.; T. B. Jenkins, of the Stecher Lithographing Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Bronson, president Cleveland-Gordon Press Company, Cleveland, Ohio; T. B. Brown, State Printing Office, Topeka, Kan.; W. N. Hall, of the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Company, Topeka, Kan.; H. Meyer, of Denver, Colo.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Missouri Press Association represents 625 newspapers, which reach 3,000,000 readers.

THE Massachusetts Press Association proposes to take a trip to Canada and up the Saguenay for its summer excursion. The members will leave Boston on July 6 and return on July 10.

THERE are now, in working order, ten ocean electric cables from America to Europe. One cable reaches each important island of the Antilles and the Caribbean sea, and to the coast of Brazil. Another cable connects with several other South America points, and the whole coast of South America is girdled by telegraphic lines reaching ocean cable stations.

WHILE inviting attention to the eighth semi-annual meeting of the Military Tract Press Association, to be held at Canton, Illinois, July 9 and 10, 1891, the cordial invitation of President Tom H. B. Camp and Secretary J. W. Strong contains the following: "You are cordially invited to attend this meeting and become a member of the association. We know that you can do us good and feel that perhaps you can learn something to your advantage from us. * * * Canton is a town that has been largely built by printer's ink, her manufacturers and merchants ranking among the heaviest advertisers in the state, and it will well repay you to attend this meeting if you derive no further benefit than a personal inspection of her leading factories and business houses, and consequent ability to refer your business men to Canton as an example of the judicious use of printer's ink."

WE have received the following respecting the National Editorial Convention, to be held in St. Paul, July 14 to 17, the programme for which we are compelled to omit from overplus of matter:

To Editor of THE INLAND PRINTER: COLUMBIA, Mo., June 19, 1891.

The ensuing meeting of the National Editorial Association at St. Paul will probably be attended by representative newspaper men from every state and territory. It will be the largest assemblage of journalists ever held upon this continent. In the preparation of the programme the effort has been made to comprehend such themes and select such editors to discuss them as will insure a meeting of great practical interest. The benefits to be derived by the interchange of sentiments and intermingling of newspaper men from every section of the Union will be most decided, not only professionally, but socially and in every way. Among the features of interest will be an exhibition of typesetting machines, the first ever made. Several machines will be exhibited and it will be an exceptional opportunity for their examination. Editors and publishers everywhere may be assured that the meeting will be thoroughly practical in character, and all members of the profession are cordially invited to be present. E. W. STEPHENS, President.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BALAAM AND HIS MASTER, AND OTHER SKETCHES AND STORIES. By Joel Chandler Harris. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. 16mo. $1.25.

These stories, chiefly based upon the troublous times during and after the civil war in America, are chiefly remarkable for showing the best points of the negro character, the instances of fidelity, self-sacrifice and delicacy of feeling finding a strong background in the uncouth dialect, so admirably rendered. No one can read these sketches unmoved, for the touches of humor are as bright and suggestive as the pathos is true and natural.

SWEET AND TWENTY. By Mary Farley Sanborn. No. 10—Good Company Series. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Massachusetts.

Novels ordinary are plentiful enough, but novels written to entertain, without the introduction of cunning veins of specious argumentation, are not particularly abundant. The world loves a good story, even though it has a tinge of ultraism about it, or a strain of politics or religion. But "Sweet and Twenty" has to do only with the *affaires du cœur*, and wins favor by its inherent naturalness, the unconscious *naïveté* of its principal characters who cluster about Père Hasset, and give inspiration to its society. The book is charmingly written to engage an idle hour.

FOURTEEN TO ONE. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York. 16mo. $1.25.

The delightful stories of this popular author have the merit in common with many of the best works of fiction, that they linger in the memory with a pleasant savor. The reader's feelings are swayed in sympathy with the spirit of the sketches, their sweetness and simplicity of style, and power of description finding a parallel in their broad humanity. "Fourteen to One" is the initial story which gives the title to the book, the others being as follows: "The Bell of Saint Basil's," "Shut In," "Jack the Fisherman," "The Madonna of the Tubs," "A Brave Deed," "The Sacrifice of Antigone," "Sweet Home," "Too Late," "The Reverend Malachi Matthew," "His Relict," "Mary Elizabeth," "Annie Laurie," and "The Law and the Gospel," forming a volume most appropriate to the season.

WORDSWORTH FOR THE YOUNG. Selections, with an Introduction for Parents and Teachers, by Cynthia Morgan St. John. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

It is so long since a really desirable collection of the poems adapted to youth of the gifted Wordsworth has been published, that it is a genuine pleasure to look through the pages of this handsome volume. Its mission is praiseworthy to the highest extent—bringing before the child-mind the beautiful in nature, clothed in the language of nature—the rhythm of song and poetry. It cannot be gainsaid that the first imprints made upon the unfolding intellect are ineffaceable, and exercise an unending influence upon its after development and expansion. Early impressions are lasting impressions, hence the value of truth in the beginning as a guide and teacher, rather than the meaningless—oftentimes hideous—whimsicalities of the nursery. The introduction by Mrs. St. John greatly enhances the worth of the book, which is neatly printed, well bound, and finely illustrated.

THE first number of the *Pontobiblion* comes to us from St. Petersburg, Russia. In the preface the publishers explain that the object of the work is to help the literary men concerned with the applied sciences generally, and particularly those devoted to any technical studies of any specialty. A review of the work will appear in our columns at a later date. It is published monthly, at Fontanka, 64, St. Petersburg. Editor, A. Kersha, C. E. United States Agency, D. Appleton & Co., New York.

"A CHAPTER ON LACROSSE," by J. L. Moses, Jr., in *Outing* for July, tells the story of the progress of the game in this country, together with records of the important matches, etc. A fine full-page illustration shows the Staten Island team, champions of the United States. To A. G. Spalding, on his retirement from the professional baseball world, Editor-in-Chief Worman pays a graceful tribute, which, with the short sketch in which it is embodied, will prove deeply interesting to devotees of the game.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN CHICAGO.

S. G. Dunlop, who formerly solicited subscriptions for, and sold copies of THE INLAND PRINTER, is no longer connected with this publication in any way. All readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who have paid for subscriptions and have failed to receive the paper, will please communicate with the company. Send in agent's receipts, and in return we will mail you the regular company's receipt.

CHICAGO NOTES.

GEORGE A. SCHROEDER, formerly rate clerk of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, has recently gone into the printing business. The firm is Keogh & Schroeder, and the place of business 167 Adams street. They do railroad and commercial work.

AT the regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 16, it was decided to participate in the Labor Day demonstration in conjunction with the Trades and Labor Assembly. A committee was elected to formulate a standard for type faces, and to arbitrate the question of the brevier-minion type of the Chicago *Daily News*.

AMONG the numbers now flocking to Chicago in the hope of securing lucrative employment on account of the World's Fair, printers from all countries are to be seen. Four French compositors, a preliminary to others, as a result of overconfidence in seeking newer fields, are now stranded in the city. A warning notice to European printers of the actual condition of things in Chicago might be the means of averting much hardship and suffering.

THE members of the Typothetæ Mutual Benefit Association and their friends who attended the association's picnic at Burlington Park, June 27, had a rather unpleasant experience. After a day's pleasure, the party returned to the station only to see the regular train passing the station without stopping. A freight train passing a few hours later brought the belated excursionists into the city at 2 o'clock Sunday morning—tired and worn out, and thoroughly disgusted with picnics.

GANE BROTHERS & Co., dealers in bookbinders' machinery and supplies, formerly of 184 Monroe street, have moved to large and commodious quarters at 177 and 179 Monroe street, where they occupy the first floor and basement. They intend to carry a larger stock than they did at the old stand, and anything in the line of supplies for bookbinders can be furnished on the shortest notice. They make a specialty of leather, leatherette, strawboard and binders' board, and can supply anything needed in a first-class bindery. They will be pleased to send circulars or catalogues to anyone interested, on request.

WE acknowledge receipt of a souvenir medal made from aluminum by S. D. Childs & Co., medalists, 140 Monroe street. It is the size of a silver dollar, and weighs but a fraction of what a dollar does. The face design represents the General Grant monument which is to be erected in Lincoln Park this fall. The medal is a very handsome piece of work, and reflects credit on the house producing it. A sample of these souvenirs will be sent anywhere on receipt of 12 cents in postage. In this connection it might be interesting to mention a few facts in regard to this new metal. Following are the weights of various metals per cubic foot: Platinum 1,342 pounds, gold 1,204 pounds, lead 711 pounds, silver 655 pounds, copper 548 pounds, brass 524 pounds, steel 490 pounds, iron 485 pounds, tin 459 pounds, aluminum 179 pounds. Thus it will appear that gold is seven times as heavy as aluminum. Aluminum stands the severest tests as to discoloration, and sulphuric or concentrated nitric acid have no effect upon it whatever. When tempered it has a tensile strength of thirty-eight tons per square inch, taking a harder temper than the best of steel. It is highly sonorous, and therefore admirably suited to use in bells; is as pliable as gold or silver, and can be beaten into a thin leaf, or drawn into a fine wire. Aluminum cannot be soldered, and large sums of money have been offered for a solution of this problem.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE work of the International Typographical Union organizers the past year has resulted in the forming of thirty-eight typographical unions, ten pressmen's unions, six electrotypers and stereotypers' unions and three pressfeeders' unions.

THE New York typothetæ has considered the proposition of the journeymen printers that their working hours be reduced to nine per day after October 1, next. It was decided that it would be impossible to make the proposed reduction.

THE master-printers of Schleswig-Holstein, Mecklenburg, Hanover, Brunswick and the Free Cities have unanimously resolved to adhere to the ten-hour day, and have instructed their representatives on the Tariff Commission to vote in accordance with this resolution.

THE next quarterly meeting of the De Vinne Press Mutual Aid Association, New York City, will be held July 9. The association has a membership of 109, and is increasing rapidly at each meeting. Last year $660 was paid out in benefits, and there is now a balance of $600 in the treasury. It is in its seventh year.

THE typothetæ of New Haven, Connecticut, have decided to oppose the demands of the typographical union for the nine hour day, and have also decided that it would be advisable to change the time of holding the next convention of the United Typothetæ, which is to be held in Cincinnati, from October to September, in order that the convention may take some action on this question, as the nine-hour demand may go into effect October 1.

AT the last meeting of Philadelphja Typographical Union, No. 2, held Sunday, June 21, 1891, the following was adopted :

Resolved, That the recording-secretary be directed to request each chapel to send one representative to form a committee to provide ways and means for the proper entertainment of the delegates to the International Typographical Union, at the next annual session, to be held in this city. Said committee to meet at the call of the president of the union.

In conformity with above, chairmen were requested to hold an election in their respective chapels as soon as practicable, and report name and address of delegate so elected to the president by June 26. The delegates presented a lengthy and interesting report. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered them by the union.

TRADE NEWS.

E. M. HARDY, of Janesville, Wisconsin, continues the printing business formerly conducted by Hardy & Parker.

ON June 15, Samuel Booth & Co., printers, New York, assigned to G. W. Fleckenstein, with preferences amounting to $4,187.

FIRE recently destroyed the Sanitarium printing office and building at Battle Creek, Michigan. Loss $40,000. The entire edition of *Good Health* for June was burned.

COSACK & CO., the lithographers and publishers, of Buffalo, New York, will soon have ready a very fine line of calendars, and a full assortment of calendar tablets for 1892. Orders should be placed early.

As a memorial to their late president, J. P. Wickersham, the Inquirer Printing and Publishing Company, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, have changed the firm name to the Wickersham Printing Company.

A. W. HYATT, of New Orleans, Louisiana, has sold his stationery establishment to the A. W. Hyatt Stationery Manufacturing Company, limited, and the business will be continued at the old stand, 73 Camp street.

THE MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Middletown, New York, have issued a new specimen book of wood type and a new price list of printers' materials, either or both of which will be sent to any address on application.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Lamoureux & Co., typefounders, Caixa A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on another page. This firm deals in printing machinery and supplies, and sells paper of all kinds, and invites correspondence with consumers throughout South America. American manufacturers desiring to find a market for their goods in that part of the world would do well to write to this new concern. In our correspondence columns will be found a letter from Rio de Janeiro that may interest those looking for an opening in South America.

THE E. P. DONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of 323 Dearborn street, Chicago, have some special bargains in bookbinders' machinery, recently purchased at sheriff's sale. If you want a good book trimmer and wire stitcher, or a ruling machine, write to them. They may have just what you want.

A CHANGE has been made in the Bigelow Printing and Publishing Company, Buffalo, New York, Mr. Walter S. Bigelow, president and one of the founders of the company, retiring. Hereafter the company will be known as the Kittinger Printing Company, Benjamin Kittinger, president, and Jesse Kittinger, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

MR. C. F. THORPE, manufacturers' agent, at 303 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, reports business as flourishing. His firm is now called the Minneapolis Printers' and Bookbinders' Supply Company, and the name indicates the scope of the business. Everything used in a bindery or printing office is kept in stock or can be furnished promptly.

J. E. HOCKETT was appointed general manager of the Card Electric Motor & Dynamo Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, vice H. H. Walter resigned. This company seems to be in a most flourishing condition on account of the largely increased demand for the Card motor. We understand the company is contemplating increasing their facilities within the next sixty days.

THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS COMPANY, of Cleveland, Ohio, have recently made arrangements with Mr. J. W. Ostrander, of 79 Jackson street, Chicago, to supply their well-known Cleveland-Gordon presses. He will carry a complete line in stock, and all orders sent him will have prompt attention. Printers contemplating the purchase of a jobber should write to Mr. Ostrander.

THE HASTINGS CARD COMPANY, of 26 Beekman street, New York City, have just issued a circular announcing that Mr. Charles W. Cox, who represented them in the West for some time past, has left their employ. They propose to solicit business hereafter by means of circulars and samples. THE INLAND PRINTER would suggest to them even a better way than this, and that is an advertisement in its pages every month.

MR. H. P. HALLOCK, for the past dozen years associated with Golding & Co., Boston, Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, and the Omaha Typefoundry of Omaha, has now branched out for himself, and can be found at 1002 New York Life building, Omaha, Nebraska. He deals in printing machinery and printing outfits generally, and would be pleased to hear from those in the market for cylinder or platen presses, paper cutters, engines and boilers or materials.

AMONG the recent callers at THE INLAND PRINTER office was Mr. George F. Barden, of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, who has been on a trip through the West, having just come to Chicago from St. Paul. Mr. Barden informs us that the statements that have been circulated in regard to his company are entirely without foundation, and the reports have had so much publicity through the trade papers that he felt the company might have been somewhat injured thereby. Mr. T. A. Mole, the efficient treasurer of the company, has not retired, and ledger and other papers are still being manufactured as usual by the company. The unfortunate embarrassment which seemed to stare the company in the face, on account of the president having indorsed paper of other firms, was an occurrence that caused more annoyance to people who had no interest in the matter than they should have allowed it to. Their mills are running to the full capacity, and every obligation of the company will be met without a question. One of the large orders recently received by this mill was from the city department of New York City, and the general trade of the company could not be better than it is at the present time.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. R., Brantford. The fault is not with the presswork. The cuts are inferior, from all appearances.

B. L., Ottawa, Ontario. How or where can transparent cement be procured for uniting glass. *Answer.*—We have read that isinglass when boiled in spirits of wine produces a transparent cement, and have no doubt that this would meet your wants.

M. T., Detroit, Michigan. How can I remove ink-stains from the leaves of books. *Answer.*—Wet the soiled place with warm water, using a camel's hair brush; then wet it with a solution of oxalate of potash, or oxalic acid, one drachm to one ounce of water, then wash the place with clean water and dry carefully with blotting paper.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Commercial*, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is now in its tenth year of continuous publication.

THE *Granite Cutters' Journal* has moved to Concord, New Hampshire, from Barre, Vermont.

THE Boston *News*, a comparatively new venture, is prospering, if we may judge from its appearance, despite the boycott.

THE *Democrat*, New Castle, Indiana, has recently changed hands, and shows a marked improvement in general appearance.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the eminent literary and political journalist, will complete his sixty-eighth year next February (1892).

JOHN H. FARRELL and Charles S. Stanton have become proprietors of the Albany *Evening Union*, with Mr. Farrell president of the company, who takes active charge.

THE first number of volume II of the *Outing Weekly Tennis Record* for the season of 1891, was published on June 13, and it should be read by every devotee of the delightful game.

THE Orwell *Transcript* is the latest addition to the family of Vermont papers. It is a four-page sheet published at Orwell by the Brandon *Union* man and is really an offshoot of that paper.

MR. J. Y. BRATTON, for some time past associate city editor on the Baltimore *Sun*, is now filling the position of advertising agent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, with office in the Baltimore & Ohio building, Baltimore.

THE Nashville (Tenn.) *Herald* has purchased the building just vacated by the Presbyterian Publishing Company, and will move in shortly. The counting room is already located there. This will give Nashville a "Newspaper Row," the *American*, *Herald* and *Banner* all being located side by side.

THE office of the *Sound Breeze*, Lynn, Connecticut, was destroyed by fire on the night of June 1. Mr. F. L. Babcock, the publisher, was presented by citizens of the town with another building, which was placed by the donors on the site of the one burned. The people of Lynn evidently appreciate their local paper and the efforts of its enterprising owner.

H. E. ROUNDS, formerly of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has just issued a prospectus, stating that about July 4 he will commence the publication of the Rogers Park *News*, which is to be an eight-page six-column weekly newspaper. Rogers Park is one of Chicago's liveliest suburbs, and a good location for a paper such as we are sure Mr. Rounds will publish. We wish him all success.

OBITUARIES.

ON June 6 George M. Chester died at his residence in Detroit, Michigan, after a long illness. He spent the winter at Pass Christian, Mississippi. Mr. Chester was the oldest attaché of the *Free Press* in Detroit, first becoming a member of the staff in 1858, after he graduated from the Michigan University. At the outbreak of the war in 1861 he volunteered his services to the country, and with the First Michigan left for the seat of war, commissioned as war correspondent of the *Free Press* by the late W. F. Storey. Arriving at Washington, he was assigned a clerkship in Colonel Rucker's office, where his services were found to be invaluable. He also did good work as quartermaster at Elmira, New York, for the great draft, and handled, clothed and sent to the front all the troops raised in that great draft in Western New York. In 1864 President Lincoln promoted him to be captain and assistant quartermaster-sergeant of volunteers. He was also on the staff of General Augur. At the close of the rebellion Captain Chester returned to civil life, and resumed his connection with the *Free Press*. He also filled the position of city editor of the St. Paul *Press*, from whence he went to New York as reporter on the *Tribune*, and later as junior editor of Appleton's *Journal*, and subsequently engaged in different capacities on the New York dailies. In 1878 he returned to Detroit, and for a while managed and published *Chaff*, a society and dramatic paper. He again returned to the *Free Press*, remaining in active service until last September, when he went South for his health. He is best remembered to Detroit and Michigan readers as state editor. Mr. Chester was an exceptionally valuable newspaper worker, being a thorough, painstaking, accurate, graceful and felicitous writer and an untiring and prodigious worker.

THE death of Mr. W. O. Hickok, president of the W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, occurred on May 25. Mr. Hickok started business in a small way in 1846, and under his judicious management the firm has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the world. His death will in no way interfere with or change the business as heretofore conducted, and the management will continue practically the same.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Augusta, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15; book printers, $2.50 per day. Recently expected trouble was avoided by conservative action.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. District Organizer Williams spent a few days in this city recently, and made many friends while here.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not too encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, $15, nine hours; job printers, per week, $18 and $20. The *Register* is now set in minion, and makes a handsome sheet. The *Record* has a new dress of brevier, and has made improvements.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, dull is no name for it; prospects, dubious; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Our business men must have all gone to China with their work, for the bottom has fallen completely out of the business here. Within the memory of the oldest typo printing was never so dull here, at this time of the year, as at present.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Business slightly improved since last report. Workingmen in this city are taking much interest in the third party movement.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; job printers, per week, $13.50.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, job, fair; news, good; prospects, probable lull in job trade; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. College commencement is over, and prospects are that we will have a few weeks of quiet in jobwork. We elected six members at our June meeting of the union, and have four pending.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, quiet; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. A large number of "subs" in town at present. No. 39 gave the street car strikers $125 at the last meeting, and levied an assessment to replenish the treasury, and the end is not yet, as more assessments are likely to follow, for the same purpose.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work has been very good this summer, and the outlook is much better than was expected by all. Regular hands are at work, with extra men in some offices.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20. J. A. Cupples elected secretary, to fill an unexpired term.

Jacksonville, Fla.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, are slow for next three months; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, $16 to $20. The state

work at Tallahassee has about played out, and the boys are returning. Those in are doing fairly well. The *Standard* boys give subbing out freely.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, poor; prospects, somewhat better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Work has been poor for the past month, but is getting better.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $15. Trade has been good for two weeks on account of getting out directory, but that will be done this week, and no one knows what the prospects are. Enough work to keep all "subs" busy.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, $9; job printers, per week, $9 to $10. Several printers have left the city during the month, the rush in most of the jobrooms being over. All printers in the city are now employed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $14 to $18. Work for the past month has been very dull, and prospects for the summer are very discouraging.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. There are more "subs" than work.

Montreal, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, generally dull during summer months; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 29 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and $11. There have been two new job offices sprung into existence during the past month, which have given employment to several who have been idle.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, dull at present; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Reports from thirty-eight offices show: 2 brisk, 1 good, 5 fair, 17 medium, 9 dull, 3 as usual, 1 suspended. *Sunday Mercury* has suspended publication. Delegates were instructed to vote for Columbia Union, 101, resolution.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. There are enough compositors to fill the demand.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and 21. Trade exceedingly bad. At least 150 more compositors here than necessary. *Alta* a morning daily, employing forty-five men, suspended on the 6th of June.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, poor; prospects, same old story; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers per week, $18. The membership in the union is constantly and gradually increasing by missionary work among non-union men who never knew anything about the typographical union.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers per week, $15. A new paper, *The Evening Times*, is to appear in a few days. Mr. Frank Devlin is the editor, and the subscription price is six cents a week. It has a list of over 2,000 with which to begin business—not bad for a starter.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. All shops are running small forces. Work is not likely to pick up to any great extent for a year.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very promising; composition on morning papers, 30 cents with ad's, 33½ cents without ad's; evening and weekly papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, $11. A committee from the union has had several interviews with the Employers' Association in regard to our proposed advance of $1 per week on timework and a similar increase on bookwork. This matter is still under their consideration.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, slightly dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. The *Utica Daily Press*, which was the outcome of the *Herald* strike of 1882, has met with its share of prosperity, which is attested by the fact that it will shortly be installed in a handsome structure, now being erected for its accommodation. Its success is attributable, to a certain extent, to its friendliness towards labor.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $21 and upwards.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Business is beginning to get rather quiet, and will possibly remain so until about September 1. 165's delegates returned home, and report lots of work done at the big convention of the International Typographical Union at Boston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Central Typefoundry is cutting new faces of minion and nonpareil for the St. Louis *Republic*—strong ceriph letters, especially adapted to stereotyping, and of a rather peculiar cut.

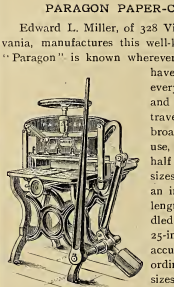
GENERAL BUTLER'S forthcoming book will be one of the largest historical autobiographies ever published. It will contain one thousand large pages, printed upon high-grade paper and illustrated with several hundred wood engravings. It will be published in English, German and French. The best artists are now employed on the work. The Dickinson Type Foundery is casting type especially for it. The typography and presswork will be by the Barta Press of Boston, the first edition to be not less than one hundred thousand, probably double that number. The publishers are A. M. Thayer & Co., of Boston.

BOOKBINDERS

Should send for a specimen book of heavy copper logotypes and of brass type to Central Typefoundry, St. Louis.

PARAGON PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES.

Edward L. Miller, of 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, manufactures this well-known make of machines. The "Paragon" is known wherever paper cutters are used. They have been in use thirteen years, and every year seem to meet with greater and greater success. All sizes have traverse and side gauges. They have broad clamping surfaces for general use, yet the stock can be gauged to a half inch of the knife on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch. Any length of paper can readily be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes. They cut accurately and easily, having extraordinary power. They are made in sizes from 14 inches up to 32 inches, and for hand-power machines cannot be excelled. Mr. Miller looks personally after the manufacture, and takes particular pains to see to it that none but the best material is used, and that the best workmanship is put upon them. The accompanying cut shows the 30 and 32-inch "Paragon." Orders can be sent direct to the manufacturer or to your nearest printers' supply house.



THE English Government postoffice officials have decided that circulars printed with Central Typefoundry typewriter type must pay letter postage, as it is impossible to distinguish them from those done on a typewriter machine.

KEEP COOL; DON'T GET EXCITED.

When the warm summer days are with us, there are moments when the hardest thing for men to do is to concentrate their thoughts to the humdrum of buying and selling. And the more clean and cool we can be kept, the more comfortable we feel. When work is to be done, however, the materials that work easiest and best are the ones to be sought for, and preferred to all others.

For several years a company has endeavored, by good service and a proper attention to the requirements of the season, and work to be done, to deserve the custom of the best printers, with a fair measure of success. With increased facilities and good workmen, the Buffalo Printing Ink Works are capable of giving the best goods, at a price as low as is consistent with best values, and solicit the orders of good printers, feeling confident of retaining their custom when these inks are used.



Langill—Photo.

A RICH INTERIOR.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by STEVENS & MORRIS, 20 College place, New York.

AN UNRIVALED OFFER



To anyone sending us the names of eight subscribers at the regular club rate ($1.50 per year each), the amount, $12.00, to accompany order, we will send by express, charges prepaid, as a premium, a reversible

POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP,

Latest edition, printed in eleven colors; size, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.

This double map contains on one side Rand, McNally & Co's latest United States map, showing all counties, railroads, towns and postoffices, and on the other side the following:

A diagram showing all of the Political Parties, 11 x 66.
A diagram showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5 x 66.
A diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress.
A diagram showing Creeds of the World, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Standing Armies of each Nation, 13 x 10.
A diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13 x 10
A complete map of the World, 13 x 20.
A map of Central America, 10 x 13.
A map of Alaska, 10 x 13.
A map of South Africa, 10 x 13.
A map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10 x 13.
A map of Persia, Afghanistan and Beluchistan, 10 x 13.
A complete map of Solar System—best ever made, 13 x 10.
The Names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term.
Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.

IT ALSO GIVES IN BRIEF

The History of the U. S. Government by Congresses.
The History of the U. S. by Administrations.
An Analysis of the Federal Government.
Issues of all Political Parties.
The History of all Political Parties in this Country.
The Popular and Electoral Vote for each Candidate.

THINK OF IT . . . . . .

We make you a present of this double map (worth $5.00) and send it to you *free of any expense*, and guarantee its safe delivery, if you will send us a club list of eight subscribers. You can secure this valuable premium with a little effort. It is worth the trouble. For office or home the map is indispensable. Subscriptions can begin with any number. Give full street address or postoffice box number, as well as city, county and state, to insure safe delivery of papers and the map.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH

To organize a club, we will send you the map, and THE INLAND PRINTER for one year, for $3.00.

THE INLAND PRINTER

Contains, every month, from 80 to 100 pages. It is a magazine that every printer, or anyone interested in typographic matters, should subscribe for. Its original articles, editorials, news items, illustrations and presswork, challenge careful reading and command the highest commendation.

Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., Publishers,

183 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ROMAN BOOK FACES.

The Central Typefoundry has a .w book series ready, and two more series being cut. The ideal faces for bookwork—titles, antiques and clarendons—are made to line exactly with them.

THIS IS WORTH READING.

While Chicago is well supplied with the representatives of machinery built in the East, it is agreeable to note that we are not a whit behind eastern manufacturers, and that those who, inspired by a spirit of loyalty to home products, prefer to invest their money where they make it, can purchase as good machinery built in this city as can be found anywhere in the world.

The "Rival" paper cutter, built by H. H. Latham, of 304 Dearborn street, Chicago, though comparatively a new machine, is making, and apparently deserves, a splendid record for itself, as the two following testimonials attest:

H. H. Latham, Esq.: CHICAGO, Ill., June 19, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Our agreement with you was for you to put up in our bindery one of your 34-inch "Rival" cutters, and we were to pay you cash after a trial of thirty days, but we are so well pleased with your machine that it affords us pleasure to pay you at the end of one day's trial.

The "Rival" works with less noise and with greater accuracy and dispatch than any other cutter we have seen as yet. Down she comes and up she goes as smoothly and noiselessly as if she cut through butter, and still it was cardboard she was cutting. The mechanism and finish we think perfect, and congratulate you on your success.

Yours truly,

(Signed) H. H. HOFFMAN & CO.

H. H. Latham, Esq.: CHICAGO, Ill., April 11, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—We have had your 34-inch "Rival" paper cutter in operation about four months. We believe it has few equals and no superior. It is our candid opinion that it stands at the head of the procession. It works to a charm, it is strong and reliable, does fine work, and its execution is perfect. Too much cannot be said in its praise.

Yours truly, S. D. CHILDS & CO.,

Per J. A. Smith.

SPECIMEN BOOK.

The Central Typefoundry has certainly the handsomest specimen book in this country. The original faces produced by this concern have never been equaled, either in style or variety, while the quality of metal, "copper alloy," though it has lots of imitators, is away in the lead.

WHAT A MASTER PRINTER SAYS.

Under the above title Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, manufacturers of presses, of 8 Spruce street, New York, and 319 Dearborn street, Chicago, send out a circular worded in a way that cannot fail to arrest attention, and be read from beginning to end. For the benefit of our readers who have not seen it we reproduce it below:

The world acknowledges that for many of its best rules of conduct it is indebted to the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin. The maxims of Poor Richard have been printed in over four hundred editions in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Bohemian, Swedish, Gaelic, Welsh, Russian, Polish, Chinese, Catalan, Modern Greek and Phonetic Writing.

This man was the master printer of his time. Let us see if any of these maxims—now so prized by posterity—came from his printing experiences.

If he could enlighten mankind on subjects with which he was not directly brought in contact, how much more can he teach master printers (being himself a master printer) the best rules for their printing prosperity?

Of the nearly two hundred maxims of Franklin, six were undoubtedly suggested by his printing experiences. We give here the texts and our modern applications of them:

"A small leak will sink a great ship." The pressroom is the place to look for leaks. Expenses are just as high for a press running 1,200 an hour as 1,500 an hour. The whole difference between profit and loss is 300 an hour.

"It costs twice as much to be foolish as to be idle." In other words, to run a pressroom unwisely costs more than to close it entirely. We have known this to be true many times in every year of our experience among printers.

"If time be of all things most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality." Fast-running presses save much otherwise wasted time.

"Drive thy business; let not that drive thee." You can't do much "driving" with slow presses. Drive means speed.

"The cat in gloves catches no mice." Don't expect to make progress if you are encumbered with poor machinery.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse the rider was lost." Or, for want of discretion a new press was lost; for want of a new press a customer was lost; for want of a customer a business was lost.

We believe that these maxims can be profitably studied as the wisdom of the experience of the great master printer. And we cannot better close this short talk than by quoting one more of Poor Richard's sayings:

"They that won't be counseled can't be helped."

THE TYPEFOUNDERS' WAR

Still continues, but is likely to end in August. During the fight the Central Typefoundry "copper alloy" is the only quality of type that maintained prices.

THE ELITE RULE BENDER.

As promised some time ago in our paper, we take pleasure in calling the attention of printers generally to the above tool, which is an excellent one for the purpose intended. It is not claimed by the manufacturers that this invention is a *machine*, but it is a neat and practical tool, and in the hands of a man who thoroughly understands his business is capable of producing many handsome wrinkles in the line of rule work. Of course, for two dollars a printer cannot expect to purchase any very elaborate piece of machinery, but he will make no mistake in sending this amount to the Elite Manufacturing Company, of Marshall, Michigan, for one of these benders. The tool is about four inches long, and can readily be carried in the pocket. There are two sizes of cylinders having slots therein, around which rule can be twisted very readily. In addition to the cylindrical portion there is a flat blade with a slot at one end, to use in wrinkling rule. The company is receiving many orders from all parts of the country. The bender which THE INLAND PRINTER received has proved very serviceable, and we can recommend it as being worth all that is charged for it.

MAILING TYPE.

It is folly to think that any old stuff will do for a mail list. A well set and easily corrected list is of the utmost importance. For this reason you should have the Central Typefoundry labor-saving mailing type. All letters are cast uniform in thickness; no spacing required.

KEYSTONE PAPER CUTTER.

Messrs. George H. Sanborn & Sons, of 69 Beekman street, New York City, are the manufacturers of the above machine, the manufactory being in Mystic, Connecticut. In the general construction of the Keystone cutter, the best material and workmanship obtainable are employed, and many new and important improvements suggested by long experience in manufacturing machinery of this description have been embodied; the most important of these being the noiseless friction clutch. This clutch admits of the machine being run at a higher speed than ordinary, and by its use the machine can be instantly started or stopped without jar. The power of the cutter is also greatly increased, and consequently the amount of driving power required is greatly reduced. This clutch requires no adjustment for light or heavy work after once being properly put in position. The table of the machine is in one solid piece, thereby preventing any possibility

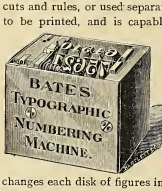
of springing under pressure when the material to be cut is clamped. By making the table in this way it is not necessary to slot or groove the face of the table in order to prevent paper getting under the back gauge, as is necessary when the table is made in two pieces bolted together by light brackets. In order to further insure against any possible displacement, two heavy adjustable braces are placed underneath the center of table. The intersecting clamp and gauge admit of material being cut up to one-half inch in width. This feature is of great importance to lithographers, label printers and all others who have occasion to cut narrow work. The knife-bar is drawn down by adjustable connecting rods at each end, and easily and quickly adjusted whenever necessary. The back gauge is made adjustable, and can be set to cut two or three sizes at one time, as may be desired. All necessary front and back side gauges are furnished and are adjustable. Graduated brass rules are set in face of table, back and front. Rules of this kind are far superior to figures stamped on face of table. The gauge-wheel is turned and graduated, thereby enabling the operator to see just how far the gauge is moved in either direction. The clamp is counterbalanced, and considerable time and labor is consequently saved. In addition to the knife-bars being fitted in the most accurate manner, adjustable gibs are provided, by which all lost motion, caused by wear, can be taken up. The gearing is made from the latest improved patterns, and runs smoothly and without noise. The manufacturers have issued a very handsome pamphlet, describing fully this machine, which they will take pleasure in sending to parties interested.

BOOKBINDERS' LOGOTYPES.

The enterprising Central Typefoundry is forever springing something new. This time it is HEAVY COPPER logotypes or embossing plates for commercial and edition binding. Such words as "LEDGER," "CASH," "JOURNAL," "SALES BOOK," "RECORD," "DEED," "CENTURY," "SCRIBNER'S," "HARPER'S," "VOLUME," and a large variety of other words, in various styles of type, are made and offered at extremely low prices. No binder should be without them.

BATES TYPOGRAPHIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

The accompanying cut shows a very useful device, designed and constructed with special reference to the requirements of the general printer. This machine is intended to be locked in the chase with the form, completely surrounded with ordinary type, cuts and rules, or used separately when nothing but the number is to be printed, and is capable of being operated in the regular printing press in common use, occupying the smallest possible space, and combining absolute accurateness with the least trouble. The machine is capable of consecutively numbering from 1 to 100,000, and its exact size is but $1\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in length by $1\frac{3}{32}$ of an inch in width. It is entirely self-contained, and automatically changes each disk of figures in consecutive order from one to its full numerical capacity. Its action is derived from a vertical bodily movement of the figure disks, resulting from their depression by the platen of the press as each impression is made, and does not depend upon a plunger. The machine is made in the most durable manner, and can stand an almost unlimited amount of wear. The figures can be re-set to any number without removing the machine from the form, or taking it off the press. Every part is made of steel, and is interchangeable to the smallest screw. Any style of figure required can be furnished. On another page will be found an advertisement of this machine. Its manufacturers, the Bates Manufacturing Company, Edison Building, New York City, will send circulars giving fuller information to anyone wishing them.



"COPPER ALLOY" IN GOTHAM.

Damon & Peets have moved into a fine large wareroom, 44 Beekman street, New York, and have taken the agency for the Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis. An abundant stock of "Copper Alloy" will be kept and sold at manufacturers' prices.

BROWN & CARVER.

Who is there in the printing trade who has not heard of the celebrated Brown & Carver paper-cutting machines? Offices that have had these machines in use for the last ten or fifteen years can testify to the value there is in them. For durability, reliability, accuracy, workmanship, finish, and all points that go to make a first-class machine, they stand unrivaled. It is unnecessary to go into a detailed description of these machines, but a good idea can be obtained of them by referring to the advertisement on page 873. Mr. C. R. Carver, Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia, is the sole manufacturer of the Brown & Carver machine, and today not only maintains the high standard that the Brown & Carver has always held, but endeavors to improve, in every way possible, the machines that he turns out at the present time. You can have the grooved table, or plain, as desired. Circulars and full particulars will be sent to any address, on request.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1; "POSITION" and "PRINTERS' EACH; the "PRINTERS' ORDER MENS OF JOB WORK," price Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type useful works ever published for



Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM-READY RECKONER," 50 cents BOOK," price $3, and "SPECI- $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, founders. The handiest and most printers. Indispensable by everyone.

A CHANCE FOR A LIVE PRINTER—For sale: an old established printing office, located in one of the largest cities in New England. The plant contains 2 first-class cylinder presses, 2 jobbers, about 500 fonts job type, 30 fonts wood type, 3,000 pounds body type, paper cutter, standing press, cabinets, and everything necessary for a well equipped office. Price low, and terms easy. For further particulars, address G. EDWARD OSBORN & CO., Printers' Warehouse, New Haven, Connecticut.

FOR SALE—A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. $4,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Complete job printing plant; 300 fonts of type, 6 presses, bindery, all necessary machinery; doing business of $20,000 a year, state, county and bank work. Proprietor desires to devote attention to daily newspaper, and will sell at a bargain. Address, H. T. DOBBINS, P. O. BOX 884, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Half interest and management of the prettiest and most complete $4,000 office with best business in good city of 50,000 people at invoice price, and $100 per month satisfactorily guaranteed to purchaser; or will sell whole office at a bargain. Outfit new. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address "F. G. E.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Point folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four fold; can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of $2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

SUPPLY NEARLY EXHAUSTED—The volumes left over after supplying the members of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," were made up into sets and have been sold from time to time bound and in sheets at a small part of their real value, in many instances less than the original charge to members for binding alone. We offer the remaining unbound sets, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at $2.65. Every third order one of the complete sets (4 vols.) will be substituted, formerly sold at $3.75. ED. H. MCCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN PRINTING—We have only five unbound complete sets of the "Specimen Exchange" left, and for every third order for the set, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at $2.65, we will substitute one of the complete unbound sets, heretofore sold at $3.75. If you doubt its worth, ask THE INLAND PRINTER. ED. H. MCCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

WANTED—A few copies of the February, 1891, number of THE INLAND PRINTER; will pay 15 cents apiece for them. INLAND PRINTER CO.

WANTED—A purchaser for a good job office in Seattle, Washington; doing a good business; type and machinery nearly new; valuable standing forms and good will to purchaser. Office inventories at $3,500. Will give satisfactory terms to right party. Call on or address, EMERSON P. JENNINGS, Trustee, 110 Madison St., Seattle, Washington.

WANTED—A Washington Press (second-hand) in good condition. BEHRING, GITTINGS & CO., Photo-Engravers, 318 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WANTED—By a job or all around printer, a permanent position in some good office in the West. Address "A. Z.," care INLAND PRINTER.

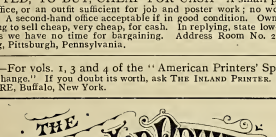
WANTED—A strictly first-class designer to go South. Must be sober and reliable. One who can do first-class work in wash drawings for half-tone engravings, and get up original designs for stationery; must be good at lettering. Steady employment and good wages guaranteed. Address "DESIGNER," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Copies of Nos. 2 and 10 of Volume I, INLAND PRINTER. Will pay 25 cents apiece for these if in good condition. Mail or bring them in. INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, $2; six months, $1; single copies, 20 cents. Also, send 10 cents for circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving over fifty complete schemes of imposition.

WANTED, TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH—A small printing office, or an outfit sufficient for job and poster work; no wood type needed. A second-hand office acceptable if in good condition. Owner must be willing to sell cheap, very cheap, for cash. In replying, state lowest cash price, as we have no time for bargaining. Address Room No. 204 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

$2.65—For vols. 1, 3 and 4 of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange." If you doubt its worth, ask THE INLAND PRINTER. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.



A Valuable Instruction Book for Printers—Second Edition, Improved and Enlarged—JUST OUT!

FOR SALE BY . . . . *Price, 50 Cts.*

FARMER, LITTLE & CO.

109 QUINCY STREET. . . . . CHICAGO.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT,
Milwaukee, Wis.



The Lightning Ink Reducer and Dryer, Awarded Diploma, Paris, 1889, in London, 1887. for Unexcelled Excellence.

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GENUINE GRIPPER-FINGER.

Attachable to any Gripper.

Immovable on the Grippers. Chief in Simplicity. Any Sheet Removed.

AWARDED PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.



Besides the "⅛-in. Between-Line" illustrated, we make four other forms of Fingers: a "⅜-in. Between-Line" for wider spaces, a "Hair-Margin" that will nip a label or other sheet cut to the border, which saves paper and after-trimming; a "Short L" for gripping from below the sheet; a "Long L" for lengthening the grippers and preventing large sheets from dropping over on the ink-disk or rollers.

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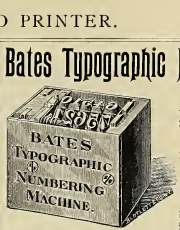
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THIS CUT IS THE ACTUAL SIZE.

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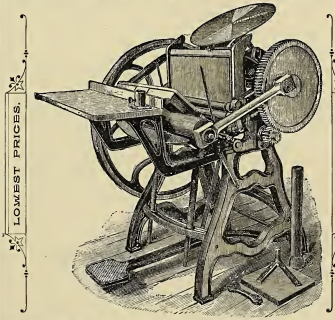
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" 10x15 " " 1,000 "	135			" 10x15 " " "	190
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Insertions in this Directory are charged $6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines $2.00 per line additional.

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Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 357 and 359 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

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St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

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Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

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Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

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Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

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Kendall Folder.—Address Charles E. Bennett, Manager, care Blakely Printing Co., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

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Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

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Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

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Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

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Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

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Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

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Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

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Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reilly, D. J. & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

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Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

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Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

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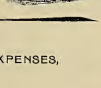
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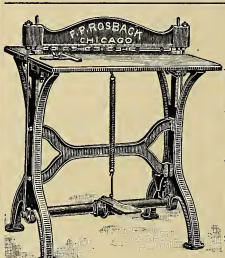
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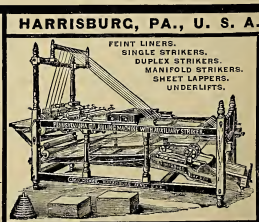
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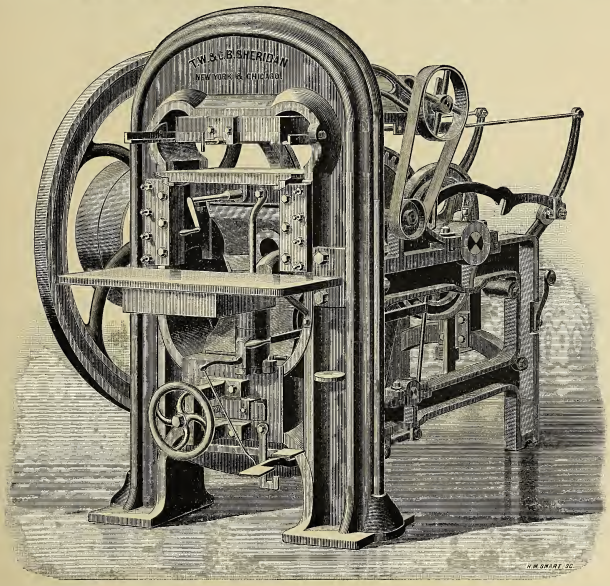
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ESTABLISHED 1860. INCORPORATED 1877.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co.

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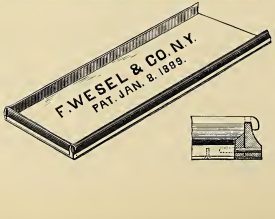
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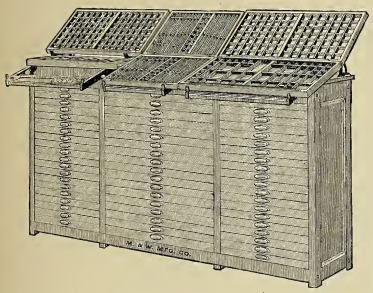
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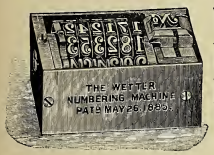
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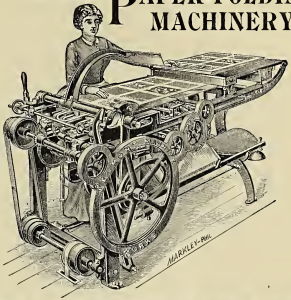
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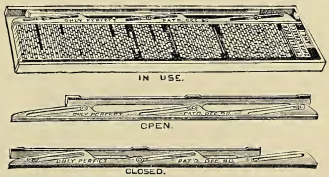
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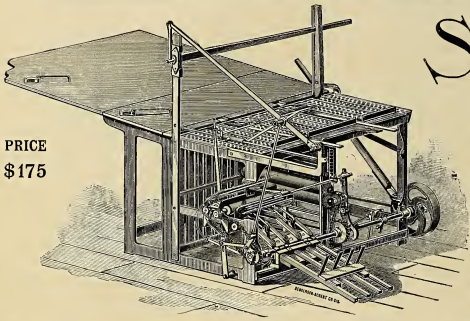
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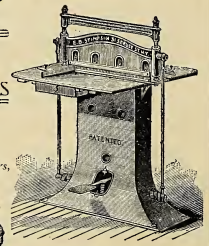
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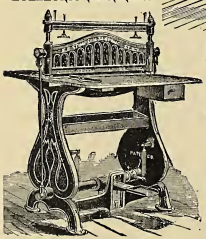
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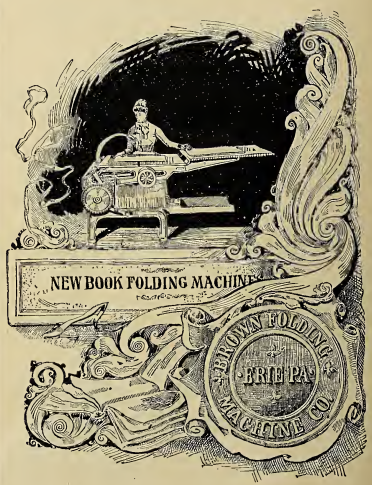




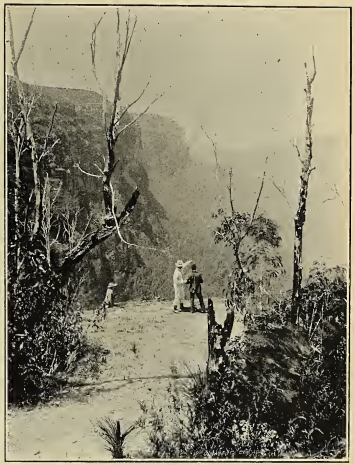
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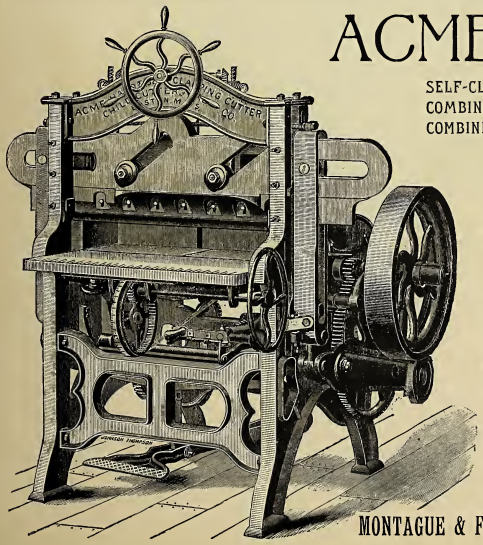


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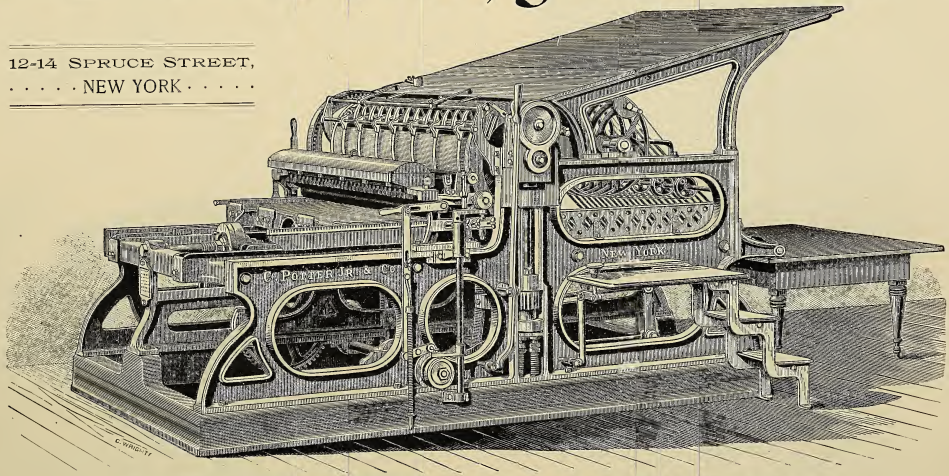
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VOL. VIII.—No. 11. CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1891. TERMS: $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

REPORTERS' AND EDITORS' UNIONS.

BY CYRUS FIELD WILLARD.

WRITERS, proletarians and laborers, as they are in most cases, do not seem to have felt the necessity of organization until recently. Of course, a glorious exception can be found in the guild of meistersingers when Walter von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs laid down the law as to "regular space rates."

That was many years ago, when the guilds had made all equal among freemen and was accomplishing its evolutionary work of lifting up the bourgeoisie class. The decadence of the writers' guilds and the growth of the Grub street hackwriters were as coincident as the degeneration of the stout "websters" into the poor, underfed, undersized, overworked factory weaver.

The growth of the modern newspaper brought into existence a new class of writers. These were men who made a little more money than those around them, the common test of superiority. They were men of more adventurous spirits and equally irregular habits. They spent their money freely, drank to the same degree, and, while doing good work, were often not to be found when emergency required. This was incident to the newness of the institution called the modern newspaper.

Gradually there came an aggregation of capital to the newspapers of the larger cities which has been strongly accentuated during the past ten years, the New York *World* and Boston *Globe* being notable examples. As in the handicrafts, the individual became subordinated to the system. The peculiar excellence of an individual's work was as nothing compared with steadiness. He was simply a cogwheel in the system which was like one of the big presses. Every part must run steadily and smoothly or the system would not work. Many were the bright geniuses who did excellent writing and yet were thrown out on account of their drinking habits as the superficial reason would seem. "The day of Bohemia is past," over and over again says the *Journalist*, and it cites the number of bright young married men of steady habits and thoroughly gentlemanly demeanor who are now newspaper men. This is true, and while it may be due to the extraneous growth of moral ideas as alleged, I think not.

The growth of moral ideas is due to improvement in economic conditions. The conditions of their lives have changed. The single class of newspaper writers has become divided, differentiated and specialized. The various cogs must work more steadily, brilliancy is sacrificed to effectiveness, and the necessity as well as the opportunity for regular habits among newspaper writers becomes apparent.

We now have reporters, department editors who also report, special writers, desk editors, city editors and managing editors. These constitute the various classes of newspaper writers in the main. The names of the various editors may vary as the system varies in different cities, but the six classes above mentioned cover the ground. In the largest and most important class, that of reporter, there are several subdivisions. There is the reporter on salary, and the reporter on space, as well as the local correspondent in one town or district for the paper located in another town or district. These are the class of newspaper writers who are generally underpaid and overworked, and that do the most important work, for no matter how brilliant the editorial writers may be in this age of *news*-papers, a paper must have good reporters to be successful.

Under the head of reporters might, but for a slight variation in species, be classed the department editor. The military editor, the labor editor, the sporting editor, the horse editor, the yachting editor, the financial editor, the dramatic editor, all do more or less reporting, and, as a rule, edit their own copy. They exemplify the rule which can here be laid down as correct, "A good reporter will make a good editor, but a good editor will not necessarily make a good reporter."

The desk editors are a numerous class. They are differently denominated. Some call them "blue pencil fiends," others say they are the people who put commas and periods into other men's copy. They look over, revise, edit and, if necessary, condense the various

stories and articles as they come in. They are called copy readers in some offices.

The city editors' and assistant city editors' duties are almost always of a managerial character, and might be classified under the same head as managing editor.

Of the special writer it might be said, "There are only a few of us left." While engaged in writing up special articles they are generally of such a nature as to be readily classed under the head of reporters. They are generally paid by space rates, at so much per column.

Thus the six classes of newspaper writers can be roughly grouped under three broad heads: reporters, desk editors and managing editors. As the latter control the actions of the other classes and, in many cases, have the hiring and discharging of the men, they must for the present be considered in the light of employers whose interests are to get men at as low wages as possible to work as long as possible. It is true they are themselves working for salaries, and in economics are as much wage-earners as the office boy employed by the same corporation. But they represent the will of the employer and must, therefore, be set aside until the time comes when the proposed union of newspaper writers is thoroughly organized.

That there is a necessity for organization of the remaining two classes of newspaper writers, there can be no doubt. Some time ago I saw a small item to the effect that the newspaper compositors of Chicago averaged $25 a week, while the reporters and editors only averaged $20. The cause of the difference was said to be organization, and rightly enough, I believe. Joe Howard, the brilliant and erratic correspondent, has written very forcibly lately, in favor of some form of organization among newspaper men. Some newspaper man in Minneapolis (whose name I have forgotten) had an article in the *Writer* some months ago, in which he set forth the necessity of organization, and proposed a Writers' Guild. I do not propose to go into the necessity of organization, as I believe it must be apparent to all newspaper men of reflection. Everyone that I have talked with agrees as to the necessity, but doubts its feasibility. On the latter point I can say the newspaper men in New York once had an assembly of the Knights of Labor, known as the Horace Greeley Club, and were successful, I am told, in raising the space rates in that city. At the recent convention of the International Typographical Union in this city, the chairman of the Boston delegation, A. G. Davis, introduced a series of resolutions calling for such changes in the constitution of that body as would permit the issue of charters to reporters and desk editors. I had talked considerably with him as a friend, and the resolutions embodied many of my ideas. They recited the fact that there were many men in the "brainery" who had come down stairs to edit copy, as well as reporters, who have been members of the union. When they are no longer working in the composing room, their interests as wage-earners do not demand that they should be members of the compositors' union, although it would be for their interest to be members of a reporters' and editors' union. When no longer working at the case they cannot be compelled to remain members of the local typographical union. They gradually, with some few exceptions, drop out of the union. They are the men who are relied on, in case of sudden trouble, to "get out the paper," and they have no union among themselves to back them up in case they refused. So they are forced to comply, and as a result the office is ratted.

It is easy, as the resolutions state, to bring men from other cities who know the case, but it is not so easy to bring men from other cities who know the city and its people where a strike might take place. The difficulty of obtaining *good* men as reporters is a serious one, even now. The class feeling among newspaper men is very strong, and it would be even more difficult if the men were organized, and there should be trouble. In conversation lately with one of the best managing editors in the United States on this subject, he said: "I could get the office filled in ten minutes from other offices; and, besides that, there is Harvard College at our doors, to draw from."

That set me thinking deeper on the subject, and after turning the matter over in many lights, I came to the conclusion that it would be no more possible to get reporters from other offices than it would be to get compositors. The reporter is not made in a day, and must acquire as much technical education as the compositor, if not more. His judgment as to the value of news, and the space it should be given, is not acquired in a short time. Putting his copy in shape for the compositor demands some skill and knowledge of the business. It is possible, perhaps, to get enough reporters, let us say, of such quality as to be able to go out and get certain facts, and write, in a slipshod manner, as much as they might be told by the city editor. But where would be the desk editors to lick it into presentable shape, if they were in the same union with the reporters. Under these circumstances it would be impossible to handle the copy in time for editions, and, with no men to set it, the impossibility of bringing the paper out would be a foregone conclusion. The combination of reporters, desk editors and compositors would be irresistible, no matter if the large corporations now running big newspapers have untold millions at their back.

I do not contemplate, however, that there would ever be any strike among reporters or desk editors. If they were organized they would be able, by a steady upward pressure, to raise salaries and space rates by mutual agreement among themselves, without ever being obliged to resort to that foolish, costly and unnecessary weapon of antiquated industrial warfare, the strike. There are other methods of reaching the desired end.

Of course, there might be some little friction when such a union was first organized, as many proprietors

might feel, as they do in other lines of business, that the men were trying to run their business. This would wear off as soon as the proprietors began to realize that the men had a right to say for how much they would sell their labor. There are many newspaper proprietors who treat their men well even now, but since the form of ownership is more and more being changed over into that of the impersonal corporation, the natural tendency is to make a dividend on the stock, without regard to the feelings or condition of the men.

If these unions were organized in every large city of the United States, under the banner of the International Typographical Union, they would do more good to the working newspaper man in a month than all the Press Clubs have ever done since they were first organized. The change would be beneficial to the proprietors, too, as it would require better work, done in a less slipshod manner, and when the man was at his best.

But little opposition would be manifested by the proprietors, I believe, since many of the larger ones are avowedly in favor of organization among other classes of workers. It was my good fortune to hear Gen. Charles H. Taylor, the proprietor of the Boston *Globe*, enunciate, at the banquet to the International Typographical Union delegates, in a speech replete with the ideas of unionism, the well-known formula of the labor agitators, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work." While he pays the highest rates in New England, if the other papers were obliged to come up to his level, he would be able and probably willing to pay more. But what is the use of his paying $30 or $35 a week to an average experienced reporter when the other papers do not pay even $25.

The step taken by the International Typographical Union convention in voting to organize reporters' and desk editors' unions is in the right direction, and I hope it will be voted upon favorably by every subordinate union.

The reporters and desk editors are ready for it, as I know of two local unions not attached to the International Typographical Union, already in existence. When they are assured of the support of the International Typographical Union in the formative state, it will not be difficult to organize every large city in the country.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

FAILURE OF HIGH-CLASS PERIODICALS.

BY SAMUEL G. SLOANE.

IT is often a matter of surprise and wonder that so many high-class periodicals fail of success financially. So many have been started and failed, in the past, that now the first question to come up in one's mind when he sees or reads of a new venture is, "has it money enough back of it to make it go?" Almost without exception the cause assigned for failures in the past has been lack of patronage in the matter of subscribers and purchasers—in other words, readers. Without readers, advertising patronage could not be secured, hence failure followed. Now, there must be some reasons for this apparent apathy of the public toward high-class literature and periodicals. I say apparent, because I do not think the apathy is real.

I do not think the cause for this apathy could be found in the business offices of these wrecked periodicals, for almost without exception they have been conducted on the best of business principles. Yet it is to the business office the fault is quite frequently charged. I think if the publishers would carefully scan their field, and then look into the editorial room, at least one cause would be discovered. Editors of, and writers for, the high-class publications almost invariably hold themselves, by their writings, too far above the mass of the reading public.

One great fault which I conceive is possessed by nearly all writers for the high-class periodicals is a too technical style or manner of expressing the ideas they desire to convey. The periodicals here referred to more particularly are those published as educators of the public — those whose editors announce that their aim is to instruct and educate their readers. In these very publications one will find almost every article is written for those who must possess a pretty thorough knowledge of the subjects under discussion to be able to understand the articles, or gain any knowledge from them. In writing to educate people, I take it, one should write so that the uneducated would be able to grasp the thoughts and ideas the writer desired, by his article, to express or convey. On the contrary, in every article one sees in any high-class publication he may pick up, the sole aim of each writer seems to be to write for those who already fully understand the subject or question upon which he is writing; and this is proven by his constant use of words, terms, phrases, etc., understood only by those educated in his subject. It seems to me the better way would be, when writing for the general public, to keep constantly in mind those who are not educated in the subjects being treated, and use such language, terms, etc., that the uneducated reader can understand what he is reading, and gain some knowledge therefrom. When necessary to use technical terms they should be explained in such manner as to fully convey their meanings. Especially ought this method of writing be observed when writing for the masses upon subjects a knowledge of which they should possess. To fully illustrate my meaning, I will mention that during the past recent years many articles have appeared in the different magazines upon the tariff question, and, with scarcely an exception, they have been written in such manner that only those possessing a knowledge of political economy could fully understand them. The average reader — the very man the writers desired to reach — would not wade through these articles, because he got beyond his depth before he had proceeded scarcely through their introductions.

If writers would bear more in mind that those who know do not need the telling, and write so those who

do not know can understand, their efforts would show greater results. This will not work hardship to the man of knowledge, because he can understand the simple, plain language intended for his uneducated brothers. Remember, when writing for the man who does not already know, that it frequently happens the mere statement of a fact will not carry a knowledge of the fact to him; he needs to have it illustrated, and, for many, several illustrations are necessary.

"But," says the critic of such articles, "you are tautological, you are prosy; your article could be boiled down to one-half or one-fourth, and convey all you have said." I grant all this true, so far as the man who is already informed upon what is being written about is concerned; but I insist it is by no means true of the large majority of those for whom the articles are intended. The man who understands an article readily and easily, can condense it for himself when reading it, while if condensed by its author it will fail entirely of its mission in very many instances; the man he intends to educate will get nothing from it. Therefore would it not seem to be the better part of wisdom to look more closely after those who do not know, and let those who do know take care of themselves.

It is so much easier to read *down* than *up*, that many take the downward course, and from this tendency the publishers of the trashy literature flourish, and a namby-pamby fiction magazine or paper will flourish like a green bay tree in an atmosphere where a publication of the higher class will wither, droop and die. I think one reason for this is the one depicted above—that the writers for the higher class publications get above and beyond the mental reach of the masses by the manner in which they place their subjects before them. Let these writers come down to the masses, write for them, and they will find many readers they do not now have. Let them come down to within reach of the masses, and they will find many ready to grasp the rounds in the ladder of knowledge and climb up with them.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL PRESSWORK.

BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

ADVICE in the manner of performing creditable presswork, as in many other things, of necessity carries along with it a number of provisions and conditional explanations. The artist cannot instruct a pupil by letter, without the aid of an example sketched to fill out his meaning, and a drawing submitted to his criticism when returned to the sender bears upon its face oftentimes the light touches of his dextrous hand that, guided by his trained eye, are worth more in the way of information to the discerning pupil than many pages of written explanation.

So with the art of presswork, the old adage of example being better than precept finds a fuller meaning. Many a treatise on how to do good presswork has been written and many will continue to be written, and it is well it is so. They awaken new thoughts and ideas, and if the statements sometimes made are not correct they are contradicted, and error is exposed that might have lurked secure in the silence of self-satisfaction. But examples are more satisfactory, as has been said, and with this in mind the example of a cut printed flat without overlay and the same cut made ready is shown herewith as calculated to interest all whose vocation lies within the scope of the printing trade.

The customary advice from a pressman to the novice is to give the most careful study of the possibilities of the cut to be printed, and when the conception of the artist is fully understood, that a rigid adherence to it is necessary in order to obtain the proper result.

First, it is necessary to draw attention to the flatness of the first exhibit. There is no perspective, comparatively, and the mountain supposedly in the distance has the appearance of being perched upon the trees. The high-lights and shadows in all their gradations are undeveloped, and in this the trained eye of course detects more readily the defects. The models here

given being of the simplest, have the disadvantage of lack of marked contrast between the flat and overlaid examples; but we take the opportunity to say that this has been done purposely, as more calculated to invite criticism, and we shall cheerfully answer all questions on this subject, and be glad to have an expression of opinion.

The requirements of the artist's sketch are such as to call for but little overlay; the object merely requires that the background and foreground shall be "thrown away," that is, that they be lightened up so that the central and objective points of the picture shall be brought out, and the softened sketchy effect, which was evidently the artist's purpose, produced.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

KODAKS.

BY O. O.

CIVILITY pays. Have you ever noticed in an office a newcomer who acts as if he thought himself too well posted to accept "tips" from the older



employés. One rebuff, and the fellow-workman tendering advice (perhaps unsought) on style, choice of display, or something in that line, will not risk a second in the attempt to aid a churl. The chances are that even if he were asked he would refuse the information, and under the circumstances he would be justified in so doing.

* * *

HAVE you ever noticed what a great change takes place in the character and disposition of some men upon acquiring a little authority over their fellow-workmen—how arrogant and dictatorial they become to those unfortunate enough to be placed under their authority? Such men should never be kept in a position where they can insult and snub their shopmates, as they not only make enemies of all they come in contact with but are prone to almost demoralize the discipline in an office. Men of long experience in handling an office seldom find need to be harsh. In fact, the best foremen are those who treat the employés as gentlemen and rarely use the "big I."

* * *

THE writer has a great regard for the men commonly known as "chronic kickers." It is a fact that, as a rule, they are inferior workmen, but it is their close attention to details and exacting dispositions that cause employers to pay every cent earned and keep up the scale of prices. Too true they are themselves the worst sufferers, as the time lost in making and sustaining the various "kicks" is worth far more than the benefits derived. They are necessary to the well-being of the majority and should be patiently borne with.

* * *

THERE is a vast difference between manly independence and impertinence. Too often the latter is taken for the former. A father's letter to a son about to enter on his apprenticeship is a safe rule for the guidance of both men and youths: "Always obey all reasonable commands of your superiors. Remember that he who would command well must first learn to obey perfectly."

* * *

PRINTER.—One who prints; especially one who prints books, newspapers, engravings, etc.; a compositor; a typesetter; a pressman.—*Webster.*

The foregoing has been the commonly accepted definition of the word "printer" for a long period. It has remained for the Frenchmen of today to separate and individualize the words so commonly used synonymously. They use "printer" in speaking of an employer, and "compositor," "pressman," etc., when speaking of an employé. Would it not be a good idea to do likewise? It is surely far more correct than the present méthod of using the words.

* * *

IT is a mistake to suppose that the man creating the greatest furor is accomplishing the most. Nine times in ten it is all noise and little work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

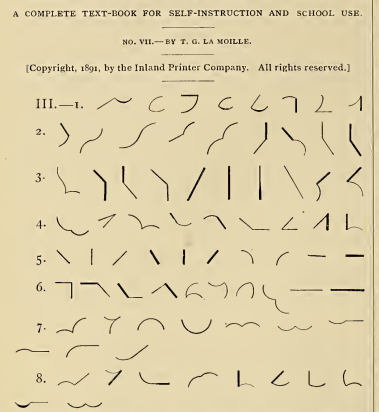
THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. VII.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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III.—1.



Time, 1¼ minutes, R. S. Read, write in longhand, rewrite in shorthand, reread, etc. Spell in shorthand this and succeeding exercises. The key to this exercise will be found in Word Writing Exercise X. It will be interesting to guess at the words before consulting the key.

IX.—Ish-t, *chateau;* t-p-t, tiptoe; f-k-t, fact; m-k, make; hay-v, heavy; hay-ray, hairy; d-t, oddity; ish-f, sheaf; shay-lay, shell; b-n, bony; r-b, orb; ray-p, wrap; hay, hoe; p, pay; hay, aha; chay, chew; n, gnaw; chay-m, chum; t-m, team; n-m, name; m-n, money; n-n, ninny; chay-k, choke; j-k, joke; r-m, ream; ray-v, review; m-ray, marry; j-lay, jelly; j-n, Jonah; p-n, pony; k-m, oakum; b, obey; t-b, tabby.

Time, 1 minute, R. S. Write several times. Translate mentally. Naming the consonant outlines and position of chiefly accented vowel (governing position, first, second, or third), will be first-rate drills in this and the other exercises. You must become so skilled that when you hear a word, you can instantly think of its correct consonant "outline," and can also write quickly, in the proper position, this outline. Be sure you can read, without hesitation, all you write. On writing and reading rapidly hang all the law and the profits of shorthand.

X.—1. Wring, Illinois, gash, lung, etching, meadow, shack, shadow.

2. Abash, lash, shallow, rally, lily, Dutch, bear, top, dub.

3. Farm, body, dip, pity, judge, daddy, toddy, papa, Jessie, jar.

4. Funny, rich, rum, Bonney, mob, pick, check, ready, dumb.

5. Up, at, etch, ebb, add, edge, air, ell, hook, egg.

6. Kittie, gap, back, rub, elm, gnash, mush, enough, kick, gag.

7. Mellow, knell, lair, fish, mummy, ninny, neck, muck, lack, Henry.

8. Murray, nudge, fag, limb, Adam, Jennie, tinny, thumb, ink, Nannie.

Time, 1¼ minutes, R. S. Spell in shorthand, write in shorthand, translate into longhand, rewrite in shorthand, etc. Compare your unvocalized outlines with Word Reading Exercise III. After thoroughly learning the reporting style outlines, vocalize this exercise, and practice the literary style of it until mastered.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

86. What is the chief mark of punctuation used in shorthand? What is its favorite sign? After longhand titles which period is used? 87. What marks of punctuation are the same as in longhand? What should be written to distinguish quotations? What must not the comma resemble? What mark is not used in shorthand? How must the caret be made? Why? 88. Why are the dash and hyphen made wavy? 89. Why are the interrogation, exclamation and parenthesis varied from their longhand shapes? What two good methods are there of indicating applause, cheers, grief, smiles, laughter and great laughter? 91. How is accent indicated? 92. How is emphasis shown? How are italics indicated? 93. How are capitals represented: Small, large and initial? Is it always necessary to indicate capitals? 94. How may proper names be written? What should be used to distinguish proper names? When should a proper name be written in longhand? What is the safest way to write names? What is generally done when a name often occurs? How can you show the pronunciation of a name? What causes name-outlines to be readily prepared? How should you write an outline whose consonants might represent two, or more, names? 95. How are initials written? Name the phonographs of A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z. Do we use the "nominal consonant"? Why? When is it best to write an initial in longhand? How may initials of titles be written? 96. How are numbers indicated? What should be drawn to point out numbers?

WRITING EXERCISE.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 85-96.

Periods (three forms), comma, semicolon, colon, hyphen, dash, interrogation, exclamation, quotation, parenthesis, brackets, caret, paragraph, grief, applause, cheers, smiles, laughter, great laughter; B. S., D. D. S., D. D.; Augúst, augúst, adó; *I* will it; Alma (l-m), Rome (r-m), Tommie (t-m). (Initials): A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. (Figures): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

SHORTHAND INITIALS.

A ..... ↖	*N* ..... ⌣
B ..... ↖	*O* ..... -
C ..... C *or* ↗	*P* ..... ↖
D ..... |	*Q* ..... Q *or* ¬
E ..... '	*R* ..... ↗ *or* ↖
F ..... ↖	*S* .....) *or* o
G ..... —	*T* ..... |
H ..... ↙	*U* ..... ‹
I ..... ı	*V* ..... ↖
J ..... ↗	*W* ..... ↖
K ..... —	*X* ..... X *or* —
L ..... ↙	*Y* ..... ↙
M ..... ⌢	*Z* .....)

97. The Arabic numerals have arbitrary phonographic signs applied to represent them, as follows:

1, ⟩ way, ⟨ wĕ, ⟩ wŭ; 2, | t; 3, ⟩ ish (or shay), ⟩ ē; 4, ⟍ p, ‾ ō; 5, ⟌ f, or F-hook, ı ī; 6, —; 7, ⟋ lay (or l), or L-hook; 8, ⟋ ray, (⟍ r, rarely), or R-hook, ⟍ ā; 9, ⟓ n, or N-hook; 0,) s, or ∘ iss.

(*a*) The odd numbers have curved signs.

(*b*) All these consonants for numerals are unshaded, except ⟩ way for 1. The vowels unshaded would not greatly impair legibility.

(*c*) The hooks (⟨ wĕ and ⟩ wŭ) for the letter W will be later explained, as will the hooks for F, L, R, and N, and the circle (∘ iss) for S.

(*d*) Although these signs for numerals are arbitrary, most of them are founded on some one of the regular shorthand elements of the numerals.

(*e*) It must be understood that the above signs are not the phonographic outlines of the numbers; for example, the arbitrary sign for 8 is some form of the letter R, while the regular outline would be ⟍| ā-t.

(*f*) ⟋ ray, or the R-hook, should be used instead of ⟍ r for 8, except where the sign for *million*, or *millions*, ⌒ m, follows the sign for 8; for convenience of joining, ⟍ r and ⌒ m are written together, thus, ⟍‿, instead of ⟋ ray and ⌒ m; thus, ⟋‿, which would not usually be legible.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"TASTE" IN JOBWORK.

BY S. K. PARKER.

WHAT is taste? By what laws or by what criterion is it to be governed or determined? "There is no accounting for taste" is a common expression, and to no one does it come home with greater force than to the job compositor.

When a customer steps into the counting room of a printing establishment and leaves an order, after giving (or having pumped out of him) the requisite details as to quality and size of stock, number of copies, color of ink, etc., he will, as a sort of after-thought, say, "Now, I want a neat, tasty job made out of that." When the job is given to the compositor this remark, parrot-like, probably will be repeated to him. He looks the copy over, to see what its purpose is, and what treatment it will admit of. The first perplexing question now arises: "What is the customer's taste?" Having no clue to its solution, unless it may be indicated in some manner by the copy, he gives it up, and turns his attention to the next factor in the problem, namely, what will please the eye of the foreman; next, what will satisfy the powers that be in the counting room before the proof will be submitted to the customer; lastly, what is his own taste in the matter. The job may be one that is susceptible of being treated in a variety of ways, radically different, but either of which, to his mind, would have a pleasing effect. But still the original question, like Banquo's ghost, recurs, "What will please the party who is to pay for the job?" The taste of "the office," as learned by past experience, is finally determined upon as the guide, and our artist sets to work. The job set up, and the proof turned in, he gets another job wherein all the previous questions recur. A reprint job is hailed as a blessed relief from worriment.

The proof of the first job comes back from the customer, who says, "I don't like this, somehow; please try again." Still, no clue as to what he *does* want. Our comp. begins to get either angry or indifferent, and "tries again" in a haphazard fashion, with, perhaps, no better success than before. Ten chances to one, had he set up the job in the first place according to his own judgment, unhampered by the taste of "the office," his proof would have been accepted. The writer has seen many instances where a job, having been set in the compositor's own taste, then altered or reset to suit "the office," and both proofs submitted to the customer, the original one has been returned bearing the magical O K.

Not alone in the matter of general style, but in the selection of particular faces of letter does diversity of taste present itself, with its accompanying perplexities, to the job artist.

Hansard, in his "Typographia," published in 1825, makes some comments which will be interesting to read again in this connection: "Taste, which is continually changing, has made strange revolutions in the form of our printing types."

The same author, on another page, exhibits some specimens of faces of letter which had been introduced at that period, designates them as "typographical monstrosities," and proceeds to inveigh against them in the following caustic language: "Fashion and Fancy commonly frolic from one extreme to another. To the razor-edged fine lines and ceriphs of type just observed upon, a reverse has succeeded, called 'Antique' or 'Egyptian,' the property of which is, that the strokes which form the letters are all of one uniform thickness! After this, who would have thought that further extravagance could have been conceived? * * * Oh! sacred shades of Moxon and Van Dijke, of Baskerville and Bodoni! what would ye have said of the typographic *monstrosities* here exhibited, which Fashion in our age has produced? And those who follow, as many years hence as you have preceded us, to what age or beings will they ascribe the marks here exhibited as a specimen?"

It is interesting to observe that one of the faces objected to in the foregoing extract is the heavy "Antique" used very largely in railroad, theatrical and general poster work at the present day, and is found in nearly every office doing this class of work.

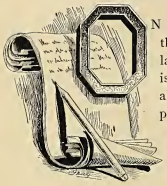
Another font which excites our author's indignation is a heavy face of text letter, to be found in many offices at the present time, and frequently used in church work, legal documents, etc. This, he says, is "one of the modern fanciful, but ridiculous, innovations, only called *Blacks* from the quantity of ink they are capable of carrying."

Truly, and with emphasis, may we echo the question, "What *is* taste?"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CHAPTER ON INTERVIEWING.

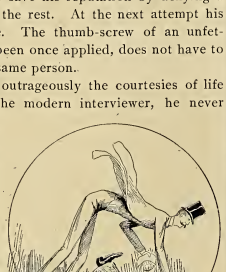
BY S. P. WHITMARSH.



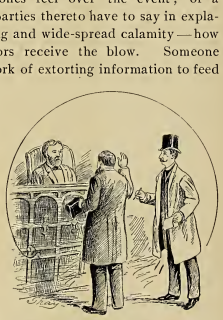
IN the staff of a metropolitan daily there is of necessity a division of labor. The business of the house is the gathering and preparation of all sorts of news for market. The public who buys is supposed to be always demanding something new, fresh and startling. From the editor-in-chief to the humblest employé, each has his peculiar duty, that, promptly performed, goes to make up the character of the finished product.

But the one of all others whose productions tickle the fancy of the largest constituency is the interviewing reporter. Fairly considered, he is the wonder, as he is the peculiar invention, of the nineteenth century. He is in fact an eternal interrogation point with gimlet attachment. No skill nor subterfuge can prevent his reaching the mark of the prize of his high calling. His motto is "Excelsior," and he never allows himself to get scooped. If denied an entrance to the citadel of home, he will waylay his quarry on the street and bore for information with the pertinacity of a Jersey mosquito. When utterly baffled in procuring speech he has a resource that never fails. Forth to his chief he hies, and lays upon the table an ingenious conversation so artfully worded that it compels the irritated object to appear in print to save his reputation by denying a part and confessing the rest. At the next attempt his task is an easy one. The thumb-screw of an unfettered press, having been once applied, does not have to be repeated on the same person.

No matter how outrageously the courtesies of life are infringed by the modern interviewer, he never meets his deserts in this world. He is never run over by the cars, blown up in an explosion, smashed in a collision or extinguished by a cyclone. The reason is he is an impersonality. His name is not signed to the parcel of chips thrown out by his auger. No libel suit is seized on in retaliation, because taffy, so artfully inserted, has chloroformed the angry passions of his victim. And so the practice grows, each year increasing the field of research till no place but humble mediocrity is safe. A man who seeks political honors, after running the gauntlet of hostile ballots with success, finds, just as he takes the oath of office, an interviewer before him, asking his opinion of the future, and promising to give the public a verbatim report of his crude fancies. And thereupon the unlucky victim puts on record thoughtlessly something that proves in after years a boomerang to his political prospects.



But for all this the public does not care. It wants to know all about the private life and opinions of prominent men and women; of defaulters — how their wives and families meet the disgrace; of elopements — how the forsaken ones feel over the event; of a scandal — what the parties thereto have to say in explanation; of a shocking and wide-spread calamity — how the afflicted survivors receive the blow. Someone must do the cruel work of extorting information to feed the remorseless maw of a morbid curiosity, just as of old Christians were "butchered in the arena to make a Roman holiday."



In thus criticising the interviewer, and the underlying forces that have contributed to his origin and development, it is not the purpose of this article to condemn without discrimination. It is only the abuse of a system, good in itself, and useful when conducted without degenerating into idle gossip and sensationalism, that deserves censure. Indeed, abuse is often heaped upon the reporter without justification, and, hardened to his profession, when occasion suits, he frequently bears stoically the insults of disappointed boodlers whose schemes he has exposed, or, with a spirit that amply displays the fact that the days of chivalry are not yet past, resents an injury to the weak and unprotected; but more particularly when, animated by high patriotic purpose, the interviewer seeks to garner the best thoughts of the wisest minds and send them broadcast to quicken the pulses and enlighten the minds of the reading public, is he a benefactor of his race.

Of old, men of note wrought and wrote without the spur of contemporary fame; and history only does justice to their lives and services. Today the press (always a power both for good and evil) searches out the heroes while in action, and through the inevitable and omnipresent interviewer gives their glowing thoughts to the masses, that they too may be lifted by a like inspiration. To the worthy actors of this generation are thus brought the laurels that had they lived in a former century would have only been laid on their tombs. And thus a nation is enabled to pay its debts of honor to living heroes and statesmen in spot cash, instead of posthumous rewards and monumental regrets.



MEDITATION.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

BY F. J. HURLBUT.

"Seek to be good, but aim not to be great,
A woman's noblest station is retreat;
Her fairest virtues fly from public sight,
Domestic worth—that shuns too strong a light."
LYTTLETON.

HER highest station is not there. Her manifest destiny is one for which commercial life not only furnishes no preparatory discipline or experience, but positively unfits her. The development of a valuable female clerk or stenographer or other employé is usually the spoiling of a good woman — not in a moral sense, for that is an element that I do not propose to consider, but in a sense almost as deep and far-reaching in its consequences. My position is in defense of woman; not in condemnation. I would save her from herself. It is in the nature of manhood to honor womanhood. This fact is one of the results of modern civilization, for in earlier times, and among nations of less culture even now, the reverse has been and is true. The highest delight of a true woman is to be honored by man. To pretend to despise that, is affectation — the expression of a disordered mind. This delicate sense of honor from man for woman is never so definite and keen as when their habits of life, their duties, their responsibilities, their general aims and purposes, are radically different.

The stolid foreigner who toils beside his wife at heavy farm labor knows nothing about refined affection. His wife receives at his hands the same consideration as his horse. She becomes strong and muscular, but she is almost unsexed as a consequence.

Contrast this couple with the business man and his wife, and you learn how woman has grown upward with education and civilization. We see the divine hand — the founder of natural law — in the evident fitness of woman for domestic life, and in the fitness of man to encounter the rivalry, the selfishness, the rougher elements of the outer world. She shines most brightly in her dual station of wifehood and motherhood, and the very essence of her nature is here developed to its highest fruition. His manhood is never so glorious as when with earnest effort and sterling integrity he bravely fights the battles of life in her defense. Their relations are, like their duties, clear and distinct. The labors they perform are equally necessary to the well-being of society. They are alike indispensable:

"As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman;
Though she bends him, she obeys him;
Though she draws him, yet she follows,
Useless each without the other."

She needs his substantial support and his strong hand and heart to lean upon, so that she may devote her time to the cultivation of those higher graces which fit her for the care of home and the rising generation. He needs her affection and the refining influence of her gentler nature, because, bathing in its purifying influence, he daily goes forth stronger to the combat of life.

In these two — the man and the woman — there is a civil entity in all its completeness. They represent the sum total of human life. She represents the home, and he the store or workshop or whatever makes possible the maintenance of the home. In these relations we find the highest realization of human happiness, and peace and virtue. Strong, self-reliant manhood, and earnest, refined womanhood, spring from families wherein these conditions are found.

Any system of society that unfits either of the sexes for the highest duties of life is radically wrong. To tincture the entire maturity of an individual with an unnatural quality simply for the sake of bridging over a few months or years is not only poor policy, but is a crime against nature; and this is the very thing that is done, in the majority of cases, where a young girl is sent out from the shelter of home and encouraged to carve out for herself a place and a record in commercial life.

I know that many so-called champions of woman will say these propositions are harsh and unkind, but I believe they are founded on a deeper philosophy than the shrill and noisy diatribes about man's oppression of woman.

Our lives are but a succession of stages, and each stage should be a preparatory school for its successor. The climax of our happiness is the home. There are laid the foundations for other homes, for human character, for nations. Let us, then, fit the man for his duties in life, and the woman for hers. We do not want a race of effeminate or brutal men, nor do we want either coarse or lackadaisical women.

Man gives his life to his business or his profession; with woman it is at most but a makeshift or temporary convenience. The young girl goes out from her home, away from the shelter and care of mother, to enter the sordid atmosphere of commerce. Domestic qualities do not thrive there. She does violence to her nature the moment she crosses the threshold of business life. She is wronged the moment she is compelled or induced to exchange the home for the store or office. She is *entitled* to the home life, for that alone can prepare her for what is really her destiny and her legitimate heritage. This is the formative period of her life, and every influence that assails her now will leave its impress for good or ill upon her whole career. What influences are felt, what qualities are awakened, in business life? Is it not the natural result of the conflict of the outer world to make us selfish, cold, sordid, incredulous, independent? Are not every one of these qualities inimical to the sweetest graces of womanhood? By nature a woman shrinks from daily contact with strangers of either sex, but presently she gets accustomed to it, though it is always at the expense of a better element.

Women need not be denied the means of earning a livelihood where the necessity actually exists, nor are

they denied it. I would, however, draw the line at *actual*, not fancied, necessity. Notwithstanding the loud complaints that women are discouraged in their efforts to enter business life, the fact is that they are too much encouraged. It is altogether too easy for them to secure the transition from the home life to a business career. The result is that they do not wait for necessity, but every young girl whose parents cannot furnish her with the luxuries or the attire possessed by her chums is frantic to learn stenography, or some other easily acquired profession, and then to take her place, not as a bread-winner, but as a money-winner, whereby she may gratify her taste for dress or her predilection for pleasures which her parents could not afford. Once established in business, she will not leave it. The jingle of dollars, all her own, in her pocket, is a new and pleasant music to her, because it suggests the possibility of a gratification of the girlish desires that are in her heart. Her ambition is innocent enough, but the method of its realization is ill-advised; she sacrifices much more than she gains. It is here that the strong arm of parental wisdom should encircle the budding woman, and protect her from herself. Vastly better would it be for her if she were compelled to remain at home, helping her mother in simple household duties, content to be an obedient child until maturer years had rounded her character into the fullness of mature womanhood.

The sense of independence that she gains while earning her living robs her of those gentler elements that are her chief attraction for honorable manhood, stifles the inherent feminine sensitiveness that is the fount and origin of the wifely and motherly instinct, and invests her with what I call a mannish nature that is entirely at variance with her own.

She may marry, but the independence acquired in business life will still cling to her. If poverty assails the couple, she looks to that for her recourse. If domestic inharmony comes to them, she holds it up as a menace to her husband, when it is really as much a menace to herself. It paves the way for separations and divorces that would otherwise be avoided.

Let anyone who knows the records of the public women of this country say if they can find therein anything to stimulate a higher condition of domestic life. The total is a history of marital discord, separations, and misery for parents and children.

Another bad feature of business life for young girls is that they unconsciously learn to estimate everything from a commercial basis; even the marriage contract suffers this fate, and its holy purposes and its sanctity are in a measure lost to sight. This is easily understood. The woman is only human, and contact with commercial life has the same effect on her as on a man. She toils, and tires of toil. She has learned to dread the labors of a housewife, and desires to give up those to which she is accustomed. Therefore her marriage is a deliberate plan to be relieved of both. It is a sort of commercial transaction, having ordinary selfishness for its basis, and is almost devoid of the finer sentimental element which is the essence of a true marriage.

Let us, in every case where we find needy women of any age, assist them to an honorable maintenance, and treat them in business with all the deference and courtesy that is due from manhood to womanhood. But let us also keep within the shelter of a home, no matter how humble, every daughter of our land, until she is taken by the man of her choice to assist in the upbuilding of a new home that shall be an honor to them and to the nation. Let us do them this justice; we owe it to them to restrain them from plunging into an atmosphere and influence that is entirely out of joint with their divine heritage.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

YOUNG CAXTON'S UNREQUITED LOVE.

BY MALCOLM MC PHERSON.

Young Caxton loved a maid petite,
A copy holder only she—
And to himself he'd mutter low,
"She's just the type of girl for me."

No primer long had he to con
To fix him in his inclination;
No monkish missal or brevier
Could sway him with its wise dictation.

To roguish Cupid and his tricks
He had become a perfect minion,
Nor gods nor men, nor Argus boss,
Could shake him in his fond opinion.

She was his female nonpareil,
With agate orbs and lips of ruby;
Emerald, diamond, pearl nor gold
Could match in value Sally Luby.

Her form was nature's best make-up,
Her gait seemed modeled by Delsarte;
Although not fat, she was not lean—
In short, a very taking party.

At least all this Joe Caxton thought,
And, as he deftly set his stick up,
Would sigh and say between each line,
She proved his long desired pick-up.

Careless he grew and recked not whether
He lagged behind upon his galley;
Instead of watching "outs" and bulls
He merely hummed of pretty Sally.

Alas, for love's supposed sweet course,
For love was Joe compelled to suffer;
And when he told her he'd been fired,
She only said, "Why, you're a duffer!"

Pied then were all his fond affections;
When Sal he found was not his take,
Sadly his string he turnéd in,
Then turned himself into the lake.

And so for Joe the jig was up;
But as for cruel, fickle Sally,
She simply went and marriéd
The "ad" man in the adjoining alley.

So printers all, both old and young,
Beware, before you grow much older,
Of trying to join the union with
Some fair but saucy copy holder.

Make It 20!

When Bismarck was Minister to Paris in 1862, he summed up the character of the Emperor Napoleon III in one famous sentence—"He is a great unrecognized incapacity."

That is the verdict which must be pronounced on many presses. They are thoroughly incapable of effective service, and only remain unmolested because their incapacity is unrecognized.

Meanwhile, there are certain straws which show which way the wind is blowing. 15 per cent net profit in 1890 wasn't anything to be delighted with. It might have been 20 per cent easily.

If you would print one sentence on the outside cover of your cash book, where you could see it every day, you might finally believe and act upon it. Then 20 per cent might be reached. That sentence is this:

Profit in printing depends on operating expenses, and operating expenses are usually inversely to first cost.

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D. H. Champlin, Western Manager.



1863. 1889.



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OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL
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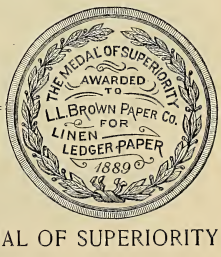
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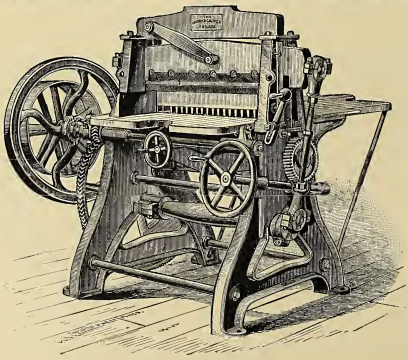
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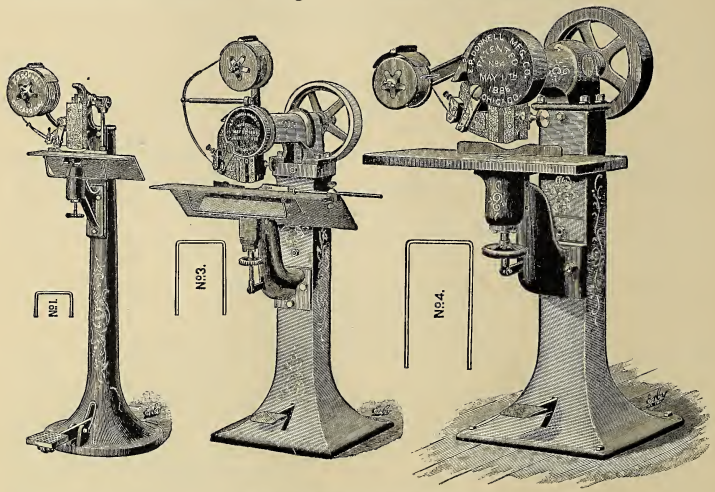
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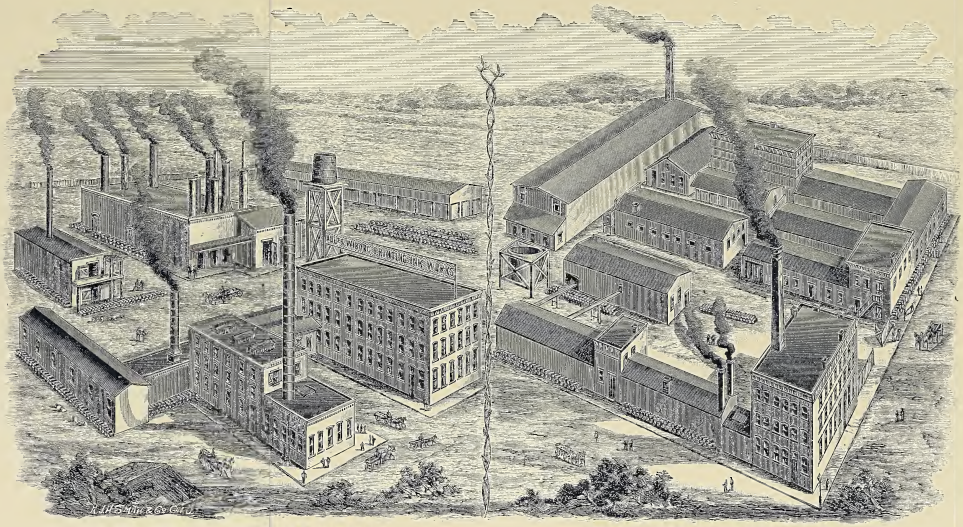
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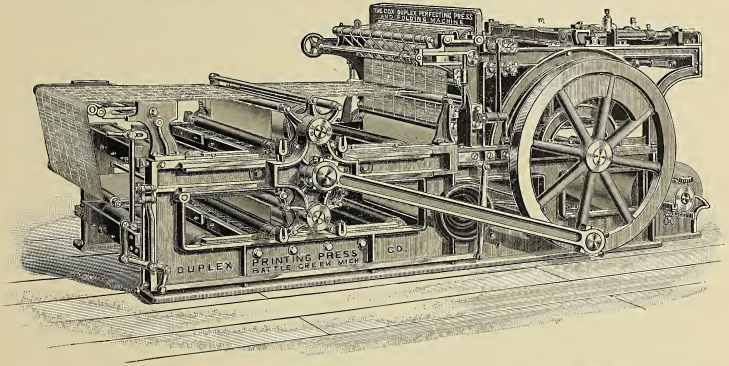
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MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald* writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

One of these presses, sold to the Toledo (Ohio) Daily Commercial Company, has been erected in their office, where it is now printing their seven-column eight-page paper daily. This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

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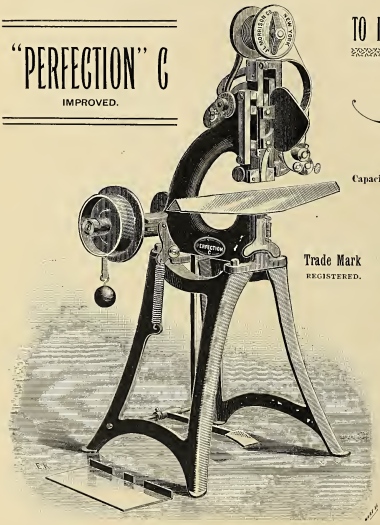
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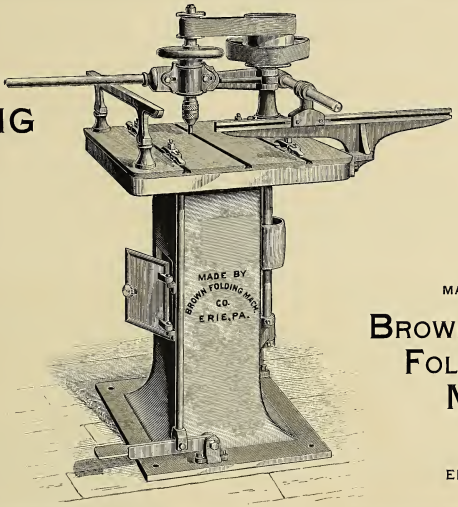
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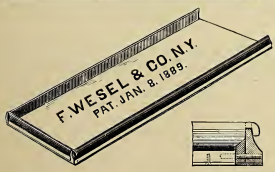
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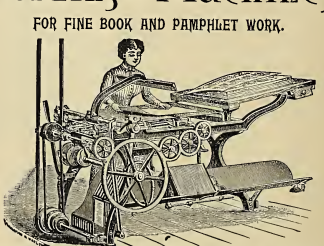
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THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada. Subscriptions will also be received by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

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A RESPONSE.

WHEN merit calls from admiring friends hearty commendation for good works performed and promises fulfilled, an acknowledgment of such spontaneous expressions is but a proper courtesy. We had resolved to say nothing to draw attention to the many improvements that have been made in THE INLAND PRINTER during the three months last past, but the numerous warm expressions of approval and encouragement received make it necessary that we should bow our appreciation of their kindly intent.

The following, among the many unsolicited testimonials, are submitted as specimens of the congratulatory letters that are being showered upon us:

The Inland Printer Company, City: CHICAGO, July 8, 1891

GENTLEMEN,—We received a copy of your July number of THE INLAND PRINTER with the new cover, and wish to congratulate you on the presswork and general appearance, and the way that you are sending out your publication through the mail. It is a great improvement over the old style of rolling the book in a newspaper wrapper, as it comes to the reader in a good shape now, perfectly flat. . . . The presswork on the July number is fine. We wish you success. Yours truly,

VANDERCOOK & CO.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1891.

Inland Printer Company, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN,—We wish to congratulate you on the improved appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER with its new cover, which is very tastefully designed. Your method of sending it in an envelope, flat, enhances the value of the publication to all your readers as well as your advertising patrons. Wishing you continued success, we are, Yours very truly,

MONTAGUE & FULLER.

THE INLAND PRINTER feels justly proud of such testimonials. The improvement in the manner of mailing insures to the subscriber an unmutilated and perfect copy of this "*chef d'œuvre* of the printer's art," as a contemporary puts it, and we beg to assure our readers that we are by no means disposed to rest content with our progress. Their appreciation has been most grateful to us, and we shall still further demonstrate that we are not in a rut, but in the van of all that is of interest or merit in printing and in the field of bookmaking in all its branches.

THE PROPOSED NINE-HOUR WORKDAY.

ONE of the most important measures which occupied the attention of the recent convention of the International Typographical Union at Boston, was that relating to the adoption of nine hours as a uniform workday for the printers of the United States and Canada. From the tone of our exchanges and the action of certain local branches of the United Typothetæ, the opinion seems to prevail that the action of the International Typographical Union in this matter was final and conclusive, so far as the journeymen printers' side of the question was concerned. Such is not the case. No such hasty or radical conclusion was contemplated by the members of the convention, the action taken consisting merely of the enactment of a law looking to the adoption of a nine-hour workday,

said law to be submitted to a popular vote of the membership of all local unions for final ratification.

According to a recent decision of the president of the International Typographical Union, it will require a three-fourths majority of all the votes cast to ratify this measure and make it an international law. This decision was based upon the fact that a like majority would be necessary to change the organic law of the organization in convention, and hence should hold good when applied to a popular vote. Much as the equity and justness of this decision may be questioned, we are inclined to think that it embodies good sense and is based upon sound principles. When a measure so far-reaching in its effects and of such vital importance to the employers' interests as the one under consideration is in abeyance, a practically unanimous sentiment in its favor should be shown to exist on the part of the workingmen before they can expect to realize their hopes. In this way the full significance of the movement will be conveyed to all concerned, and the fair dealing employer will feel called upon to take up for serious consideration a question the utility and feasibility of which he has heretofore been in doubt.

The history of this movement for a fewer number of working hours has been so often and so recently reviewed in the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER that it is scarcely necessary to refer to it in but the briefest possible manner at the present time. Since the year 1866 more or less agitation in this direction has been kept alive, the employés constantly urging that the increased facilities at hand, combined with the abundance of unemployed labor to be found in all parts of the country, were factors that would render this measure not only practicable but highly necessary as well. On the other hand, the employers have steadily maintained that the state of trade, and the conditions surrounding competition in this particular line of business have been of such a nature as would render it out of the question for them to comply with these requests at any time since the inauguration of the agitation. In this connection it may be stated that many prominent cities and towns in the far west have been working on the nine-hour plan for the past three years, and candor compels us to admit that this question of competition has assumed no graver proportions since than it presented before the ten-hour rule was abandoned.

The conduct of the journeymen printers in asking for a reduction of the hours of labor is condemned in many quarters as being uncalled-for, unbusiness-like and the promptings of unrestrained selfishness. It is hardly necessary to say that such sweeping charges against a numerous class of law-abiding citizens is wholly unwarranted, and lacking every element of argument bearing on the justice of the question in dispute. It is but fair to assume that the printers of the country should form a desire to join the great army of workingmen in the effort now being made to bring about a shorter working day. They would be led into this position as much by a desire to share in the beneficial effects which are expected to attend the introduction of a shorter workday as from any other cause, and as they claim that it can be shown that the measure can be adopted without any detriment to the interests of their employers, why not give them a hearing and an opportunity to make good their claim. The United Typothetæ cannot afford year after year to take the position that the state of business will never allow any reform in the printing industry in America; and this without even the formality of hearing the other side of the question. They claim to be banded together for the purpose of resisting all unjust encroachments on their rights and prerogatives. This is a very laudable purpose, but can hardly be applied to every conceivable subject which may be brought to their attention by their workingmen.

The printing fraternity of America — employés as well as employers—have always maintained the highest reputation among industrial classes for their intelligence and progressive ideas, as well as for the broad, fair-minded position they take on all questions coming under their consideration. Here is an excellent opportunity for them to prove to the world their title to the high estimation in which they are held by their fellow citizens. Let representatives of the employers and of the journeymen come together, and, by the exercise of a little good judgment, forbearance, and the exchange of mutual concessions, bring about a settlement of this matter that will be alike creditable, profitable and satisfactory to all concerned. This line of action will certainly be more to their reputation than will a resort to methods that the least intelligent class of laborers would reject as unworthy their countenance.

THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

ONE of the most memorable of the National Editorial Association conventions was concluded at St. Paul on July 17. From the legislation enacted the procedure will not be radically changed, but the association will be put in a better position for carrying on its work by the removal of crudities that experience has demonstrated to exist.

The conventions are, as a rule, of an instructive character rather than legislative, and the amount of practical information contained in the papers read at the session just closed and the discussions ensuing therefrom proves the value of the convention to the editorial world. The Committee on Permanent Headquarters, in its report of progress, wisely recommended Chicago as the location for a joint stock company, with a capital of $1,000,000, to carry out the scheme. The hospitable entertainment of the delegates left nothing to be desired, and the happy combination of business with pleasure had its usual charm for the participants. From the large number of contributors of valuable papers and addresses it is difficult to single out for special mention any one in particular, yet the informal talk of Mr. J. W. Scott, of the Chicago *Herald*, on the "Management of

a Metropolitan Newspaper" was perhaps of the greatest utility to the assembly, the numerous questions asked showing the deep interest with which Mr. Scott's remarks were received.

Ex-President Stephens has a most worthy successor in President W. S. Capellar, and with the selection of such men as presiding officers, the proceedings of future conventions will lose little in interest.

ESTIMATING.

BEFORE the San Francisco Typothetæ, on May 13, 1891, Mr. Charles A. Murdock, its president, read an admirable paper entitled "Competition — Its Possible Regulation," which has been copied extensively in the trade papers of the printing industry throughout the country, and the commendation universally bestowed upon it would almost persuade the uninitiated that all are awake to the evils of competitive estimating, and that consequently an agreement can be readily come at.

Mr. Murdock's ideas cannot in our opinion be improved upon, and we trust his pamphlet will fall into the hands of the successful competitor of whom the following information comes to hand. We give our correspondent's statement, merely suppressing the names for obvious reasons:

Editor INLAND PRINTER, *Chicago, Ill.:* May 21, 1891.

DEAR SIR.—By this mail I send you a catalogue done in the ——— office of this city.

The party that had the work done came to us for a bid, and as we have done similar work on several occasions and have kept a time and job ticket in each case, we know exactly how such jobs run. We figured on setting the matter partly in long primer and partly in brevier, as per enclosed sample, and the following is our estimate on the job:

2000 copies of about 128 pages—16 reams 22 by 32, 28 lb. No. 3 book	$23.50
350 sheets cover paper, 22 by 28, 48 lb	2.50
Composition—94,000 long primer } 74,000 brevier }	52.00
Presswork	16.00
Binding and trimming	12.50
Handling and miscellaneous expenses	3.50
	$110.00

Our bid was $1.28 per page, whether more or less than 128 pages.

The ——— office bid on the same job. They figured on setting it in brevier, and their bid was a few cents (don't know just how many) over a dollar per page. This is the kind of competition we have to meet.

Please give us the price of such a job. What it is worth to do such work and make a fair profit, and compare our bid with medium-priced establishments of your city.

In the work submitted to us for an estimate we find the calculation on the number of ems to be composed, as given in our correspondent's computation, to be short of measurement. We measure the brevier to make 120,384 ems, and the long primer 82,944, by taking a page and measuring it half and half, and figuring on 128 pages. This would total 203,328 ems, which in an average printing house in Chicago would be an expense of $121.99 for the corrected matter alone. We notice also no allowance has been made for waste in stock, of which, by the way, the weights and some of the sizes mentioned by our correspondent are not carried by Chicago paper houses, and accordingly a Chicago printer would estimate about as follows:

17 reams 22 by 32, 30 lb. book	$30.50
260 sheets 22 by 32½, 50 lb. cover	2.75
Composition	160.00
Presswork, eight sixteens	34.00
Presswork, cover	4.00
Binding	13.50
	$244.75

The estimates per page would therefore run about as follows:

The ——— office	$1.00
Our correspondent	1.63
Chicago	1.90

It is due our correspondent to state that the specimens submitted by him show good composition and presswork, while the successful competitor has turned out a job that is dear at any price, being of the poorest class of cheap catalogue work. Both estimates, however, are too low in comparison with estimates of Chicago houses, taking into consideration the differences in wages, etc., that locality to a large extent governs. We consider it not inappropriate therefore to finish our remarks with the closing paragraph of Mr. Murdock's address:

"My firm conviction is, that any permanent improvement must rest on the hope of better knowledge and better feeling, taking shape in better methods. No arrangement or scheme can deliver us; we must be educated, technically and morally. We must moderate our greed, raise our standard of business honor, and treat our employés, our customers, and one another with fairness. Only so can we get out of the wilderness, and gain that self-respect which, if not success, is better than success."

PRINTING EXHIBITS.

AMONG the many proffers made to the World's Fair directorate, the proprietors of one of the largest establishments in the United States desire the privilege of putting a printing plant in the grounds and selling a daily paper, and offer to invest $50,000 in the enterprise. Illustrated journals of every variety throughout the world are making inquiries, and it is anticipated that papers throughout the universe will have copies on file. It has been suggested that a perfect newspaper plant be put in the building, and that leading American papers be permitted to occupy the plant for one or more days and get out on the grounds a duplicate issue of their paper, of same date and containing same matter as at their home office. Exhibits of presses, stereotyping apparatus, typesetting machines and every department of newspaperdom will be in active operation. It has been stated, though not officially, that the National Publishers' Association, of which Mr. James W. Scott of the Chicago *Herald* is the president, and the National Editorial Association, lately in session at St. Paul, will, through properly appointed committees, make suggestions as to the part printing should take in

the exposition. In this connection it may be stated that Major Handy, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, was to have addressed the National Editorial Association on July 16, but was prevented by the interference of his appointment on the National Commission and consequent voyage to Europe. It has not been fully decided yet what committee will have control of the printing exhibit, though it comes within the jurisdiction of the Department of Liberal Arts. It is considered probable, however, that the Department of Publicity and Promotion, under supervision of the Press and Printing Committee, will have charge of this important feature of the exposition.

An exposition of a novel character is being held in Paris, styled "l'Exposition de Publicité." In seven halls of the Palais des Beaux-Arts are displayed over six thousand copies of newspapers published all over the globe, handbills, posters of all sizes, shapes and designs, chromos, plain and illustrated cards, in fact, everything in the line of advertising that could be brought out. To facilitate the inspection of the newspapers, they are arranged in alphabetical order on boards near the walls, while the walls themselves are covered with posters, chromos, etc., to the ceiling. The entrance fee is 50 centimes, each ticket of admission being entitled to a chance in a lottery which takes place at the close of the exposition. The prizes in this lottery consist of a year's subscription to several of the papers, gold watches and other objects. The exposition closes September 15.

In 1885 the first "Exposition du Travail" took place in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris. It was a very successful display of all manner of products of working humanity, and every branch of industry and inventive genius was represented. A second exposition of the same nature is now taking place in the same palace, with the difference that it is international in its character, and entries may be made by foreigners on the same conditions as Frenchmen. The ministers of commerce, of public instruction and of public works have accorded their patronage to the enterprise and a great success is anticipated. A special section is established for inventors of all sorts, where the rich and the poor will have an equal opportunity to display the products of their genius. This section is under the patronage of a distinguished committee, at whose head stands Admiral Thomasset. M. Boettcher, the Commissioner General, is at the disposition of all interested in the exposition. His address is No. 15 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris. American artist printers who have fine specimens should not neglect the opportunity of displaying them.

WILL our friends who send us reports of state of trade each month please mail the information on the fifteenth instead of the first. This change is made necessary because day of publication is now the fifth, and the forms go to press before the first of every month.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ABOUT ART PRINTING.

BY A. R. A.

IF printing is an Art, what is Art Printing? Some printers seem to think that to produce an "art" job they must resort to something desperate, that they will have to bring out all the curlicues, slobs, beauts, ornamentations, ludicrous cuts, etc., within reach, and throw them into their job, without regard to size, shape or effect. No matter whether the reading matter part of the job is legible or not, that seems to be but a secondary consideration; but the ornamentation must be there, or surely it cannot be an "art" job. Others again will, they think, produce "art" effects by bringing into use all the ornamental type possible, while still others will resort to the most idiotic combinations of colors imaginable. Now, printing being an art in itself, it is unnecessary to distinguish any special production of it as art work, unless it be classified as Art Work and Botch Work, and a great many will admit that in many instances we find the latter name more appropriate, and that it fits the occasion better than the first.

Art Printing, as I understand it, is merely the appellation some individuals of lofty aspirations have introduced to distinguish good printing from bad printing. Now, if anyone thinks that to produce a good job they will have to resort to the above mentioned devices, they are very much mistaken. A first-class job depends as much upon the printer knowing how to properly use the material at hand, if not more so, than the material itself. In setting up a job, don't overdo it, which is the greatest fault of the majority of printers.

In setting up a card, for instance, be careful not to get your type too large. If the business of the firm is well known, the name should be the most prominent; if a new firm, or perhaps not so well known, the business should have the most prominence, and the balance of the card should have a uniformity as to faces, only altering the sizes. Plain faces look best in crowded work. If you have plenty of space, ornamental or text letters may be used, or plain type with some appropriate ornamentation. But try to always have your ornaments lighter than the reading matter. As a rule, don't combine flourishes with ornamental letters, except in very rare cases, and then it should not be attempted except by a printer of good taste. One of the principal faults of new beginners, and a great many old ones, is in using ornamental type before they have learned how to display plain type. To properly space a job requires as much attention as setting it. Many a good job has lost its beauty by poor spacing. Remember, when spacing, to always put less space between short lines than long ones; space between words should depend upon style of type used, whether condensed or extended. Try to avoid using too condensed letters in small jobwork, better double up your lines in one style of type, if you

THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT IS THE ENDORSEMENT OF ONE'S CUSTOMERS.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE MANY CONSTANTLY RECEIVED

SUPERIORITY OF OUR WORK ACKNOWLEDGED.

I am much pleased with the proofs. * * * * You have certainly done excellent work, and it pleases me immensely to feel that our old Quaker City *can do better work than Great Gotham*—which did not get the Fair.

THOS. B. CRAIG, Artist,
NEW YORK CITY.

The Hertzog Picture is a MARVELOUS success, and all the others very satisfactory.

PROF. HENRY MORTON, Stevens' Institute Technology,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

By express we send you subjects Nos. 409 and 834. *We have tried New York parties* on 409 and none have succeeded. We wish, therefore, to caution you as to the necessity of an extra fine plate.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK CITY.

We have received the Ives Half-tone Plates (409 and 834) and consider them *both* very satisfactory.

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK CITY.

I wish to thank you for the good work you have done for us on our second Souvenir. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that in all orders sent you so far, you have been able to *produce the best results*, as well as to furnish cuts at time specified.

OTTIS O. HALL, Manager Advertising Department,
MIDDLEBOROUGH TOWN CO.

I want to get some more cuts like the inclosed from photographs. Your work has always been so satisfactory that I shall prefer to have you do it, rather than anyone else.

J. B. MERWIN, American Journal of Education,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

OTHERS WILL FOLLOW LATER.

CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING CO.,

911 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA.



FLOREAL.

Specimen of Ives' (half-tone) Process Engraving, from The Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

have the space. Don't use too many varieties of type faces in small work. Avoid using the comma in large display lines, and after the abbreviation Co., etc., it is unnecessary, and looks bad. Cap lines give better appearance in display work than lower case, except where text letters, or letters of similar character, are used. Do not scatter your lines too much.

A great many more hints could be given on small jobwork, but these are a few of the most important, and should be given some attention before attempting "art" work, which is nothing more nor less than "good" work.

Rulework, in spite of the cry that "it has seen its day," still holds its own. Why? Because with rule you can make your ornamentations fit your job instead of making your lines fit the ornamentation, and in the hands of one who knows how and has an eye for beauty, effects can be produced unequaled by foundry productions, which soon become monotonous. Some will tell you it is too expensive, but really it is not; one dollar's worth of rule can be made more serviceable in the way of ornamentation than ten dollars' worth of metal flourishes; and by proper care of your rule after printing— such as tying up each design with a piece of string and storing in a case for future use — will outlast several fonts of flourishes. Rulework has come to stay, and will stay as long as rule can be had, and the only ones to object to its use are those that don't know how to use it and for that reason try to discourage its use.

The art of printing of today is devoid of ironclad rules; original ideas predominate, and the printer who can get up his work in an original, artistic manner will always find his services in demand by those who appreciate good work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS AND PROOFREADERS.

BY STANISLAUS MURPHY.

IT is an indisputable fact that the position of proofreader is a responsible and trying one. Next to the irrepressible "devil," who is abused by nearly everybody, the printorial error-detective has as much to contend against as anybody connected with a printing office. His position not only entails responsibility, but is also attended with many trials and perplexities, because at times the wrath of the entire establishment is visited upon his defenseless head.

Every possible chance to "kick" is taken advantage of by the compositor to the discomfiture of the proofreader. If an omission of a word or two occurs and the same is marked in the proof, if it is not encircled with the much-sought-after "ring," a protest is immediately filed by the suspicious typesticker. He disputes the fact of the omitted words being in the copy (which is also a distrust of the proofreader's honesty), and insists that before he will make the correction the original must be produced, and he at once institutes a vigorous search for the disputed copy. Perhaps it is the first piece he encounters, and possibly it reposes down in a mass of manuscript, which is usually the case unless a good system is in force. At any rate ten or fifteen minutes is consumed in the search (the correction could be made in half the time), but satisfaction must be obtained. After the copy is found, the discovery is made that the proofreader was right. He is exultant, and the crestfallen compositor goes back to his case to await the next opportunity to "kick."

Much of the wrangling indulged in at times between the compositor and proofreader could be avoided, and the work of the latter greatly facilitated, if more care and intelligence were exercised on the part of the former. It seems to be the policy of some printers to follow copy in everything regardless of construction. Recently, in speaking of Italy's muddle with the United States, a careless local writer made the statement that the Italian minister was given his passbook. The compositor who put the sentence into type knew it was wrong, but it was left for the proofreader to transform a "passbook" into a "passport." It is just as easy for a compositor to make a correction in the copy before a proof is taken of the matter as it is after being marked by the proofreader. But the typo is careless and indifferent, knowing that when the error is marked in the proof, like the clown in the circus, it will be inside of a "ring."

Proofreaders themselves are responsible at times for some of the disputes arising over their work. They have rules governing their labors which ought to be strictly adhered to. It is not just to allow Slug 3, who is, perhaps, a favorite, to deviate from the rules, and compel others less favored to forever "keep a hammerin'." Nor is it right for the proofreader to show partiality in marking a proof — allowing a favorite to escape the correction of a legitimate error by resorting to that old proofreading trick of placing a "bull" in a "ring."

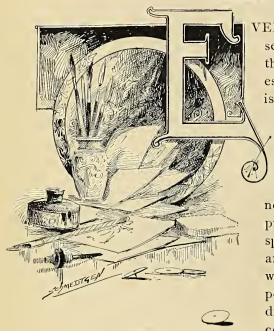
The position of proofreading oftentimes is used as a medium of venting spite, of getting even. If the printorial error-detective entertains animosity against any particular one or more of the compositors, he has it in his power to make it very unpleasant for them, in regard to division of words, capitalization, punctuation, etc. If the style of a paper calls for short punctuation it is not right for the proofreader to compel a compositor against whom he may entertain enmity to "run a mile without taking breath," or, in other words, to set half a dozen lines without using a single point.

There is no good reason why the compositor and the proofreader should be at variance with each other. A proofreader's intelligence should stand as a fortress against actions that are mean and belittling. The dignity of his position should act as a preventive against the venting of spite in any form, and on the other hand, it should be the aim of the compositor when engaged in his work to exercise that intelligence which is his by virtue of his position, for by so doing he will not only show a friendly spirit, but will facilitate the labors of others as well.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ART IN NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATING.

BY CHARLES A. GRAY.



EVERY year that goes by sees a marked progress of the arts in this country, especially so where there is a demand for it in a commercial way. Among them one of more daily interest to the people in general is the illustrating of newspapers. It is to be presumed if I should speak about a "newspaper artist" in the same breath with a noted *painter*, art people would be greatly disturbed, but without controversy, I doubt very much if there are more than a few among the many noted painters that could hold a job on a Chicago daily. A newspaper artist must be one of the most versatile and rapid among artists; everything is shot at him, from a map of the World's Fair grounds to the latest spring bonnet, and from sketches in the Italian quarter to copies of noted paintings, and everything must be out on time. To paraphrase, we might say that "the presses wait for no one." He is often sent out to make sketches of accidents, court scenes, structures of all kinds and anything of interest; he must also be ready, at a moment's notice, to originate pictures to illustrate any matter that may be given him, which may be anything from poetry to politics, and must be able to make portraits, landscapes, buildings, machinery or cartoons with equal facility.

Drawn by WM. SCHMEDTGEN, of the Chicago *Morning News*.



Drawn from life, by HORACE TAYLOR, of the Chicago *Herald*.

Many difficulties surround the illustrating of a newspaper that are absent in work requiring less haste in its production, and where better material is used; newspaper work is always done in a hurry — everything of interest must be out while it is fresh. A sensational trial is in progress, and the artist is sent to make sketches; it is afternoon and he must make the sketches, being sure to catch the most interesting scenes, and get fair portraits of the principal actors, then rush back to the office and make careful drawings in ink, and have them ready for the photographer by six. After the photographer is through, it passes to the etcher, then the stereotyper, and finally to the pressman, who runs it through at the rate of three hundred or more per minute, where, on the score of economy, it is usually printed on cheap paper, with cheap ink. If any one of the different hands through



LILLIAN RUSSELL.
From a drawing, by the author.

which the design has gone has failed to do his work in a proper manner, the print is liable to come out as a silhouette, and cause anguish in the breast of all con-



SKETCH OF A BROTHER ARTIST.

Drawn from life, by JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON, of the Chicago *Morning News*.

cerned; but if all have done their duty, it usually comes out clean and fair, and occasionally rivals in beauty



A RAG PICKER.

Drawn from life, by CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, of the Chicago *Evening News*.

pictures in the more pretentious publications, where greater care and better material are used.

The subjects for illustration are usually selected by the managing editor, and if he be a person of artistic taste, and information, his selections will go a long way toward making the paper artistic and pleasing; but if, on the other hand, he should be so constituted as to not be able to detect the difference between a Rubens and a chromo—should occasion require it—he will throw a double burden on the artist, who is expected to invariably make an artistic picture, whether the subject is suitable or not. For instance, it is told of a certain managing editor that he insisted on an artist's



SCENE ON THE DESPLAINES.

Drawn from nature, by ROYAL H. MILLESON, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

making a cartoon of a number of persons in different positions, but to have front views of the faces in order to make a good likeness of each, which of course required a corkscrew neck in some of them, to get the desired effect. And of another, who wished to illustrate the phrase, "Out of sight," and suggested that the artist make a picture of a balloon high in the air, which the artist did, but it was objected to by the editor because the balloon *could be seen*, and was *not* "Out of sight." This class of editors, I am glad to say, however, is the exception and not the rule, as the greater part of them are men of considerable general intelligence, and take pride in the artistic as well as the literary part of their paper, and take pains to assist the artist, instead of adding useless burdens to his work.



COQUELIN.

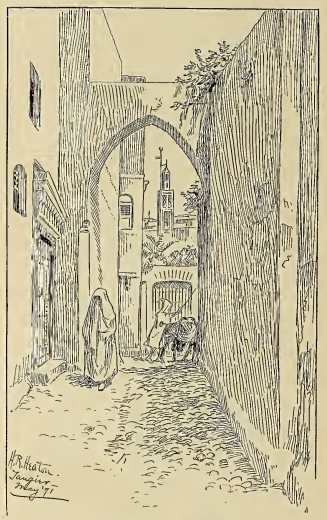
From a drawing, by G. Bentham, of the Chicago *Evening Post*.



SCENE IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER.

Drawn from life, by Hy. Hart, of the Chicago *Times*.

An artist has one advantage over others in the different departments of a paper in respect to signing his name to his work, thereby bringing his individuality before the public and ofttimes being more generally known to the readers of the paper than the editor-in-chief, while one of the most brilliant writers on the staff may labor for years without being known outside a small circle of professionals. It is very probable that the signing of the artist's name to his work has a good effect, as it undoubtedly makes him feel personally responsible to the public as well as to the paper, and



STREET SCENE, TANGIER.

Drawn from nature, by H. R. Heaton, of the Chicago *Tribune*.

quickens him to his work; and I doubt not the case is the same with the special writer.

Nearly all newspaper artists take pride in being connected with some prominent paper, and some of the greatest journals are very justly proud of their artists. The quality of art in the illustrating of newspapers does not vary with locality in this country in a way similar to art in general, for, while the art *per se* of the country centers in the metropolis of the East, higher artistic and finer mechanical work is done on Chicago papers than on those in New York. It is only of late years that the illustrating of newspapers has become an important factor in their makeup, but the enterprise of a few leaders has driven the balance to it and now



NOONDAY SHADOWS.

From a drawing, by the author.

there are very few publications of any consequence that do not make it a prominent feature. It is also a settled fact that the people will buy an illustrated paper in preference to one that is not, as is fully shown by the best-illustrated papers having the largest circulation. All but two of the drawings published with this article were kindly furnished the writer by artists regularly employed on the leading Chicago dailies, and, as specimens of their every-day work, are marvels of beauty in original design and artistic skill; nearly all the drawings would make excellent subjects for large paintings and some of the artists are known to be fully capable of reproducing them in rich and truthful coloring. I should have been pleased to have submitted in the present issue specimens of the work of a number of other equally talented artists on the same papers had space permitted, namely, Messrs. Lederer and McNeill, of the *Herald*, Rigby and Ladendorf, of the *Times*, Brown, of the *Post*, Coffin and Schultze, of the *Tribune*, and Webster and Young, of the *Inter Ocean*.



Original design, by Wm. Schmedtgen, of the Chicago *Morning News*.

Special Correspondence of THE INLAND PRINTER.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.

THE delegates and visitors attending the convention at Boston who had accepted the invitation of the Ex-delegates Association of New York, to become their guests on Sunday, June 14, with the intention of taking part in an excursion to Coney Island, arrived in the metropolis early on Sunday morning. They were met at the piers of the Fall River and Providence Steamboat lines by a reception committee, headed by President William Brennan of Union No. 6 and Chairman William H. Bailey. The visitors were conducted to the International Hotel, where arrangements had been made for their reception and entertainment.

After partaking of a substantial breakfast the party left the hotel on Park Row and proceeded down Broadway to the Battery, where, at Pier 1, a commodious steamboat had been provided to carry the excursionists to Coney Island. On the way down Broadway, the time luckily happened to be at an hour that gave the party an opportunity of hearing the famous bells of old Trinity peal forth their Sabbath-day greeting. Boarding the steamer on their arrival, a large number of the members of No. 6, many of them accompanied by ladies, were found in waiting to accompany the party on the excursion. The day was an exceptionally fine one for the journey, and the various points of interest were eagerly scanned by those on board. Castle Garden and the colossal statue of Liberty Enlightening the World were among the first objects to attract attention, these being followed in sucession during the trip by views of Fort Columbus and Fort Hamilton. The numerous pleasure boats and yachts, the men-of-war, the large merchant vessels, the palatial ocean steamships, and the innumerable small craft of every description dotting the bay, all went to make a very impressive and novel scene for the guests, and for those from the western part of the country particularly.

After a most delightful trip, the boat finally reached the landing at Coney Island, when the guests lost little time in commencing an inspection of the many novelties to be found at that most democratic of all American seaside resorts. After an hour's time, agreeahly spent in sight-seeing and renewing acquaintances with the old-time friends whom many of the party encountered, it was announced that dinner was ready at one of the numerous places of entertainment which abound on the Island. When every seat in the vast pavilion was occupied, ex-president C. J. Dumar, in a brief speech, gracefully welcomed all present to the hospitalities of the printers of New York and Brooklyn. It is hardly necessary to state that full justice was done the repast. The guests had by this time acquired a degree of efficiency at this sort of thing, that they might readily he regarded as professional diners. The haked clams were attacked in a manner that would convince a spectator there were few, if any, novices in this line of work at the tables. The delicacies which followed were disposed of in an equally offhand and expeditious manner, after which the guests were given an opportunity to visit every place worth seeing at this famous resort.

The cyclorama and the monster elephant, the channel shute and the toboggan slide, were visited in turn. Many of the party might be seen during the afternoon enjoying themselves much as people do at country fairs. They were throwing base balls at "nigger" babies for cigars which they seldom won, or throwing rings for gold-headed canes which are still in possession of the men who ran the games. In all these diversions every group of visitors was invariably accompanied hy one or more members of the New York union, who did everything possible to cater to the enjoyment of their guests, and who took chances on the wheel of fortune and like devices as goodnaturedly as though they really expected to win something worth carrying away.

And what a number of old-time New York printers were seen to he in attendance on this occasion? Among others THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent had the pleasure of again meeting those two veterans, Robert McKechnie and Charles Smith, men who were well known in the printing husiness forty years ago; and John Henderson and Edward Feeney, both of whom are now enjoying editorial honors and responsibilities; Mannis J. Geary and Hugh Dalton, foremen respectively of the *Herald* and *News*; W. J. Kelly, editor of the *American Art Printer*; George A. McKay, formerly secretary of No. 6, but who has now attained to political honors; and editor James McKenna, of the *Union Printer*.

A very pleasant afternoon was passed by all present, many of whom took advantage of the occasion to visit the upper end, or aristocratic portion, of the island, embracing Atlantic Beach, and the still more exclusive precincts of Manhattan Beach.

The members of New York union certainly deserve great credit for the cordial though unostentatious manner in which they exerted themselves to please and entertain their guests. We cannot refrain from mentioning in this connection President Brennan and Secretary Ferguson, William H. Bailey, Mannis J. Geary, Philip Scannell and Joseph D. Weldrick, as being among those who made themselves particularly conspicuous in the direction mentioned. The party returned to New York in the evening, from whence they dispersed to their homes in various parts of the country, thus ending one of the most extensive and enjoyable series of entertainments ever contemplated in connection with an International Union convention.

One of the most pleasing features incidental to the annual conventions is the large number of ex-delegates and visitors, ladies as well as gentlemen, who attend these gatherings. It certainly lends dignity and importance to the occasion when it is seen that so many people attend who are not members of the convention, and who are actuated hy purely disinterested motives. The attendance of some who may have been delegates from a dozen to twenty years before show that the old spirit and feeling are still alive, and further, that the fact of their having at one time been a delegate is a circumstance the significance of which has withstood the effects of time.

Among the ladies who contributed their bright presence and restraining influences at this year's convention, were Ex-delegate Miss F. Qualtrough, of Rochester; Mrs. August Donath, Washington; Mrs. James J. Dailey, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Frank Pelton, Mrs. V. B. Williams, Mrs. John Buckie and Miss Annie King, all of Chicago. The last three ladies named took part in the entire round of festivities, which began at Washington and ended at Coney Island, and who, hy their ladylike manners and good humor under all circumstances, together with their keen appreciation of all objects of interest, historical and otherwise, certainly proved themselves worthy of a place in the ranks of the excursionists to all future conventions.

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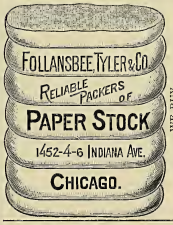
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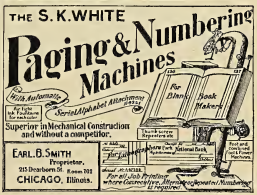
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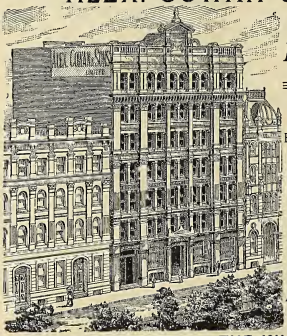
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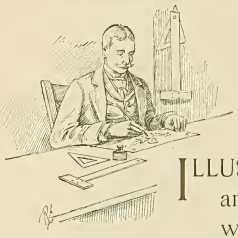


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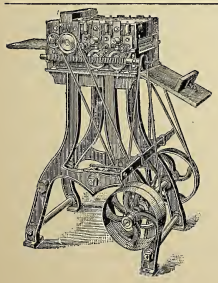
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Medium,	5 x 23½	" "	2 25
Double,	6¼ x 23¼	" "	2 50

JOB GALLEYS.

Octavo,	6 x 10	inches, inside measurement,	$2 00
Quarto,	8½ x 13	" "	2 50
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Medium,	10 x 16	" "	3 00
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Super Royal,	13 x 21	" "	4 00
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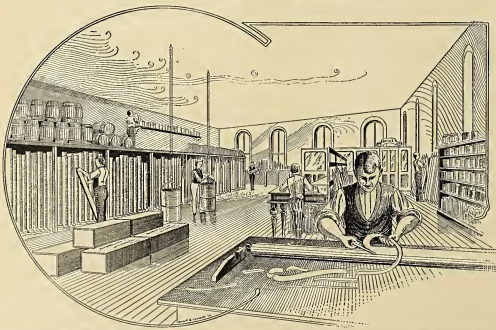
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OUR ROLLERS ARE USED IN MANY OF THE LEADING HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

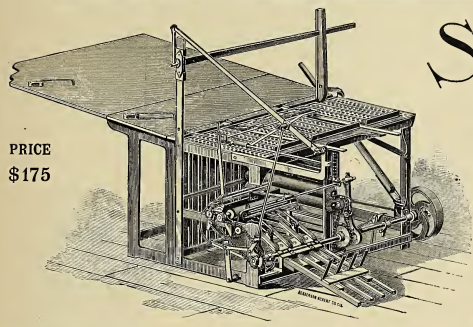
WE SHIP TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AND PAY EXPRESS ONE WAY OR FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.

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The Best, Simplest, Most Durable and Only Practical Folder for Country Offices built anywhere.

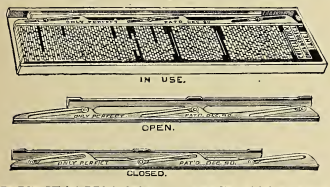


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$175

SOLD on the most liberal terms ever offered to newspaper men, and fully warranted for five years. This machine makes either three or four folds with positive delivery. There are more Bascom Folders in use in country offices than any other folder made; requires but one-tenth horse power and no extra shaft or pulleys; easily adjusted for any size paper (4 or 8 page—with supplement when desired); folds from 1,200 to 1,800 per hour, and any boy or girl can operate it. We have testimonials from all parts of the United States where these machines are in use. A liberal discount will be given to those who set up the machine according to our printed directions. Full information, with testimonials, furnished on application to

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PERFECT IN PRINCIPLE. PERFECT IN ACTION.
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ADJUSTABLE. The "Only Perfect" Lock has a spread of over a half inch, and thus adjusts to any width of column on galley.

MADE OF BRASS. Light, durable, wear many years. We make a 13-INCH LOCK, for use of daily papers and job galleys. Engraving shows full size, 23 inches.

ATTACHABLE. By a slight change in outside bar, we make the Lock, and furnish attachments, so that in a few minutes anyone can attach it to galley. Outside bar works against side of galley; inside bar is held to top of galley, and has perfect movement back and forward. Daily papers adopt this on sight.

SEND ORDER to your printers' supply house. 23-inch lock, $18.00 per dozen. Attachable lock (23-inch), with attachments, $22.00 per dozen. 13-inch lock, $16.20 per dozen. Liberal discounts to trade.

☞ On receipt of $1.50 will express you free a 23-inch lock, and know you will order a supply.

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HAVE ALWAYS TAKEN THE LEAD IN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AND TODAY STAND SECOND TO NONE.

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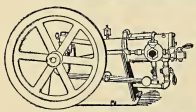
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WITH OIL BURNING BOILER.

PERFECTION AT LAST!

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Engines and Boilers, 6 H.P. and under, Mounted on One Base.

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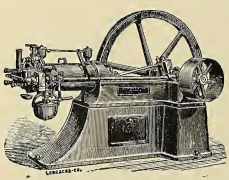
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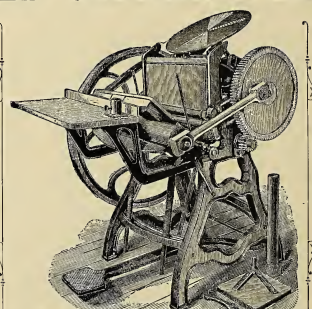
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SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 HORSEPOWER.

Guaranteed to consume 25 to 75 Per Cent LESS GAS than ANY OTHER GAS ENGINE DOING THE SAME WORK.

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LOWEST PRICES



BEST WORK.

Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs.,	$60		Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off,	$150
" 8x12 " " 600 "	85		" 8x12 " " Finished, "	120
" 9x13 " " 725 "	100		" 9x13 " " " "	140
" 10x15 " " 1,000 "	135		" 10x15 " " " "	190
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off,	100		" 11x17 " " " "	240
" 9x13 " " "	113			

Steam Fixtures, $12. Ink Fountain, $12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

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Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,

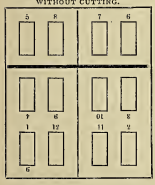
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For Sale by all First-Class Dealers in Printing Material Everywhere.

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HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES, WITHOUT CUTTING.



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GET A CIRCULAR THAT SHOWS FIFTY IMPOSITION FORMS.

You can lay out on the stone a Four-Page,

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Can you lay out a Sixty-Four Page form?

TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!

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AS USEFUL AS ANY WORK COSTING MANY TIMES AS MUCH.

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THE NEW UNIVERSAL PRINTING PRESSES.

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ALL OF THEM A SUCCESS!

We have been using your press right along, since it was put in position and it works very nicely and to our satisfaction.

THE CRUME & SEFTON MFG. CO., Dayton, Ohio.

We take great pleasure in recommending your New Universal Press as being the best press we have ever had in our establishment. It works quicker, is less liable to get out of order, and altogether gives us no trouble whatever. Should we need another press, it would be the New Universal.

W. DUKE, SONS & CO., Durham, N. C.

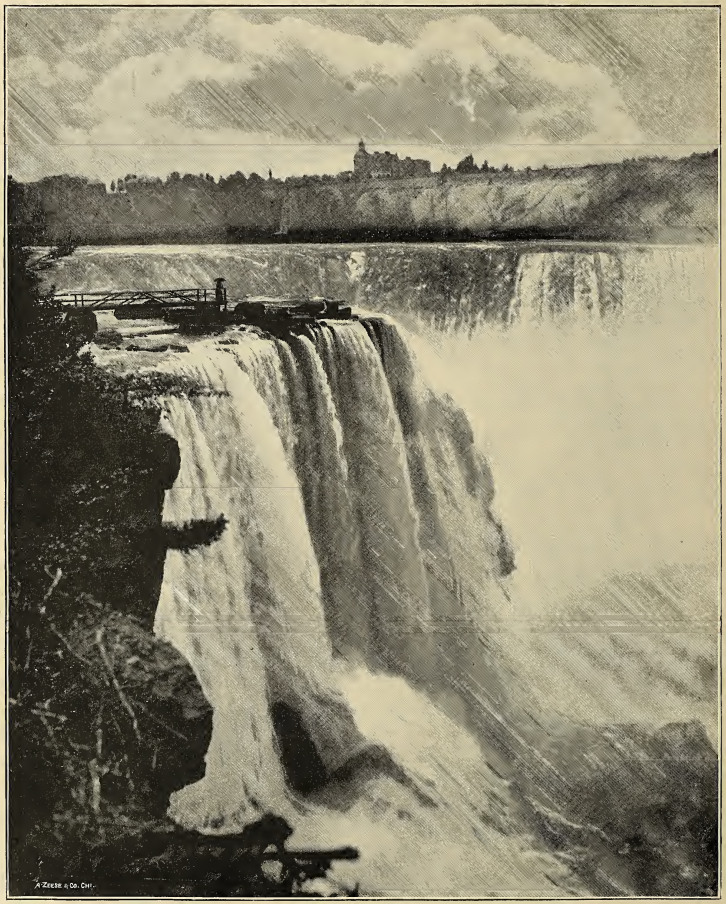
In regard to the New Universal Presses purchased of you, we would say they are giving most excellent satisfaction. We expect to want another jobber soon, and promise you we shall put in only an M. Gally New Universal.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor: NEW ORLEANS, La., July 13, 1891.

Fifteen machines are now in use on the *Times-Democrat*—eleven nonpareil, three agate and one minion. Thirty men are now employed in the composing room, where formerly fifty were employed, besides an average of fifteen to twenty subs. Compositors are much troubled over this, many of them leaving town. There are still too many here. To add to the alarm, it is generally reported that the *Picayune* has contracted for a number of Rogers' machines. T. Stanislaus McGovern, for about five years foreman of the *Times-Democrat* composing room, has been succeeded by A. C. Weaver. Some say Mac had to quit, but he says he quit because they would not pay him $50 a week. It is thought by some that he will get back, however. He is on a machine.

D. F. Y.

FROM RICHMOND, VA.

To the Editor: RICHMOND, Va., July 16, 1891.

Business is good, with sufficient printers to supply all demands. Richmond Pressmen's Union, No. 21, has gone under, for the want of proper support. At the last meeting of No. 90 a sick benefit law was passed. It provides for the payment of $5 per week for the first eight weeks' sickness, and $3 for the next eight weeks in one year. A tax of ten cents per month will be levied on each member for its maintenance. It will not go into operation until January 1, 1892.

It is the prevailing opinion that the nine-hour law will fail of ratification so far as Richmond union is concerned.

Messrs. J. W. Fergusson & Son, book and job printers of this city, have moved into their new building on Thirteenth street.

Messrs. Wm. Allegre and B. F. Murdishaw, who lived here some years ago, but recently have been working in New York city, are now on the *Times* and *Dispatch* respectively. D. J. Q.

PATENT FRICTION STARTER FOR ROLLERS.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 13, 1891.

Credit to whom credit belongs. The angle roller lifter, the new name applied to Gamble's patent friction starter for angle rollers, with a slight change in make of starter, which is of no benefit over the original, is an infringement on my patent. M. W. Fisher's angle roller lifter is described and illustrated on page 912 of the July number of THE INLAND PRINTER. Gamble's friction starter has been in use since 1888, and was illustrated in the November, 1888, number of the *Printers' Circular*. The cut in that paper showed one side of the plate with starter and roller, having collar on roller stock, which gives it more surface than the stock alone, and does not interfere with the feed roller. Gamble's device is in use in Philadelphia, Reading and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in the government office, in Canada, where it is doing all that is claimed for it. Please make a note of this in your valuable magazine.

For the benefit of my fellow pressmen I offer the following idea: To keep handle of pallet knife clean, put ring in handle of knife, place a wire hook on extension of press, and hang knife on same by means of ring. This is better than other methods I have heard of. JOHN GAMBLE.

A RULE IN PUNCTUATION.

To the Editor: BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11, 1891.

Your Portland correspondent, "A. E. D.," writing in the July number about the use of points in relation to parenthesis, says he would like someone to give a good reason favoring the one-point plan. My first reason would be simplicity. It is my aim in this case, as in others, to use the simplest method in punctuation consistent with a clear understanding of the text, avoiding the doubling of points as far as possible. "Authorities" may approve of the two-point plan, as they do some others which good custom nowadays often considers obsolescent or obsolete.

In reading the sentence, "Simon (whom he also named Peter), and Andrew his brother," etc., one would naturally make a sufficiently short pause on reaching the parenthesis to require no comma, and by placing the one point after the second parenthesis it would make the punctuation complete.

This is the *rule* I follow, though I make an occasional exception to it. Judgment and discrimination are necessary here as in many other places incident to proofreading. J. I. C.

IMPRESSION SCREWS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., July 13, 1891.

A Boston correspondent in the current number of THE INLAND PRINTER advocates the application of the wrench on job press impression screws, in preference to regulating the impression by change of tympan. He cites an instance where it is necessary to change the lower screws when a heavy form takes the place of a light one, to prevent the lower lines of the form being too black or heavy. Your correspondent is correct. It is necessary to change the screws on all job presses where the bed and the platen come together like a clam shell or a pair of shears. In presses where the bed is vertical and the platen slides vertically to the impression, as in the Colt's Armory presses, it is not necessary. On these presses it is neither necessary to change tympan or impression screws. The impression is regulated with an adjuster bar which enables the same thickness of tympan to be used on all forms. This beats working the wrench or laying on a baggy tympan. J. O. SPENCER.

FROM MONTANA.

To the Editor: HELENA, Mont., July 14, 1891.

Last meeting of the union was election of officers, and the following were elected: President, John Baker; vice-president, A. H. Wieber; treasurer, William McClatchy; financial secretary, George B. Staring; corresponding and recording secretary, John B. Lannon; sergeant-at-arms, M. H. Rupley; executive committee, W. Stein, George Heck, Angus Smith.

Relief committee, H. S. Rees, E. L. Morris, Mrs. Maggie Wallace.

Trade and Labor Assembly, D. McCallum, M. H. Rupley, Charles Ashton.

Fred. Freeman ("Kid"), well-known throughout the country, having accepted a position in the postoffice here, has been transferred to honorary list.

The nine-hour law is in almost unanimous favor here, there being but four votes against it.

This union is experiencing a welcome relief from sickness at present. It had more than a surfeit of it last winter and spring.

G. H.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1891.

For some time past it has been necessary for the compositors of the *Daily News* to lose time waiting for copy, consequent on too large a force, and last week pay was demanded by them for "waits." This Editor Brewer declined, and the men who were foremost in the demand, and who were regular case-holders, are only extra men now. There was a little "scrap" about a proofreader in the same office, a year or so ago. He was not a printer

by trade, though a good reader, and Editor Brewer had to let him go, and he evidently remembers this. The non-union printers struck this week at Friedenwald's, on a demand for more money for nightwork. It is said they desire to enter the union. The officers of the union have taken no part in the trouble.

The compositors on the *American* and the morning *Herald* vied with each other on the base-ball field last week. The *Herald* nine won with ease.

The managers of the House of Refuge are fitting up a printing office in that institution, in spite of the union's protest.

The extremely sultry weather makes the six-story climb to the composing rooms of the daily papers a hardship to the compositors, and complaints have no effect. The composing room of the *American* is on the top floor of the building, seventh story, and is at best a stuffy place; and the *Sun* composing room is away up too, and, being covered with one vast sky-light, is like a furnace in summer. FIDELITIES.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

To the Editor: MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 15, 1891.

The printing business in Milwaukee is very dull, as it generally is at this time of the year, but little doing in the book and job offices, and the newspapers well supplied with subs. The city directory made its appearance the fore part of last week, throwing some thirty hands out of work, but that made no particular difference to the union printers, as the office where it was printed is now barred by the union, owing to grievances existing for some time between the proprietors and the union printers.

The *Sentinel*, the only English morning paper published here, is about to put in a Thorne typesetting machine, with a view of ascertaining if the introduction of machines in general would be a paying investment. Some years ago the *Wisconsin*, one of the evening papers, had a typesetting machine on exhibition at the exposition, but no practical use of it was made in the office. The printers here seem willing, and a great many of them anxious, to see the advent of these machines, the sooner the better, as they know it will be but a short time, anyhow, before their use will be general.

The union of this city has been crippled for the last few years, the result of a disastrous strike for the boys three years ago last March, when the town was thoroughly organized, the failure of which strike causing a lack of interest and falling off in membership; but now things look much brighter for the printers, and a feeling of confidence pervades their ranks.

While writing these few lines, allow me to inform the craft in general that their Milwaukee brethren are to have a picnic and ball in the evening at National Park on Sunday, August 2. A great number of tickets have already been sold, and the affair promises to be a success. H. S.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, July 15, 1891.

The introduction of typesetting machines has set in strongly in this city, and is creating a revolution in the trade. Numbers of compositors are idle through their substitution, and, so far as I can learn, the demand for typesetters by machine is far ahead of the supply. The *Tribune* of this city is practically all set up by them. The *Morning Journal* not long since introduced their use. Street & Smith, Rose street, book and newspaper publishers, have six of them in operation, of the Thorne make, and the economy effected by their employment can be guessed when it is known that the working cost of the Thorne machine is $46 per machine per week. This is for two men and a boy per machine, and it is said to turn out the work of four men on an average, on skilled work. If this is so, it is satisfactory work, and means the certain, if gradual, introduction of machines all over. The Mergenthaler I understand to be the favorite so far in this city. Recently the wages of machine typesetters, at the instance of the Typographers' Union, was raised from $18 to $20 per week, and the union is keeping a strict lookout, to prevent the employment of non-union hands in union shops at these machines. Men are by no means easy to get who already know how to work them. In most instances they have to be specially taught for the duty in the various shops, and there is found to be great differences in the merits of the "pupils" as to executive ability.

The intention of the Typographical Union to try and secure nine hours per day as the rule in jobbing and book shops is hardly likely to carry the day. That is the opinion of the New York Typothetæ Society, as expressed at a recent meeting, which resolved that in the existing conditions of the trade the idea was impracticable. It was said at the meeting that seventy branches of the society advocated no change at present in the matter.

There is no important change in the tone of the trade since my previous report. The output is fairly large, considering the season of the year. Many compositors are "out," indeed, through the cause referred to already, namely, typesetting machines; but the bulk of the work in hand is large. Whether the new copyright act has already caused any accession to business is difficult to say; if not, it is expected to do so in time. Some of the shops are slack — too much so.

The Messrs. Harper, of this city, have in hand, I am told, an order from an English firm which wants an American circulation — a volume of considerable size. This is an early result of the new copyright act. Formerly, under the circumstances, an English house would send a "shell" version of the intended work here; now they will mostly forward the plates of the work for printing here, according to the act. LEONIDAS.

FROM LYNCHBURG, VA.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, VA., July 16, 1891.

The "Hill City" is very quiet at present, but we look for lively times during August among the printers, as there is strong talk of No. 116 doing something to gain the ground lost some three years ago. We have been going along all this time doing nothing to regain the offices lost in the lockout of 1888, but allowing our members and tourists to work in said offices at five cents per thousand less than the scale, but from the signs of the times we think this evil will soon end, as the members of No. 116 seem to be a unit for not working in said offices until the proprietors agree to pay our scale. We don't anticipate a long or desperate struggle before they comply with our demands, but we would advise tourists to give us the go-by for awhile at any rate, as there will be nothing to do here.

From all accounts the poor "country printer" is just as bad off now as he was before the convention of the International Typographical Union, as we can see nothing that was done to his interest, not even an office was given to a country union, and very few of the delegates served on any of the committees; but of course they should not expect anything like that; why it is a mere chance if they are allowed to voice their sentiments in the official organ, as we know of a communication that was sent it just before the convention that was sanctioned by the union of the town from which it was sent, and it was not even acknowledged; but what could they expect, as they were only "country printers," and not capable of doing anything but paying dues and assessments. We hope the organizer for this district will appoint a live man for deputy of this state, as a great deal of good could be done in this section in the missionary work.

John W. Rohr, of this city, has invented an ink fountain for platen presses that in the opinion of all who have seen it will make a valuable addition to same. The fountain goes across the disk and works with the motion of the press. When the throw-off is worked it works the fountain also. The rollers take ink from the fountain, with the impression on or off. There is also a throw-off attached to the lever that throws off the impression, so that the fountain can be thrown on or off as the pressman may desire. The screws regulating the ink are in front, and in easy reach of the pressman, and it will work every drop of ink out of the fountain. They can be made at a cost of $6 each. He solicits correspondence from press manufacturers. WILLIAM.

FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P. Q., July 17, 1891.

Labor Day will be celebrated in grand style this year. All the unions, assemblies and societies in general will turn out. This celebration is becoming more popular every year, and this year the demonstration will be under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council. The exhibition grounds have been leased for $250. The exhibition that is to be held here after September 15 tried to make arrangements with the Central Trades and Labor Council to put off Labor Day till the opening day, and in return they were to receive 10 cents per head on all who entered the grounds. After considering the matter it was decided to hold the laboring man's celebration on Labor Day, September 7, and let the exhibition shift for itself.

J. Theo. Robinson, printer and publisher, corner Notre Dame and St. Peter streets, has failed. He is about $12,000 short.

The *Gazette* has lately added two Colt's Armory presses to the pressroom. They are well made and nice running machines. When one looks at them the thought is sure to come to one's mind, will they ever wear out?

Montreal Typographical Union, 176, will hold their annual picnic to Otterburn Park, St. Hilaire, August 22. The committee has been working hard for the past two months on the matter and it is bound to be a success, financially and socially.

The *Echo*, started during the *Herald* trouble, is meeting with great success. David Taylor and Louis Boudreau are the proprietors, both good printers and staunch union men. They deserve the success they are reaping, and, if the truth was told, are making better returns than its oppressor.

There have been several kicks recently among the Fraternity gang at the *Herald*. Only a matter of time. The office has been closed to union men since May, 1890. Several attempts have been made to open it, but they have always been vetoed. Union men are better out than in.

The last number of THE INLAND PRINTER was excellent in every way. The man that thinks he does not get the worth of his money must be a *weather prophet*. J. P. M.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., July 15, 1891.

At last Boston has a penny morning paper, for which THE INLAND PRINTER should, of course, have all credit. For did not your modest correspondent call attention to the need of such a sheet several months ago? It made its bow early in June, and already has its eye and stomach teeth cut. The Hotel and Railway News Company have made a powerful attempt to crush out its young life by refusing to distribute it to their agents, but it is alive and kicking up to date. A special system of delivery was organized, by means of which those who find the sheet convenient for morning reading can easily obtain it. In politics it is stalwart republican, and special attention is paid to labor interests. The design of its proprietors is to limit the size to four pages, and to make it bright, snappy and newsy. News is to be accorded first place; advertisements come afterward. A novel feature is the rule that no advertising matter shall appear on the first page. Mr. George T. Richardson, formerly of the *Record*, is managing editor; the leading editorial writer is Mr. Herbert F. Morris, late of the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, and Mr. John H. Grout, until recently attached to the *Record*, is city editor; Mr. Torrey E. Warder, formerly of the Boston Traveler Company, occupies the position of treasurer and general manager. About September 1, it is intended to issue an eight-page Sunday edition, which will be sold for 3 cents, and a daily evening penny edition will follow. A daily circulation of 20,000 copies is already claimed.

The Vermont Editorial Association took in Boston on their annual outing this year. They arrived on Friday last and quartered at the American House, where they banqueted in the evening. Saturday was spent in an excursion to Plymouth, and the following day was pleasantly passed at Nantasket. Monday was devoted to seeing the sights of the city and suburbs. At a business meeting of the association, Editor R. J. Humphrey, of the Poultney (Vt.) *Journal*, was elected president for the ensuing year.

A fire in the building at the corner of Pearl and Purchase streets on the night of June 23 caused a heavy loss in the printing offices of Mr. L. N. Fredericks and Messrs. John C. Rand & Co. The office of the New England Newspaper Union, in the same building, was considerably damaged by water.

Col. William W. Clapp retired from the business and editorial management of the Boston *Journal* on June 30. His successor is Mr. Stephen O'Meara, who has been connected with the *Journal* for seventeen years — five years as reporter, two years as city editor, and the last ten years as news editor.

Editor George M. Whitaker, of the New England *Farmer*, has been nominated by Governor Russell as assistant clerk of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Whitaker is an indefatigable worker and eminently qualified to fill the position which he has been very wisely chosen to occupy.

The Boston *Transcript* has been awarded the contract for printing the proceedings of the city council for one year.

Business is quiet, and everybody who can get away is rusticating. This does not include G.

THAT NINE-HOUR DAY.

To the Editor: GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 19, 1891.

It is a well-established fact that there are both agitators and "kickers" in nearly every organization of whatsoever kind, and the minute an individual lets go his tongue he is placed in line with either the one or the other. Having looked in vain for some one to express himself in regard to the proposed nine-hour day, through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, I will now place myself on record as one of the so-called "kickers."

Being foreman of a job office, I am aware that I labor under a disadvantage in carrying weight with any argument which I might set forth, inasmuch as the foreman who speaks in the interest of the employer is looked upon as doing so from pecuniary motives, and scowled down accordingly. Now, to dispel any such idea, and to show that I speak from no sinister motives whatever, let me state right here, in way of explanation, that I have given my assenting vote on the nine-hour resolution. I am a single man, have worked steadily at the business for nearly twenty years, and had charge of many offices in as many places; have visited nearly all the large cities of the West and the Pacific Coast twice. Furthermore, out of the "shuffle" I have saved enough of this world's goods to allow me to set my own hours for a day's work and live for a good many years to come. Thus it will be plainly seen that I am not at all alarmed at the coming "walkout," should it come. Now as to the advisability of a shorter day. As I understand it, this nine-hour resolution was introduced and passed at the last meeting of the International Typographical Union, with hardly a dissenting vote, which is not hard to account for when it is understood that the convention was composed, as it invariably is, almost entirely of men from the "top floor," or morning paper hands, who work entirely by the piece, and seldom, if ever, over nine hours. Consequently, this resolution will have little, if any, effect on them. But they say: "If the job hands don't like it they have a chance to vote it down." Here, again, are they handicapped, as nearly every union in the country is under the control of this same element.

But throwing all whys and wherefores aside, we will suppose the resolution ratified by all the subordinate unions. The main question now comes up: Is it *right* to ask for nine hours; can the job offices of the country stand it; will they; and if they do, will the job printers have gained any great point? There is a good old adage about "killing the goose that lays the golden egg," and whatever we do that injures the printing interests of the country injures us all. As far as short hours are concerned, we are all well aware that there is a large per cent of the men in our business who take no interest in it whatever as a business, but merely work at it as the easiest means at hand for supplying their wants,

the principal one of which is "liquid," and they wouldn't work an hour a day were they not actually obliged to. Many employing printers believe, and with good ground, too, that this nine-hour move is but a feeler for an *eight*-hour day, and are determined to fight it out now.

One hour a day doesn't mean a great deal to you and me, but to the man employing from twenty-five to fifty hands it means something more. Lessening the hours of labor is nothing more than increasing the pay of the printer, thereby increasing the running expenses of an office. The average hand says: "Let them charge more for their work, then." This is easier said than done, and I am ashamed to admit right here that among that honorable body of craftsmen known as the typographical union there are those so lost to honor who, when that eight-hour day went into effect, would take their little "all," and going into business, would run their shops from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, with the help of a few "kids," and make prices accordingly.

I am actually astonished at the total ignorance of many printers in regard to the expenses of carrying on a business. I believe I can say without fear of contradiction that there is not an office in this city making a dollar today. That may appear like a broad assertion, but I will make it still broader by asserting that the offices that are making money in this country are comparatively few, and are confined more to the newspapers than the job offices. Mind you, when I say making money I mean more than paying expenses and keeping up the plant. If a man having $10,000 invested cannot draw out over $1,000 every year, aside from his salary, he is on the ragged edge and had better be working for someone else and loaning his capital on farm mortgages; and just put your finger on the offices that are doing even that much and I'll venture you will have fingers enough to go round.

I have looked in vain for such an investment, of from $5,000 to $10,000, that will give me the salary I can now earn, but have failed to find it.

Now, as I first stated, the question is, under the existing circumstances, can we *conscientiously* ask this increase of pay and less hours, and will we benefit ourselves and our order by *demanding* it? But a few years ago there was no such thing as an organization of master printers; today that organization is one of the strongest in the country, and as a result of this constant agitation I believe after October 1 the "open shop" will predominate — and what have we gained?

B. H. H.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 20, 1891.

A meeting of the Philadelphia ex-delegates of the International Typographical Union was held on Saturday evening, July 11. The object of the meeting was to adopt measures looking toward the entertainment for one day of the International Typographical Union, which meets in this city on the second Monday in June next. John W. Wharton, of the *Public Ledger*, was elected chairman, James Beatty, treasurer, and Eugene H. Madden, secretary. Committees were appointed to further the project and an assessment was voted to carry out the object of the meeting. The nature of the entertainment was not decided upon.

One of the three mammoth quadruple perfecting presses ordered by the *Press*, and which have been in course of construction at the works of Hoe & Co., New York, has been completed and will be erected shortly in the *Press* establishment. The size of the mechanical wonder is enormous. It is capable of printing, pasting folding and delivering 800 eight-page papers per minute, or 48,000 per hour. After all three of the quadruple presses are in position the *Press* will be able to print 144,000 eight-page papers per hour.

A Journeyman Bookbinders' Union has been formed here. At the initial meeting there were about fifty persons present, and the new association claims that, so far, one hundred and fifty of the two hundred and fifty bookbinders in the city have announced their interest in it and will probably become enrolled. John T. McCosland organized the meeting and Charles Nelson, of New York, president of the International Bookbinders' Union, made a short address and swore in the new members and officers. The latter are: President, John Borser; vice-president, Matthew Glenn; recording secretary, R. T. Farley; financial secretary, T. McInerney; treasurer, John Toomey; trustees, Clarence Joyce, F. Pierson, George Shott. The bookbinders, it is said, were formerly in the Knights of Labor, but about two years ago they organized an international union, after the manner of the typographical union, and to this they claim there are attached local unions in nearly every large city in the United States.

Dunlap & Clarke, prominent printers and publishers, are erecting an extensive and splendid building on Filbert street, above Thirteenth. It was originally intended to build a six-story establishment, but now it is proposed to erect a seven-story building. The cost will be near $60,000. The firm expect to occupy the completed structure October 1. ARGUS.

TYPOTHETÆ BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, July 16, 1891.

I noticed in the last issue of your valuable magazine a brief letter in reference to the Chicago Typothetæ Benefit Association. Your correspondent was in error in stating that the annual meeting was held on the 17th (Sunday). It occurred on Tuesday evening the 19th. I deem it important to make this correction, as two or three of the half-dozen employers who still remain members are God-fearing men, and would not allow their employés to desecrate the Sabbath.

You have several subscribers among our members, and while we were highly pleased to at last have you take cognizance of our famous institution, we had previously felt somewhat slighted. But truth and justice deserve fair play, and with your kind permission I will give a brief history of our association and the generosity of its substantial patrons. Our association was started by forty or fifty employing printers, who had a desire to conduct their offices according to the dictates of their own consciences and without the aid of union printers. Their offices had heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the union, which had called its men out on a nine-hour strike under the flimsy pretext of bettering their condition. A struggle was inevitable. Let us for a moment glance at the contestants in this strange battle — a battle for principle on the part of the employers, and for intimidation and glittering generalities on that of the men.

On one side were arrayed the forces of the union, 1,600 strong, and on the other side could be seen the employers, comparatively few as to numbers, but fully determined. As battles go, who could think the smaller phalanx would survive the first collision? For those employers who became faint-hearted and panic-stricken in the fight and who shoved out the moat-bridge and raised the portcullis of their various offices, I have no words of praise. But of the gallant half-dozen bosses who have continued the fight, regardless of worriment and financial loss, I wish to speak further. These are the men who have stood by our benefit association They have also run their offices regardless of expense. They had to have men, and they got them, even at fancy prices. In many instances, non-union men who had been receiving but $10 per week in small offices, came forward and signed contracts for three years at $20 per week. Inexperienced striplings from country towns and Canada, and old men from everywhere, were welcomed and given good sits. at full wages. The good times of early California were almost paralleled. Several of these employers were innocent of all practical knowledge of the printing business, though good stationers. This gave one or two foremen, who had "stayed in," opportunities to place old cronies and drinking friends in fat positions, where they became fawners upon their chief and parasites upon the office.

I mention these things simply to bring out in stronger light the determination of these employers in their struggle for principle. Several old union printers who had been anxiously awaiting the completion of the "Home" at Colorado Springs, also joined our association in the interim. Soon three men were at work where one had worked before, and a head might be seen bobbing at every

case. It looked like business, but was a terrible strain on the purse strings of the firms. Of course much of this extra expense could be saddled onto customers, but always at the risk of their not returning.

But inconveniences within their offices were the least of the bosses' troubles. Bonaparte, on his retreat from Moscow, was not oftener assailed by the enemy. The obnoxious walking delegates of the union have always thought it a cute thing to spirit away our young men as soon as they became proficient. Some less proficient have been given positions as drivers on horse-cars After some of these wicked raids few have been left between the ages of sixteen and sixty, giving us the appearance of having literally robbed the cradle and the grave, some of our members being past three score and ten. But our association is still in the field. The employing members contribute room rent, light and sometimes lunch, while we pay the secretary's salary of $9.

AN OLD TYPO.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1891.

The great revolving wheel of industry among printers at the national capital is surely centered at the government printing office, and it is for that reason we give the bulk of our news from that place. The fiscal year closing on June 30, 1891, there were necessarily a great many changes at the government printing office. The fact that there were a great many leaves of absence refused during the months of May and June made it necessary to grant a large number in July, when the new appropriation became available. It is rumored that there were over four hundred leaves of absence granted to employés of this office during the month of July. This, we presume, has not been eclipsed in the history of the government printing office. Besides this fact, there have been reinstated most all of those hands discharged in April, making about two hundred in all. At present the office has more printers at work than it has had in a long time. In fact, portions of the office are crowded with workmen, and the excessive heat that is thereby experienced is unhealthy, and troublesome at times to endure. A new government printing office is needed more badly than any public building in this city.

Compositor W. Hundle, of the first division, has been temporarily detailed as copyholder in the document proofroom.

Compositor Omar Wilson, of the *Record* room, government printing office, has recently taken unto himself a handsome wife. We take this means of congratulating "Wils" for this act. We also extend our congratulations to George J. Zimmerman, of the same room, for having also lately entered the holy bonds and enjoyed a portion of his honeymoon among the roaring billows at Atlantic City.

The craft in general greatly mourn the sudden demise of Proofreader Louis H. Jullien, of the government printing office, a short time since. His death was all the more sad by being so sudden and unexpected. Mr. Jullien retired the evening before in his usual health, and at daybreak the following day he was spoken to by his wife. She receiving no response, bent closer to her husband, and was horrified to find that he was dead. The cause was heart-failure brought on by an attack of the "grippe." Deceased leaves a wife and nine children, the youngest being a babe but two months old.

Secretary Frank Padgett, of No. 101, is kept very busy just now at his office. The numerous new appointments at the government printing office necessitate him to be at his post more closely than on other occasions. Frank has the business down fine, nevertheless.

It is entirely out of the line for typos to engage in a game of baseball, for fear of receiving broken fingers, etc., as a reward, which fact, of course, renders them helpless in performing their duties at the case; nevertheless, the manner in which the employes at the government printing office manipulate the willow is even startling in the presence of an Anson or a Brouthers. They have two organized clubs in this great workshop, and some very closely contested games have been played this season. Every noon hour can be seen lovers of the national sport exercising themselves at bat and ball.

Thos. J. Shoeber, a former employe of the government printing office, has just returned from an extended trip south, looking hale and hearty as a result. "Tommy" knows a good, healthy climate when once in it.

In our last letter we mentioned the fact that there were still a few strikers among the book and job hands that were on the pay-roll of No. 101. We are now pleased to state that all of these prints have secured employment, and have been erased from the list of idle printers Please score another for No. 101.

President John Kennedy, of the government printing office, met with a very serious and painful accident a short time since, while boarding a street car. As a result Mr. Kennedy is compelled to use a pair of crutches. He is rapidly improving, however.

A long-felt want is being supplied at the government printing office by the addition of a new dress of type. In quantity, we are safe in stating that the order is the largest ever made out to one establishment in the history of the trade. Very little type is being placed therein save body type — nonpareil, brevier and long primer. It is estimated that about 125 tons in all is the amount of the order. We fear if all of this amount is placed in the office at one time, there will be dangerous results. At present, the "old shell" has about as much on her shoulders, as she can stand.

Work down town is said to be just a little dull at present. Many business people have hied themselves away to mountain and seashore, caring little whether "school keeps" or not. Subbing, however, is still pretty good on the Morning *Post* and Evening *Star*.

The sale of the Evening Critic Company a few days ago, wipes out of history a paper that has had a wide and varied reputation. The company, it is said, was purchased a year or more ago for $30,000, and at the auction sale above referred to, it was sold, material, associated news franchise and all, for the sum of $10,000. It was purchased by the Evening Star Company, of this city. The steam press — a very fine one — was bought in, it is said, by a friend of Stetson Huchinson (its owner) for the sum of $1,000. These are very low figures, sure, when it is known that these equipments were nearly new and in good condition.

EM DASH.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor: OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 14, 1891.

Never before in the history of New Jersey have the printing, publishing and newspaper interests been so prosperous as this season. The Philadelphia dealers, who have a large trade with the New Jersey establishments, all say that their connections are excellent and satisfactory.

The chief centers of business just now are at the seashore. All along the Atlantic coast are a line of bright and lively little cities. Prominent among them are Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Manasquan, Atlantic Highlands, Beach Haven, Point Pleasant and Keyport.

All these places have extensive and well supplied printing and newspaper houses. At Asbury Park, some of the most artistic typographical work is turned out. The *Journal* office, which is owned and operated by John W. Wallace, one of the best all-round "journalists" in New Jersey, is prominently conspicuous for its elegant productions of "the art preservative." The *Journal* prints a summer daily, which is a beautiful model of typographical beauty. The *Shore Press*, published at Asbury Park, is a splendid newspaper. The Penfield Brothers, proprietors of the *Press*, issue a daily edition during the summer months. Messrs. Penfield also operate an extensive job printing house in Philadelphia, from which emanates some graceful specimens of typography. Mr. R. C. Penfield, of this progressive firm, was the author of an excellent article that appeared in the May issue of

THE INLAND PRINTER. Devereaux & Burt run the *Daily Spray* at Asbury Park through June, July and August, and produce a handsome and bright journal.

Long Branch has two newspaper offices, the *News* and *Record*. Both are good papers.

Cape May is a brisk, thriving summer residence city, and a large volume of business is transacted during June, July and August. Two daily papers are published during the watering season. The *Star* is a morning issue and the *Wave* is an afternoon sheet. These journals are well conducted and are prosperous. Hand & Co. publish the *Star* and E. J. Sardis is proprietor of the *Wave*.

The Atlantic City papers are the daily *Review* and *Union*. Both papers are very successful. Within a recent period, John M. Campbell has started the *Journal*, a bright Sunday sheet, which has been a great success from the start.

The Ocean City *Sentinel*, owned and edited by R. C. Robinson, is a handsome, well conducted and edited journal. The printing department is first-class in every particular. Mr. Robinson, besides running the *Sentinel*, is postmaster and commissioner of deeds. He has built a splendid and commodious building, which is well supplied with everything required to perform work promptly and satisfactorily. Besides a new Cottrell press, a beautiful and serviceable suit of brevier and a fine engraved heading for the *Sentinel* has been purchased.

The Sea Isle *Times* establishment is an extensive one. The proprietor, T. E. Ludlam, is a busy man, and his paper is bright and excellent. A few weeks ago he put in splendid new machinery, the vast increase in trade demanding such a step.

The Sea Isle Press Club has just been organized. T. E. Ludlam is president, Joseph Thacher, secretary, and Aaron G. Rice, treasurer. It has for its object the promotion and welfare of Sea Isle City and the mutual advantage of its members. Aside from those interested in journalism, associate and honorary members will be admitted.

Elsewhere in New Jersey the state of trade is good. The book, job and newspaper establishments at Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Burlington and Rahway are running to their fullest extent. The National Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a very large concern at Burlington, which has been closed on account of litigation for some time, is to reopen soon.

SPHYNX.

FROM GALVESTON.

To the Editor: GALVESTON, Texas, June 24, 1891.

Galveston, aside from a few minor natural drawbacks, may truthfully be said to be the ideal printer's city in this section of the country. The typographical union here has a membership of one hundred, and to say that it is a strictly union town is putting it mildly. There is not a non-union printer in the place. The scale for composition on the newspapers is 42 cents, while the scale for printers who work by the week is $20, with 50 cents per hour for overtime and double price for work done after 5 P.M. Saturday, or for Sunday work. There are three dailies flourishing at present, namely: The *News*, morning, the *Tribune* and the *Sea Gull*, both afternoon sheets. The former runs about twenty-five regular cases, while the latter two papers support a much smaller number. The principal job printing establishment is that of Clarke & Courts, which in all departments of its magnificent new building employs upward of two hundred hands, and transacts a business extending over the entire Southwest and Old Mexico. Justice cannot be done this house in brief mention, and I trust to be able to notice it more fully at a future time. Other job offices of the city are those of F. J. Finck & Co. and Strickland & Co., with two or three smaller establishments. The field of weekly journalism is filled by the *Sunday Opera Glass* and the *Mercury*. There is a most decided surplus of printers here now, and from present indications it is not likely to be materially reduced for some time.

The Texas State Typographical Union, a subordinate branch of the International Typographical Union, met in Galveston, at the union hall, Thursday, May 28. Permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: M. B. Johnson, of Fort Worth, president; C. W. Hart, of Corpus Christi, vice-president; C. W. Hurwood, of Waco, secretary-treasurer, and George McCracken, of Galveston, corresponding secretary. A committee on laws, consisting of R. Y. Kirkpatrick, of Houston; C. W. Hurwood, of Waco; W. P. Draughon, of Austin; Winter Daniels, of Dallas; J. L. Mulkey, of Fort Worth (pressman); George McCracken, of Galveston, and M. B. Johnson, of Fort Worth, were appointed, whose duty it is to offer suggestions and recommendations for the welfare of the craft in general throughout the state. The main objects of the organization are to regulate and promote a uniform system of apprenticeship, the organization of the printers of the smaller towns of Texas, and adopt such other measures as will likely prove of benefit to the state organization. A delightful sail on the bay was tendered the visiting delegates by local union No. 28, and today the delegates will be shown the different points of interest in the city, the entertainment to conclude with a banquet in the evening. The majority of the delegates to the state union were elected by their respective local bodies to represent them at the annual session of the International Typographical Union, held in Boston, June 8 to 13, and they left on the Mallory steamship Lampasas, June 1, for the place of meeting.

Texas has eight typographical unions, as follows: Galveston, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco and Corpus Christi.

The proprietors of the Galveston (Texas) evening *Tribune*, after fully testing one of the most approved typesetting machines, concluded that the old way of getting the paper up was good enough for them and considerably cheaper, and the machine has been returned to the factory.

The annual election of officers of No. 28 will take place at the regular meeting, the first Sunday in July. Very little interest is being manifested in the matter so far and the election will probably be devoid of excitement. The principal officers of the union who have faithfully served their constituents for the past year are: E. W. Sherrard, president; J. W. Bell, vice-president; J. E. Taylor, financial secretary, and John Carroll, chairman board of trustees.

At the regular chapel meeting at Clarke & Courts' on July 9, Mr. Frank Williams was elected father of the chapel and Mr. C. R. Miller was chosen secretary.

Mr. Mort Bookwalter arrived recently from Topeka and now has charge of the pressroom at the Texas House. Mr. Bookwalter enjoys a wide reputation as a superior pressman in the North and will undoubtedly establish an equally enviable one here.

Mr. C. P. Marye, ex-foreman of the Texas House composing room, is now foremanizing in a Denver job office.

Mr. W. G. Davenport, formerly assistant foreman at the Texas Newspaper Union office has gone to Dallas, where he accepted the position of foreman in the composing room of the Dallas Newspaper Union.

The Texas Newspaper Union of this place has suspended operations in this city and consolidated with the Dallas Newspaper Union, with headquarters in Dallas. An unsatisfactory balance on the credit side of the profit and loss account was the reason for the step taken. Five or six regular cases have ceased to exist here in consequence of the above-mentioned occurrence.

The formation of a chapel relief association is being agitated at Clarke & Courts; who, by the way, have just begun upon the publication of two quite extensive works — the Dallas, Texas, directory, consisting of seven hundred pages, and the annual report of the Texas Medical Association, a work of 250 pages. There is local talent enough in the city to perform the work. Under the management of Mr. W. P. Dougherty, the printing department of the above mentioned house is flourishing, and the gentleman, during the short time he has had charge, is producing the most satisfactory results.

A most enjoyable outing was recently enjoyed by members of No. 28 and a party of friends. The trip consisted of a thirty-mile

voyage down the gulf to the mouth of the Brazos river and a four-days' fishing excursion. The party consisted in part of Messrs. Oscar L. Knapp, E. N. Whitehead and Frank Wilson, of the *Tribune;* Eugene Spencer, of the *News;* A. G. ("Nick") Nichols, C. R. Miller, J. H. Martin and Phillipps, of the Texas House.

Mr. C. S. Bell, who for some time has been incapacitated for work on account of illness is again on the active list at the Texas House. TWO NICK.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, June 18, 1891.

Mr. W. P. McGirr, president of the Wellington Branch, New Zealand Typographical Association, was married to Miss Hodge on June 4. At a meeting of the branch held on May 30, advantage was taken of the approaching marriage to show the respect in which Mr. McGirr is held by members making him a present of a handsome clock and an illuminated address.

Mr. W. L. Rees, one of Auckland's members of the house of representatives, belonging to the labor party, is bringing before the the government the idea of calling together a conference of English-speaking countries, to meet at Chicago during the World's Fair, to consider the relations between capital, labor and the state.

Death has again been at work in our craft, and again the scene of his labor has been the *Lyttelton Times* office. On May 27 Mr. William Wheeler, for many years the printer of the *Times*, died at his residence, Christchurch, in his fifty-seventh year, having been in the same office for over thirty-three years. He was born at Oxford, England, learnt the trade on the *Chronicle* of that town, came to New Zealand in 1857, went bullock-punching for twelve months and then joined the *Times*. The funeral was emphatically a printer's funeral, although a few outsiders followed.

Recent events in the history of unionism in New Zealand have led to abundant criticism of the objects and methods of certain combinations. The press has naturally been largely availed of as the medium of comment, while the editorial pen has frequently been wielded in the attack and defense. But while, in the majority of cases, it is the workman who is represented as inflicting the injustice, little has been heard of actions on the part of employers which have tended to strain the relations existing between master and man. When I was in Dunedin last year I wrote THE INLAND PRINTER a letter concerning the boy labor movement in that city, particularly mentioning the case of Mills, Dick & Co., with their thirteen boys and one man. The Dunedin board have tried in every way to deal with this firm, but without success, and as a last resort the secretary was instructed to use the power of the press in obviating the grievance—hence my introduction above. From this published correspondence (in the *Star*) it appears that when the board began to move in the matter of reducing the number of boys in job offices, the general advice of employers was, "Begin with Mills, Dick & Co." After several long interviews with the members of this firm and a full discussion of the merits of the case, they agreed to fall in with the suggestions of the association's rule limiting the number of boys in proportion to the number of men permanently employed, promising to reduce the number of apprentices to six within three months. The promise was contained in a letter, the following being a copy:

Secretary Otago Typographical Association: DUNEDIN, August 15, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to conversation with you yesterday, we are willing to reduce the number of boys in our composing room (as suggested) to six by the end of the year. Yours, MILLS, DICK & CO.

The result of such a promise as this from such an old established firm, and such flagrant sinners, was that the other firms offending readily set about putting their offices in order. However, the end of 1890 came, but not the fulfillment of the above promise—all the other firms had done their proper part. Upon the board reminding the sinners of their negligence, you may imagine their feelings upon receiving the following letter in reply thereto:

Secretary Otago Typographical Association: DUNEDIN, January 10, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of the 30th ult., upon mature consideration we do not see our way to carry out the arrangement made as we had intended doing. We would assuredly land ourselves in trouble by discharging three boys (who have served a considerable time) and therefore regret that we cannot do it. Yours, MILLS, DICK & CO.

In reply to remonstrance to this deliberate repudiation of a promise, the firm told the board they had nothing further to say. However, the board determined to give the firm every chance, and sent a deputation which pointed out its unfair dealing toward the other firms who had remedied under belief in their promise, but the only result was the firm promised to send a written reply. That reply has not yet reached the board, and after waiting for it awhile, the board published full particulars from which the above is condensed, and appealed to the public to judge the firm, then treat it according to their judgment. Appeals of the above nature are generally found of beneficial effect, and are becoming more common throughout the colonies, it being a wiser course than strikes, lockouts and angry feuds.

On the suggestion of the Wellington Branch, the Executive Council, New Zealand Typographical Association, is advertising in the newspapers on the West Coast of the South Island the rule that six years is the term of apprenticeship recognized by the association. Young men are making their way from the Coast to Wellington with five-year papers in their pockets, and as there is no branch of the association down that way, the advertisement has to do the propaganda. TOM L. MILLS.

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTOCOLLOGRAPHY.

IT is now evident that positive proofs printed with oily inks can be easily made. When less than several thousand proofs are required from a stereotype plate, a material less expensive suffices for the application of photocollography. It is upon this principle that M. Balogny organizes a new system of impression upon flexible bichromated plates. The *savant* operator, contributor to the *Monitor of Photography*, does away with the stones and cumbersome presses. The modification of greatest importance is that which consists in replacing the lithographic stone with a simple plate of zinc. The planished zinc is best; but, in his experiments, M. Balogny has used the ordinary zinc of commerce, taking number fourteen. The results have surpassed his expectations.

As a support is required for the zinc in printing, a board about 40 by 50 inches is wedged on the press as one would wedge a bichromated lithographic stone. Then the pressure is regulated. Upon this board is placed the sheet of zinc. When the raw zinc is used it is rubbed vigorously with a pumice stone upon one side and rinsed with clear water. Without wiping it, M. Balogny fastens the flexible bichromated plate, and the adherence is obtained by means of a coat of gelatine interposed. The zinc is dried and placed upon the board and fastened by two nails being punched through to form points driven down with a hammer. Nothing is easier, says M. Balogny, than impression upon zinc. The zinc is placed just at the place where it is desired upon the paper.

When the work is finished, the zinc is lifted and preserved with the plate for proceeding later, if necessary, to make new impressions. The plate can remain attached to the zinc, and it is necessary that it should, if a number of proofs are to be made. If, on the contrary, the plate is to be withdrawn, the zinc is passed through the essence of terebinth and wiped with a linen moistened with thin oil. The small quantity of oil prevents the complete adherence and permits the zinc to be detached.

The system of M. Balogny renders the process of photocollography more practical than formerly. The suppression of the heavy stones and their expense, allows any quantity of plates to be preserved which would otherwise be effaced, and which one would be glad to find some day for further use.

THE Winnipiseogee Paper Company of Franklin, New Hampshire, have just purchased 26,000 acres of timber land in the town of Waterville, New Hampshire.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

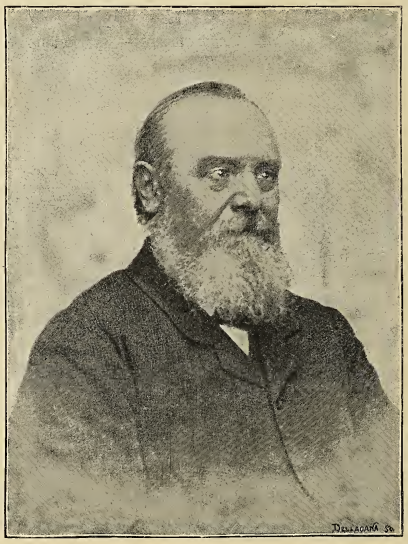
EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XVII.—HENRY SLATTER.

A FEW months ago the secretary of the London Society of Compositors figured as an eminent printer; this month it is the secretary of the English Provincial Typographical Association, Mr. Slatter, who occupies that position. Mr. Slatter was born in the picturesque town of Cheltenham on October 13, 1830; his connection with his birthplace, however, was short, for in 1835 the family removed to Birmingham, where, at the proper period, Mr. Slatter was duly apprenticed to the trade.

We are continually reading of eminent printers who commenced in the same way as the majority of us, by sweeping the office, sorting "pi," and then to "dis." Some apprentices have more than their share of the latter occupation, and seeing that Mr. Slatter's early experiences were of the jobbing office, he could, it is pretty certain, vouch for the truth of this statement. Even today there are hundreds of employers and overseers who do not dream of encouraging the lads by giving them a memorandum or a circular to set until they have been in the office for a year, and perhaps two.



Like most things in this world, Mr. Slatter's servitude had an end, and after two years more spent with the Birmingham printers, he determined to try his fortune in another field — Manchester. He secured an appointment in the news department of the *Examiner* office where he remained for about fourteen years. The headquarters of the Provincial Typographical Association was then at Sheffield, but in 1865 it was removed to Manchester. Four years after the secretary resigned, and Mr. Slatter was selected for the vacant post by his brother compositors. From that time to the present he has worked hard in the interests of the men he so ably represents. When Mr. Slatter first accepted work in Manchester the wages were 30s. for a week of fifty-nine hours; now the jobbing compositor receives 35s. for a week of fifty-five hours, and the news compositor £2 2s. for a week of fifty-one hours. The wages for Manchester, however, are still poor when compared with other places, and it arises from this fact that one cannot live in Manchester near one's place of business, and consequently the railway or street car fare makes it very expensive. Mr. Slatter has achieved much, and we hope he may yet do more, for no class of men are so badly paid as compositors. You American printers appreciate ability, and accordingly reward the men with what we should say a handsome wage, consoling yourselves with the supposition that if Britishers were worth it they would be paid more. Printing in the old country has not yet *generally* reached the American standard; when it does we may hope for an increased pay.

Such a large body of men working so amicably speaks well for the organization of the association. Since Mr. Slatter assumed control strikes have almost become a thing of the past, and he always advises that questions in dispute shall be talked over reasonably and fairly between master and man, believing that the best results are achieved by this friendly form of negotiation. Mr. Slatter has seen much work in connection with the Trades Union congresses. He has also taken an active share in promoting, and successfully, the Coöperative Printing Society, and was for ten years its president. The society is a most prosperous one, and pays a dividend of seven and one-half per cent to shareholders, leaving a surplus which is divided, one part to the shareholders, one to the customers and one to the employés, which means to the latter two weeks' wages in twelve months; not a bad surplus for any workman at the end of the year.

On May 21, 1885, Mr. Slatter was made a justice of the city of Manchester, and was the first working man appointed a magistrate.

I have not enumerated all the movements Mr. Slatter is interested in, but sufficient to show that he leads a very busy life. In 1884 Mr. Slatter completed his silver wedding, and was presented with an address, a silver tea service and gold spectacles for himself and his wife.

In 1890 Mr. Slatter had served the association as secretary for twenty-one years. It was deemed a fitting opportunity by the members and friends to publicly recognize his great service in their cause, and on August 30 of that year, at the Clarence Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, Mr. Slatter was presented with a gold watch and chain, with masonic appendages, and a pocketbook containing a check for £125, and Mrs. Slatter received a handsome timepiece and side ornaments.

A notable feature of the Typographical Association is the issuing of a monthly organ, demy 8vo, sixteen pages, entitled the *Typographical Circular*. It is full of interesting matter to compositors, no matter in what part of the country they may be working. The London association does not possess a journal; at one time they did have a quarterly edited by one of the staff, but since dead.

To rule a large body of compositors successfully means that a man has more than an average share of ability in this respect, for a more particular class of men never existed. I need only refer skeptical readers to a "piece clicker" in any establishment and ask his opinion of his "ship" when the day comes around for making out the wages bill. For the benefit of the uninitiated I



IN THE ORIENT.

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may say that a "clicker" is a man who has a number of men under his charge, styled a "companionship," or "ship," and to whom he gives out the work in rotation. It invariably happens that some man or men among them (or at least so they assert) get all the "lean" copy, whilst the favorites get the "fat."

I feel sure that when Mr. Slatter reads this he will smile at the recollections it may call up of old days, and when he could set his "take" with the best of compositors.

WOMEN AS TYPESETTERS.

That the sphere of woman's usefulness and adaptability in the business and industrial world has immeasurably widened in the last two decades is a source of favorable comment, not merely among students of sociology, but among many who formerly regarded with apprehension the advent of female labor into domains hitherto regarded as the heritage of the male sex. The apprehension was well grounded. Women could support themselves on less money than men, and the natural consequence was that lower wages were offered to and accepted by them in nearly all the lighter mechanical trades in which they were brought into competition with men.

To labor organizations is due credit of opening the eyes of women wage-workers to the injustice that shrewd employers subjected them to in this respect. The fact that a woman's expenses are less than a man's by no means lessens the value of her labor. In the famous strike of telegraph operators in New York in 1883, the abstract justice of the strikers' demand for equal pay for equal work by both sexes was admitted by all unprejudiced persons.

Among those most forcibly struck by this demand were the followers of what is perhaps the most powerfully organized craft in America — the printers. As far back as the oldest "typo" in New York can remember, women have been employed here and there to set type, but invariably, until within a comparatively recent date, their compensation has been less than that received by their natural protectors. It is true that some time in the early '70's a Woman's Typographical Union was organized in New York, but though I am not aware of what its objects were, they certainly did not include the maintenance of a scale of wages equal to that of their male colleagues, else why the need of a "woman's" union? This organization lived but a short while. It has been difficult to obtain statistics on the subject — even the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics having failed to make a satisfactory report; but the number of printers (not including pressmen) in New York city has been computed to be about fifty-five hundred, of whom three hundred are women. Among the five thousand members of the typographical union, there are nearly one hundred of the gentler sex. It is safe to say that the same proportion will hold good all over the United States. To the person unfamiliar with the printers' craft who might spend an hour or two in a busy composing room, it would seem that this proportion of female printers was unnaturally small, in view of their apparent fitness for the work and the absence of any restrictions by the unions regarding their employment. In connection with the latter observation, it may not be amiss to state that female union printers are everywhere treated with the utmost consideration by their brother craftsmen. In more than a score of local unions in this country, women fill positions of responsibility and honor, and at the convention of the International Typographical Union, at Atlanta, Georgia, there were two women delegates. To be a delegate to an international convention is considered by many printers as distinctive of the highest honor.

I have referred to the "apparent fitness" of women for the work. Have they no real fitness? Why are not more of them employed at a pursuit for which they seem to be as well qualified as for manipulating the key of a telegraph instrument, or operating a typewriting machine, or keeping books by double-entry, or any other of the multifarious employments in which their capability has received substantial recognition?

I shall not attempt to answer the question in detail. It certainly is not because of lack of opportunity. On different occasions schools of instruction in typography have been started in this city and elsewhere, and female pupils were preferred; but the schools were eventually abandoned, and who ever heard of their graduates? It surely is not because of the opposition of the trades-unions, as I have already shown.

What, then, is the reason? It is because a printer, to secure lucrative and steady employment, must be more than a mere typesetter. And the ability to set type merely, is the sum total of the qualifications as printers possessed by the majority of the women at present employed in the "art preservative of all arts." When women essay to learn the trade they begin at the middle round of the ladder, instead of at the bottom, and they get no further. Note the difference: When a boy gets a situation in a printing-office he must sweep the floor, run errands, be cuffed occasionally, deluged with profanity daily, and finally, when he rises to the dignity of a "cub," or regular apprentice, he is made to feel that life is not worth living unless he sets a "clean proof," keeps his "frame" and "cases" in a neat and workmanlike condition, and evinces a desire to learn all there is to be known about the craft that had for its disciples Gutenberg, Caxton, Dürer, Franklin and Greeley. On the contrary, few females enter a printing-office to learn the business until after they have got into long skirts, and have acquired all the ideas of young ladyhood. They have to do no coarse work, but perhaps are required to "hold copy" for a proofreader awhile to familiarize themselves with manuscript; then they are taught the location of the letters in the "case," and forthwith become compositors. Their shortcomings as apprentices are glossed over, and an occasional mild reproof is all they receive for doing what a "cub" would be roundly scolded for. The scolding to the boy is invariably productive of better work, but to a "lady compositor" it would mean a shock to her feelings and a consequent flood of tears.

Most women regard the business as but a makeshift until matrimony shall take them from it (and who shall blame them?), and have no desire to excel at it. Few of them remain at the business long enough to acquire more than a superficial knowledge of it, but there is plenty of evidence that, with a determination to become proficient, and under proper instruction, women may become as good printers as the most exacting foreman or proprietor could desire.

Typesetters are for the most part employed by the piece. Other work in the composing room, such as reading proof, "making-up," etc., is done at stated weekly salaries. Printers thus employed receive higher wages, as a rule, than can be earned at the case, their pay in this city ranging from eighteen dollars per week, for day work, up to twenty-seven dollars for night work.

Very few women are employed as proofreaders, and fewer still — if, indeed, there be any — are called upon to "make-up," or do any other kind of printer's work requiring the exercise of ordinary masculine physical strength.

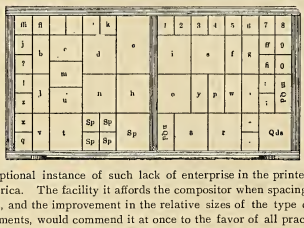
The earnings of female compositors equal those of their male co-workers, where equal rates are paid, as in union offices. On a Brooklyn newspaper employing sixty compositors, half of whom are women, the wages average from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per week. The most efficient women compositors are members of the union, and consequently earn the best wages. The earnings of non-union female compositors in New York city and vicinity are from seven dollars to twelve dollars per week, according to their ability and the class of work they are employed on.

When a woman applies for admission to the union, she is required to furnish the same proofs of competency exacted from a man. After she has been admitted, she has the same opportunities of procuring employment, if she avails herself of them. Only a few women have the courage to do this. One can imagine the sensation that would be caused to have a dozen women stroll into the composing room of a newspaper, and without removing their hats or wraps, lounge around until "regulars" ask them to go to work. This is what male compositors out of regular employment, and substitutes, have to do. Women printers usually obtain situations by answering advertisements or through the assistance of friends. Perhaps twenty-five have pleasant, lucrative employment

on daily newspapers in New York as "distributors"—that is, they are employed during the day, at the same rate paid for night work, to distribute type for compositors who thus prefer to reduce their working hours. The "lady distributor" is comparatively a recent innovation, but all agree that she is a most agreeable one. Her earnings depend upon the amount of work she receives, but will average about fifty cents for every hour employed. I have known some women to thus earn twenty dollars per week, from about 10 A.M. until 5 P.M. These positions, however, are in the main greatly prized and eagerly sought after by women. While there is no reason why men should not perform this work under the same circumstances, it has by tacit consent become the undisputed privilege of women.—*Charles F. Dunnar, president of New York Typographical Union, in Ladies' Home Journal for June.*

SLOWLY ADOPTED.

Suggestions tending to the improvement of methods and appliances in the various handicrafts generally receive such prompt acceptance as their simplicity and desirability may warrant, but there are some that, being models of simplicity and convenience, form a striking exception, and are only adopted years after the subject has been made public, and then but slowly. The Hamilton-Boss lower case, here illustrated, may be taken as an



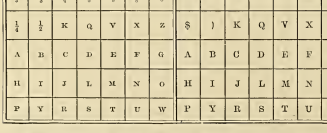
exceptional instance of such lack of enterprise in the printers of America. The facility it affords the compositor when spacing out lines, and the improvement in the relative sizes of the type compartments, would commend it at once to the favor of all practical printers. Yet from the following excerpt from the *American Newspaper Reporter*, of August 26, 1872, it will be seen that Mr. Horace E. Rounds, now editor and proprietor of the Rogers Park *News*, but at that time editor of the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Journal*, had a project of a similar character, and that practically the subject has been before the printing world for nineteen years.

ANOTHER PLAN FOR CASES.

Practical printers will admit that the present arrangement of type in case is not as good for rapid composition as could be desired, and although printers and case manufacturers hang on with wonderful tenacity to old ideas, I cannot but believe that if some decidedly better arrangement could be introduced, without too radical a change, it would eventually find favor with the "craft."

* * * * * * * * * * * *

PLAN FOR UPPER CASE.



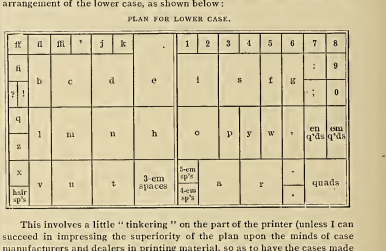
It will be observed that both the capitals and small capitals are brought one box nearer the compositor, except K, Q, V, X and Z, which are but seldom used. The lateral arrangement of the letters is changed but little from the ordinary case, J occupying the K box, Y the Q box, and U the V box, as being more important letters than the ones ousted. The dollar mark, parenthesis, short and, dashes and fractions all occupy available positions, while the diphthongs are given a back seat. The reference marks, being seldom used, are allowed to remain in the most distant part of the case.

This arrangement of the capitals and small capitals may have been proposed before, but I have never seen it. The Earl of Stanhope (see Adams' "Typographia") proposed an arrangement of *capitals* something like it, but they were on the left side of the case, and the alphabet commenced in the lower row. His small capitals were elevated to the upper part of the right half of the case, and he had a galley-ledge in a very awkward place—running horizontally across the case.

The plan I propose would not be at all difficult to remember, and would prove much more handy than that in common use. Of course the arrangement of all the various signs and marks is arbitrary, but is probably as good as can be made.

And now I would propose a few slight but important changes in the arrangement of the lower case, as shown below:

PLAN FOR LOWER CASE.



This involves a little "tinkering" on the part of the printer (unless I can succeed in impressing the superiority of the plan upon the minds of case manufacturers and dealers in printing material, so as to have the cases made as per diagram), for two partitions need to be moved half a box to the left (see a and r boxes), and two half partitions put in between the 4 and 5-em spaces and the exclamation and interrogation points.

I need not argue at length the advantage to be gained by having the spaces close together, and do not claim the idea as original. T. F. Adams (see "Typographia" again), went even farther, and proposed to also have the en-quads next to the thick-space box—a very good idea, but not particularly important, as they are quite handy in their present position. The hair-spaces—which, by the way, ought never to be used in spacing out lines—are in a better place than that generally occupied, while the exclamation and interrogation points, being but seldom used, are given only half their usual room in the case. (The surplus furnished by the founders can be laid away in the sort-case.)

Of the other slight changes I will not speak in detail; they will, I think, commend themselves to the favorable consideration of printers.

And now, in closing, let me urge you, Mr. Editor, and all who are interested in typography, to advocate a reform by the typefounders.

1. Let them discard all the double letters—ff, fi, etc.—which lumber up the case to comparatively little purpose, and cast the letter f in such shape that it can be used with the i and l.

2. Let them furnish with their fonts a suitable number of logotypes. The Earl of Stanhope, after careful consideration, estimates that th, in, an, re, se, to, of and on, are the ones most desirable; but if that is too many, let the simple word *the* be logotyped, to occupy the upper part of the e box; that will do better than nothing.

3. Inasmuch as semicolons, colons, interrogation and exclamation points ought always to have a slight space between them and the words they follow, why not have them also cast with a shoulder on the left side, and thus do away with the breaking and bending of hair-spaces. Some founders do so cast them, or used to, I believe.

A CONCOURS D'HONNEUR has been announced by M. Sédard, of Lyon. It is a contest of the prize-winners in the well-known Sédard contests during last year. These contests are international in their character, open to all artists, but of the nineteen laureates of last year all are French but two—MM. Inderbitz, of Lausanne, and Henzi, of Geneva. No conditions are imposed upon the competitors except that the specimens are not to exceed a certain size, as the one winning the prize of honor will be published in the *Intermédiaire des Imprimeurs*, and that the specimens have been composed especially for this occasion and have not previously been exhibited. The prize of honor consists of a gold medal by M. Sédard and a gift of 100 francs by M. Marinoni, the press builder. A further prize of a silver medal is offered for the best presswork of the composition, in case the compositor did not do his own presswork.

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ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. IV.

SULPHATE OF COPPER CRYSTALS (BLUE STONE).

While it is not absolutely necessary that the operator should have a thorough knowledge of chemistry, it is essential, in order to produce a smooth and tough deposit of copper, that he should understand the composition of his solution and the laws governing the same.

Sulphate of copper crystals consist of one equivalent of sulphuric acid, 40, one of protoxide of copper, 39.75, and five of water, 45 = 124.75, or, in other words, the crystals contain about one-third acid, one-third copper, and one-third water, and are obtained by heating sulphuric acid and copper together, dissolving the soluble product in hot water, and evaporating the solution until crystallization takes place in cooling. It has a rich blue color and a strong metallic, styptic taste; it reddens vegetable blues, and crystallizes in transparent prisms, which effloresce slightly in the air, and is soluble in four parts of cold, and two of boiling water, but insoluble in alcohol. When heated, it first melts in its water of crystallization, and then dries and becomes white.

If the heat is increased to a high temperature it finally loses its acid, protoxide of copper being left. Potassa, soda and ammonia throw down from it a bluish-white precipitate of hydrated protoxide of copper, which is immediately dissolved by an excess of the last-mentioned alkali, forming a rich, deep blue solution. It is decomposed by the alkaline carbonates, and by borax, acetate, and subacetate of lead, acetate of iron, nitrate of silver, corrosive chloride of mercury, tartrate of potassa, and chloride of calcium, and is precipitated by all astringent vegetable infusions. If it becomes green on the surface by the action of the air, it contains oxide of iron. This oxide may be detected by ammonia, which will throw it down along with the oxide of copper without taking it up when ammonia is added in excess. When zinc is present, it will be taken up by a solution of potassa added in excess, from which it may be thrown down in white flocks by a solution of bicarbonated alkali.

One cannot be too careful in the choice of sulphate of copper, of which three distinct varieties are found in the market. The best is produced from the treatment of copper or its oxide with concentrated sulphuric acid.

This sulphate comes in the shape of crystals, semi-transparent and of a fine blue color; its solution is also a pure blue and is principally selected for dyeing fine woolen fabrics, where the presence of a trace of iron would injuriously affect the color. It should also be used by electrotypers, owing to its purity.

SULPHATE OF COPPER SOLUTION.

A very important part of the electrotype process is preparing the solution, and in such a way that the deposit will rapidly cover the surface of the mold with a *flexible* copper shell. The directions in technical works are well enough for metallic surfaces, but do not answer the requirements of blackleaded wax molds.

The best method is to fill the vat *two-thirds* full of water, *free from lime*. If lime be present in the water it will reduce the conductivity of the solution by absorbing the acid, and the result will be a brittle deposit.

Filling the vat only two-thirds full of water will allow for the addition of the required amount of sulphate of copper crystals and sulphuric acid, and also for the displacement caused by hanging the anodes and cathodes in the vat.

In order to saturate the water to the proper density, suspend in the upper portion of the vat (in cheese-cloth bags) *one and three-quarter pounds* of copper crystals to *each gallon* of water.

As soon as the water becomes impregnated with the salts, it becomes denser and of greater specific gravity and gradually sinks to the bottom. Do not throw the salts in the bottom of the vat, as the layer of water in contact with them soon becomes saturated, and being denser than the liquid above, does not readily mix with, but on the contrary, forms a saturated solution surrounding the crystals. When the crystals have dissolved for some time, stir the solution with a wooden paddle and test with an acid hydrometer. When it shows a density of fourteen degrees, the bags containing the salts should be removed from the vat, and *one gill* of sulphuric acid added to *each gallon* of water in order to raise the solution to sixteen degrees. It should then be allowed to stand for ten or twelve hours to cool off, stirring frequently in the meantime to incorporate the acid well into the solution. When it has thoroughly cooled off, the copper anodes are then hung by the S hooks on the anode rod, the operator carefully observing that the point of contact between the hooks, the anode, and the anode rod are scraped perfectly clean.

If electrically-deposited or chemically-pure anodes are used, the solution will keep in a uniform condition, except as regards the loss of water by evaporation. But if impure anodes are used, the bath gradually becomes charged with soluble metallic impurities, which in time will impregnate the solution, the consequence of which will be a brittle deposit or shell.

This is a great source of annoyance to electrotypers, as the backing metal (even though containing a large proportion of tin) will not adhere to a brittle shell.

It is also of the greatest importance that not a trace of arsenic, iron or zinc should be present in the anodes, as it is well-known that one-fifth per cent of iron depreciates the conductivity of copper twenty-five per cent, while a mere trace of arsenic reduces its conductivity over fifty per cent.

A deposit from a neutral solution of copper is rough, irregular and brittle, but if tin be present the deposit is excellent and tough, even though it shows no trace of tin. The resistance of the solution is also much reduced by the presence of tin in the anodes.

When the bath becomes surcharged with iron, zinc, etc., a portion of the solution should be removed *from the bottom of the vat*, from time to time, by a siphon, and replaced by a like amount of water and a few gills of sulphuric acid. The water is added to reduce the density of the solution, while the acid dissolves the iron, zinc, etc.

Should crystals form on the anode or around the sides of the vat, add water free from lime to reduce the density and to make up for evaporation. If the solution becomes too dense (which is owing to an excess of sulphate), a burnt or sandy deposit will be the result, and, if not attended to at once, by the addition of water, the deposit will finally become brittle.

If the solution becomes too sour, which is owing to an excess of acid, streaks will appear on the back, and the shell will in time become brittle. This is remedied by siphoning about ten per cent of the solution from the bottom of the vat and adding the like amount of water.

Another method is to add about one ounce of whiting to each gallon of the solution, to neutralize the excess of acid.

It is important that close attention be paid to keeping the solution in a uniform condition, as an excess of acid or protoxide of copper, or the lack of a proper proportion of either, or the surcharging of the solution with metallic impurities, will produce imperfect results and cause expensive delays.

In order to keep the solution in proper working order, mark the height of the solution in the vat, and in the morning, before taking out the work, add water to make up for evaporation.

About once every week place twenty-five pounds of sulphate of copper in a perforated box or cheese-cloth bag, and hang it in the vat, to enrich the solution.

The operator should remember that every pound of copper crystals added to the solution contains about one-third water, one-third acid and one-third copper.

DEPOSITING THE SHELLS.

Having thoroughly washed out the iron filings, the molds should be placed back to back, and hung by the safety hooks on the *rubbers*

* Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint from their catalogue this article on electrotyping, written for them by P. M. Furlong, foreman of electrotyping department of Messrs. T. L. De Vinne & Co., New York.

of the cathode rod, the case being allowed to swing freely in the solution, and about one inch from the anodes or coppers. The operator should be careful that the solution fully covers that position of the copper connection strips which are attached to the mold, in order to complete the electric circuit. He should also prevent the solution from rising to the height of the hooks by attaching an overflow pipe to the vat on a line with the solution; otherwise the copper will form a deposit thereon.

The first mold placed in the solution should face the copper at the extreme end of the vat, and should be immediately connected with the cathode rod, by placing the connection strip of the mold directly under the thumb-screw of the improved clamp, which is attached to the cathode rod. The thumb-screw should then be turned tightly down on the copper connection strip, and allowed to remain there until the desired thickness of shell is obtained.

Having properly connected the first mold, the remainder are similarly treated in regular order, until the last mold is placed in the solution opposite the anode nearest the dynamo.

In order to secure a perfect connection and a proper flow of the electric current, it is absolutely necessary that the contact point of the positive and negative poles, the anode and cathode rods, all anode hooks, and the connection strips of the molds, should be perfectly clean. These instructions are important and should be closely observed, as a proper contact is necessary to complete the circuit.

If the molds are not properly blackleaded, the copper deposit will show small black spots, especially on the sides of the letters, which, if the shell is removed, turn out to be holes. In such a case the mold should be taken from the vat and rinsed with clean water, after which a thick solution of plumbago and water, or, better still, plumbago and alcohol, is rubbed into the defective parts by means of a moderately-stiff brush. The molds are then hung on the anode rod and allowed to remain in the solution for about a minute in order to chemically clean the back of the shells, after which they are transferred to the cathode rod. By this means the defective parts will be properly covered with copper, and a proper adhesion insured between the old and new deposit, which otherwise would blister or separate in the process of backing.

STRIPPING THE COPPER FROM OLD PLATES.

Old electrotype plates may be utilized as temporary anodes by first depositing a thin film of copper on the molds from the regular anode, after which the plates, if large, are then hung in the solution by suitable hooks, and allowed to remain, until all the copper is stripped from the face of the plate.

Should the plates be small, a convenient method of joining the same is to lay several face down in the heated casting pan and then pour hot metal (or buttons) on the back of the plates. By this means the old plates are securely joined and may be prepared when the operator is not otherwise employed. Old shells, connection hooks and parts of anodes or other copper, may be also utilized by being placed in perforated boxes hung in the solution opposite the case or cathode. These boxes (which are usually two inches thick and the length and width of the cases) may be made from lead or from electrotype metal in use in the department and the parts joined by the same material. Never use tin or solder to connect its joints, as the tin will be acted on by the solution.

THE DYNAMO.

The magneto-electric machine has been displaced for practical use by the dynamo-electric machine, or dynamo, the distinction being that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electro-magnet.

Dynamos have a high degree of efficiency, transforming, in some cases, nearly ninety per cent of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They also furnish the electric current much more economically, as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel as compared with the coal used for the power which drives the dynamo.

In some forms of the machine, the field magnets are excited by independent currents produced by separate machines; in other forms, called series dynamos, the current generated in the armature charges the field magnets, and is also used for the outside work. In still other forms, called shunt dynamos, a portion only of the current generated in the armature is used to charge the field magnets, the remainder being taken off for the practical outside work.

The dynamo machines in use are of many forms, but all consist essentially of one or more large electro-magnets (called the field magnets), between the poles of which an armature, consisting of a soft iron core, wound with coils of insulated copper wire, is made to revolve very rapidly. In most of these machines the principle of reduplication is involved — that is, commencing with a very small amount of residual magnetism in the field magnets, the inductive action between them and the revolving armature results in the production of a feeble current in the coils. This current is made to pass through the wire of the stationary magnets, strengthening them so that they exert a stronger inductive influence in the armature, thus producing a strong current in the coils, which again charges more strongly the field magnets, and so on until the machine is in full action.

The current generated is taken from the commutator of the dynamo by means of metallic brushes, and is almost instantly transmitted along the positive pole to the anode rod, down the S hooks to the anode, through the solution to the mold, and back again by way of the connection strips to the cathode rod, whence it re-enters the machine by way of the negative pole.

As the current passes through the vat, the solution becomes decomposed, its copper being gradually deposited on the cathode or mold, while the liberated sulphuric acid dissolves an equivalent proportion of copper from the anode, forming sulphate of copper, by which the strength of the solution is kept uniform, or, in other words, the copper is deposited on the mold at the same rate that it is dissolved from the anode — that is, so far as the impurities of the anode will allow.

(To be continued.)

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PHOTOCOLLOGRAPHY IN COLORS.

M. Cros published last year, if we remember rightly, a process which he termed hydrotyphy, and which may be described as follows: Hydrotyphy, properly called, is a printing with aqueous inks of monochromatic proofs. A plate of gelatine is printed with a communicating coloring, then sheets of paper are applied with light pressure upon the surface of the gelatine and a succession of proofs can be made.

This species of work allows one to obtain monochromatic proofs of any tint, and can also be applied to the photographic polychromy by superposition. It is now applied perfectly to the polychromatic proofs formed of the three colors, red, blue and yellow. This is the substance of collographic impression with aqueous colors, a process capable of being carried into concurrence with chromotypography and chromolithography, but not adapted to oily inks.

It concerns us now, says M. Lion Vidal, the eminent photographer, to assist this germ to its full development, and to foresee farther yet than has M. Cros in his searchings, a means of impression polychromatic not by superposition, but by printing at a single stroke many colors. Now, photographic hydrotyphy has been practically employed many years in the contrivance known as the "chromograph," for obtaining a certain number of copies of an original manuscript or design.

If, instead of proceeding in the same manner as with the chromograph, a positive is printed upon a plate of bichromatic gelatine, the part of this coat coagulated by the light will not swell and will not absorb the liquid colorant which is put upon the surface; the parts not coagulated will, on the other hand, be able to absorb the color, and if a white sheet of paper is pressed against it, a colored imprint of the image will be obtained. The photograph serves in this case to create the reserve.

M. Vidal also explains at length a method which will lead to the possibility of an impression in many colors made simultaneously upon photocollographic plates.





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PRINTING is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper or any other substance. There are several distinct branches of this important art—as the printing of books with movable types, the printing of engraved copper and steel plates, and the taking of impressions from stone, called lithographing. We have now to describe the printing of books or sheets with movable types, generally called letter-press printing, and which may undoubtedly be esteemed the greatest of all human inventions. The art of printing is of comparatively modern origin, only four hundred years having elapsed since the first book was issued from the press; yet we have proofs that the principles upon which it was ultimately developed existed among the ancient Assyrian nations. Entire and undecayed bricks of the famed city and tower of Babylon have been found stamped with various symbolic figures and hieroglyphic characters. In this, however, as in any similar relic of antiquity, the object which stamped the figures was in one block or piece, and could therefore be employed only for one distinct subject. This, though a kind of printing, was totally useless for the propagation of literature, on account both of its expensiveness and tediousness. The Chinese are the only existing people who still pursue this rude mode of printing by stamping paper with blocks of wood. The work which they intend to have printed is, in the first place, carefully written upon sheets of thin transparent paper; each of these sheets is glued, with the face downwards, upon a tablet of hard wood; and the engraver then, with proper instruments, cuts away the wood in all those parts upon which nothing is traced; thus leaving in relief the transcribed characters, and ready for printing. In this way as many tablets are necessary as there are written pages. No press is used; but when the ink is laid on, and the paper carefully placed above it, a brush is passed over with the proper degree of pressure. A similar kind of printing by blocks, for the production of playing cards and rude pictures of scriptural subjects, was in use in Europe towards the end of the fourteenth century. But, in all this there was little merit. The great discovery was that of forming every letter or character of the alphabet separately, so as to be capable of rearrangement, and forming in succession the pages of a work, thereby avoiding the interminable labor of cutting new blocks of types for every page. The credit of the discovering of this simple yet marvelous art is contested by the Dutch in favor of Laurence Coster, and by the Germans on behalf of Johann Gansfleisch, of the Gutenberg family. In all probability, the discov-

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7 POINT NO. 21 (Minion)

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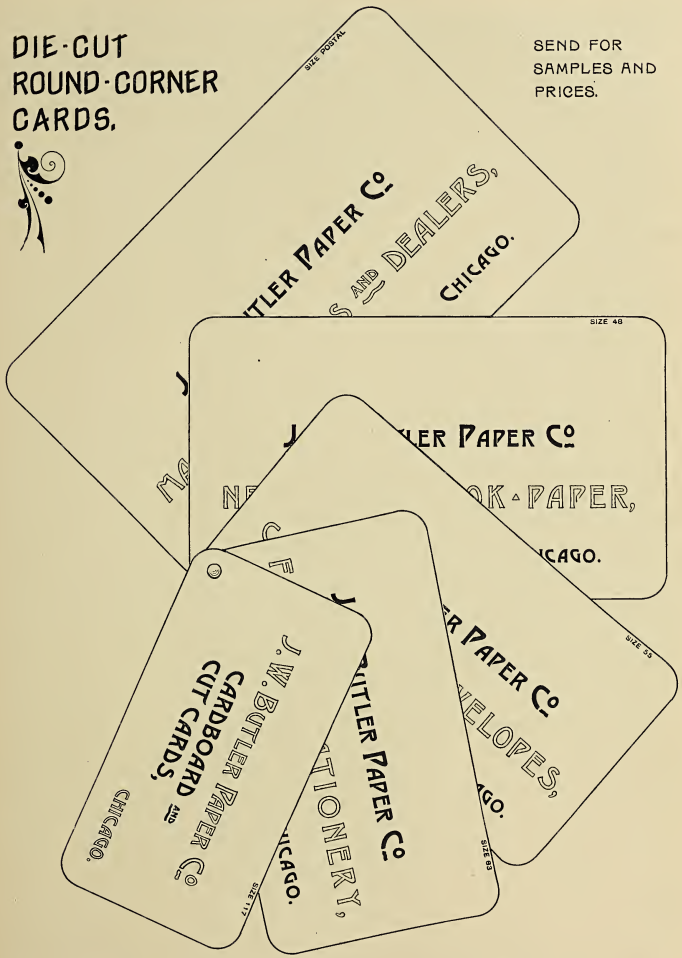
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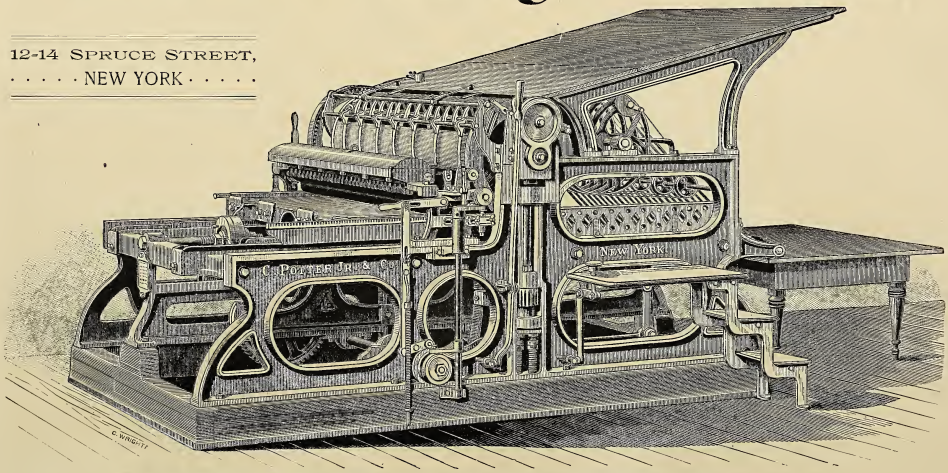
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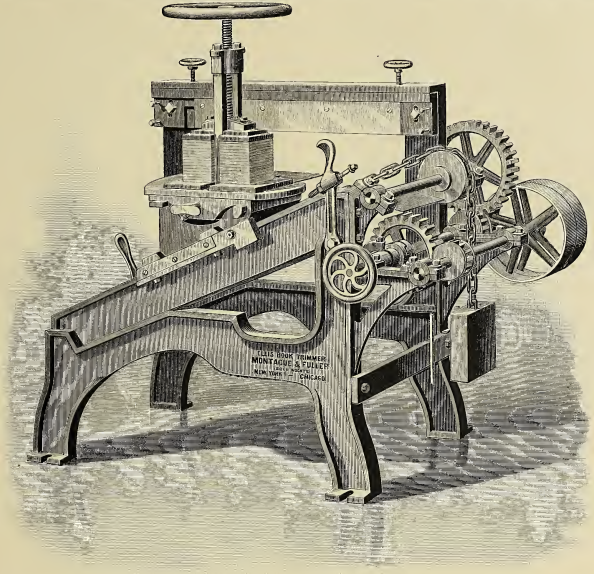
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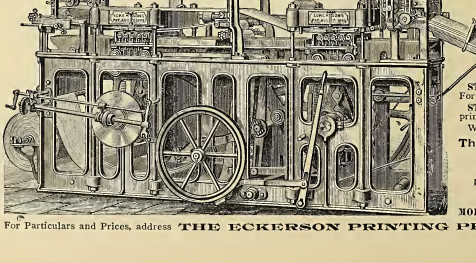
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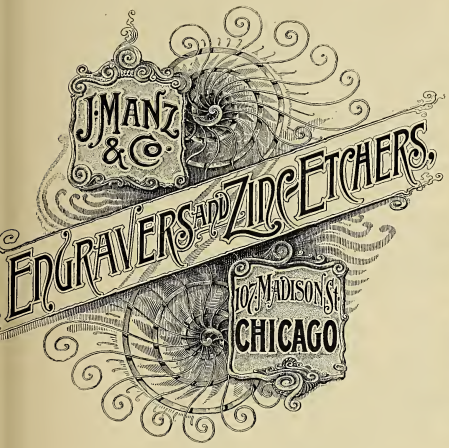
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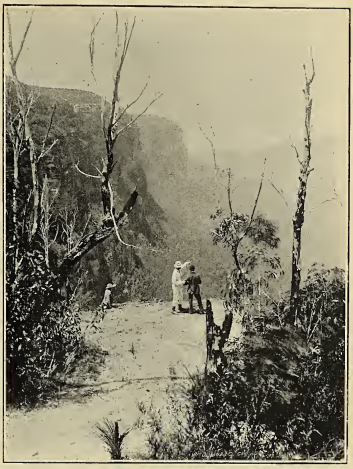
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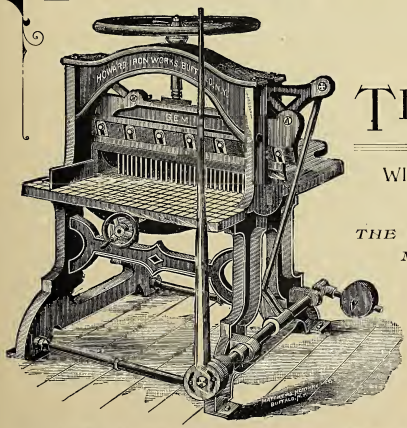
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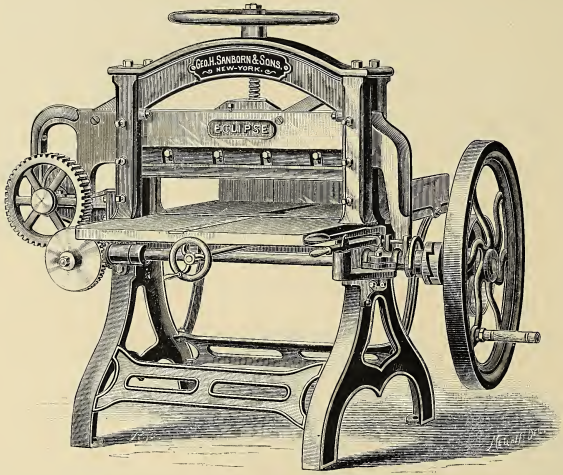
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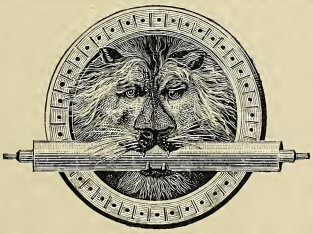
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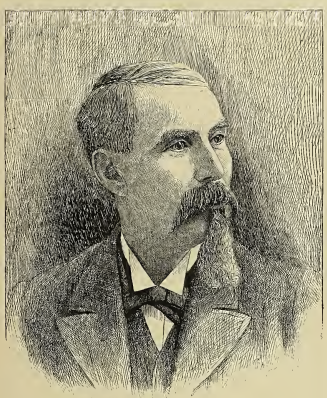
EMBOSSING DESIGN FOR BOOK-COVER.

Specially drawn for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

J. WEST GOODWIN.

Accompanying this we are pleased to present a portrait which is familiar to many of our readers who have had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman, and by this means will acquaint others with him. The following sketch is taken from the *Journalist*, of New York, and is so ably written that we can do no better than print it entire.

"J. West Goodwin is one of the men who have added character and standing to the country press. He is a bright and original thinker, a sharp incisive writer and a man of ideas. He has taken an active interest in the work of the Missouri Editorial Association, and is one of the valued and valuable members of the National Editorial Association. Personally Mr. Goodwin is genial, whole-souled, with a fund of quick wit and original humor which makes



him a most delightful companion. He was born in the town of Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, October 3, 1836. He was named by his parents, who were very ardent methodists, John Wesley, but during his boyhood days he was always known as West Goodwin; hence, when he reached manhood, he wrote his name as above. The advantages for education of the subject of this sketch were very limited, and when less than fourteen years of age, April 21, 1850, he entered the printing office of the *Democratic Union*, published by John A. Haddock, at Watertown, New York, and commenced to learn the printing business. Four months later Mr. Haddock sold his printing establishment, and young Goodwin returned to the farm where he was raised. In the autumn of 1850, Aaron Goodwin, his father, removed to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he engaged in the dairy business. In June, 1851, his son, John Wesley, was stricken with rheumatism, which made him an invalid for a number of years. In November, 1854, he again entered a printing office, this time at the village of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York. A few months later the establishment was moved to Potsdam, in the same county, when it was consolidated with a paper called the *Courier*, and published by Captain Harry C. Fay. Young Goodwin here completed his trade and became a journeyman printer. In 1857 the subject of this sketch left for the West, and stopped at La Fayette, Indiana, where he worked on the *Journal*, first as pressman and subsequently as a compositor. His health failed him. He ceased to work at the case, and engaged in carrying papers, soliciting, etc., something that would give him more outdoor work than directly at his trade. In 1858, during the exciting Douglas campaign, Goodwin went to Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana, and conducted a paper in the interest of the Douglas democracy. After the election he returned to La Fayette and resumed work on the *Journal*, and subsequently on the *Argus*, a weekly paper, of which R. Spicer was editor. In 1859 he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and held cases on the *Enquirer*, a daily paper, since dead. He remained there only a short time and returned to the North, going to Liberty, Indiana, in the spring of 1860, where he assisted J. D. Moudy to establish a democratic paper. Three months later he bought out Mr. Moudy, and became sole editor and proprietor of the paper, which he conducted through the campaign in the interest of the democracy and Stephen A. Douglas, who was defeated by Lincoln. In 1861, when the war against the North by the South broke upon the people, Goodwin closed his office and enlisted in the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment. He was refused, owing to health and physical inability. Subsequently he enlisted in the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment, and was refused for the same reason as before by the examining surgeon. He then went to Western Virginia and joined McClellan's army, in the quartermaster's department, and served in different capacities until 1864, when he enlisted in the Sixty-second Ohio Regiment, having then regained his full health. He served in the Army of the Potomac, until the surrender of Lee, part of the time doing duty with his company, and subsequently on detached service in North and South Carolina. The war being over, he was mustered out of service at Richmond, Virginia, on November 1, 1865, and returned to Indiana. He was married December 20, 1865, to Miss Martha Torrence Hunt, near Rising Sun, Indiana. In 1866 he went to Springfield, Missouri, and started the *Press*, issuing the first number on June 1 of that year. The *Press* was the first democratic paper printed south of the Osage River, in Missouri, after the war. He published it a few months, and disposed of it to Messrs. Waddell & Kneeland. In November, 1867, he called Sedalia his home, and determined to establish a printing office there. In May, 1868, he commenced with one small press and a few type to work on Main street, in Sedalia, calling his office the Artemus Ward Printing House. On June 1, 1869, he issued the first number of an independent democratic weekly paper named *Bazoo*. On September 20 of the same year he issued a small *Daily Bazoo*, which has rapidly grown since. The *Sunday Morning Bazoo* was first issued March 23, 1873. He still continues all the Bazoo publications, and also operates the largest publishing and job printing establishment in Central Missouri. His paper, which has always been published on an independent basis, is one of the most influential and best-paying provincial journals of Missouri."

WHY DOES SOLID IRON FLOAT ON MOLTEN IRON.

This question, which has puzzled a good many observers, was satisfactorily explained by Doctor Anderson in a recent paper on steel read before the Iron Institute, London. When a piece of solid iron is thrown into a pot of molten iron or steel the solid metal at first sinks, which shows that its volume is less than the melted metal. But soon the solid piece becomes heated, which causes it to expand, its volume is increased, and it rises and floats on the surface of the molten mass. The action is the same both with iron and steel. Mr. Wrightson said:

"The experiment was frequently made by throwing a piece of iron into melted steel. They could see it go down, and might think that it was on account of the impetus which the iron had attained in falling that height, but as a matter of fact if the iron were put upon a fork and lowered, it would go down; but in the course of a few seconds it came up again, and kept on expanding until the piece of iron was a considerable distance above the surface of the metal. Then it decreased in volume, and of course became of the same volume as the molten metal which it joined. Any one could see by the distance that the piece of iron went above the surface that it was of considerably less density than the molten metal."

Written for The Inland Printer.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLATEN PRINTING PRESSES.

BY JOHN THOMSON,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, AND OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

THE INLAND PRINTER having kindly offered the use of its columns at various times for the purpose of illustrating any new features relating to presses, it has occurred to the writer, in accepting this privilege, that although it should not be attempted to disguise in any manner the advertising features usual to similar articles, yet enough of the technical side of the subject will be introduced to possibly make this both interesting and instructive; thus in a measure neutralizing its commercial atmosphere, and the following is offered with that purpose in view.

The negative from which the photographic illustration, Fig. 3,

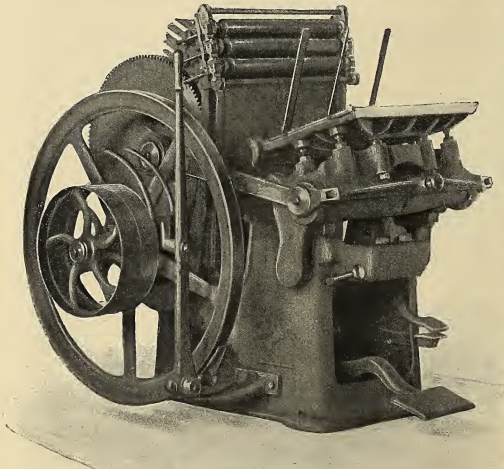


Fig. 3.

was produced, was taken direct from a half-medium "Colt's Armory" printing press, regular Style 1, and is shown to point out two comparatively recent improvements made in this machine.

The first improvement relates to the combined belt-shifter and brake, which, being mounted upon a very heavy bracket attached to the side-frame, makes the entire apparatus of the press self-contained. There is no novelty, broadly considered, in combining belt-shifters with brakes, but there are two new features in this device which, taken with the arrangement and disposal of the parts, together make up a most effective adjunct to the machine, and in which every pressman and feeder will doubtless have special interest. Close inspection of the photo-engraving will show, first, that the iron brake-shoe, which is faced with hard sole-leather, is mounted upon the short bell-crank extension of the hand lever by means of a ball and socket joint, and, second, that the position of the bracket is such, relatively to the fly-wheel, that the brake-shoe makes oblique contact upon the face of the fly-wheel. The consequence of these two conditions is that the leather-faced shoe is free to perfectly adapt itself to this angular contact (direct contact would be made if the brake were situated under the pulleys), hence resulting in a wedge action; in other words, the effect is to greatly increase the coefficient of friction, and is equal in leverage to a hand lever of several times the length indicated. Therefore, with but a few pounds pressure at the handle, several hundreds of effective pounds may be exerted upon the face of the fly-wheel. In fact, with but one finger, a quarto medium press running at 1,500 impressions an hour, at which rate the fly-wheel makes two and a half revolutions each second, can be stopped within one revolution. The objects aimed at in this arrangement have been fully attained, namely, saving of time in stopping and starting, and reduction of accident liability to forms, press and feeders.

The second improvement consists in the platen motion, or rather to that portion of its movement during which the sheets are withdrawn and fed. The problem presented was, first, to cause the platen to slide to direct, square contact with the types, and to be then rigidly locked to prevent any false movement. This had already been satisfactorily accomplished in our earlier presses. Second, to swing the platen to and from the direct sliding movement without shock or jar, in the easiest manner and quickest time. This had also been reached with marked success by means of the rockers formed below the platen and the controlling cam, shown in the photo-illustration, Fig. 4. Third, to cause the platen to pause, or "dwell," on the out-motion, whereby feeding would be facilitated. This, too, had been obtained with an improvement over older practice, but not with the entire satisfying of the mechanical sense which can alone give rest to the "cranky" mind of progressive engineering. And in a more or less varied experience in mechanical work, I know of no better illustration than that which will now be presented of how a complex problem may often be solved by the most simple means, and that, too, with advantage from every point of view; all converging to the many ways quoted postulate, that sound theory is good practice, although the pace of good theory may often be no easy one to follow.

Figs. 1 and 2 are reproductions from the U. S. patent granted to me for the mechanical movement now under consideration, and are shown because they quite clearly illustrate the detail of the device, comparing the old, Fig. 1, with the new, Fig. 2. This is a method of illustration not generally allowable in the patent office, but was found necessary in this case. The complicated action of the dwell cams, shown in Fig. 1, will not be here described; they are now practically a thing of the past; suffice it to say that when the platen had been swung out to the position indicated by the dotted outline, 40, at the full speed of the cranks, the connecting-rod cams would then act to arrest the motion of the platen, bringing it to a stop, and holding it while the crank pins traveled forward in the slots of the connecting rods. Upon the reverse movement, the cams would act to start its platen, increasing its speed until the rate imparted by the cams equaled that of the cranks, which would then assume control. The practical difficulty was to obtain material which, under the ever increasing demands for higher speeds and heavier presses, would stand the severe duty under all circumstances. The idea then came to mind that if, instead of attempting to bring the platen to a condition of actual rest, it,



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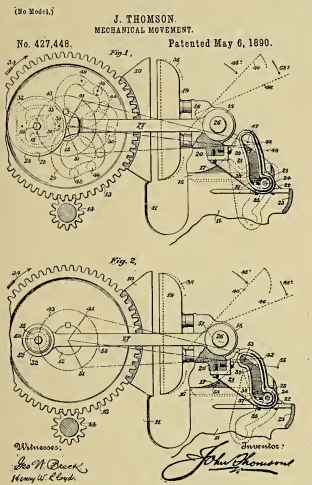
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for the same period of time, could be caused to in a measure linger, or "lag," at a speed slower than that of the cranks it would not only present the same opportunity in point of *time* in which to feed, but a slow and perfectly steady movement would be more conducive to rapid and accurate feeding than a short period of actual rest with a quick action immediately prior and subsequent



thereto. And precisely this result was reached by simply changing the contour of the controlling cam at 53 of Fig. 2, as also see Fig. 5, so as to produce upon the platen, at its out-motion, a slight slip upon the rockers in a direction contrary to the thrust of the cranks, or while the platen was traveling from position 40 to that of 46. A portion of the first clause of the patent claim is

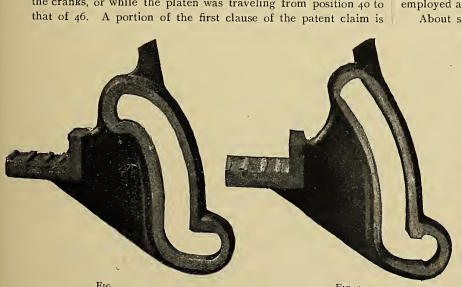


FIG. FIG. 4.

really a condensed description of the device, and may be here quoted: "The form and construction of the cam being such as to cause the rockers to slip upon the seats at a rate of speed differential to that of the cranks."

The immediate consequence of this modification was to dispense with two cams, two steel friction rollers, two steel friction roller pins, two loose gun-metal crank-pin sleeves and the slots in the main connecting rods, while the durability and safe working speed of the platen were increased indefinitely. I purposely use this word "indefinitely," for the reason that I have never heard of a failure during the past year and a half, either in durability or satisfactory performance, at any speed at which the press could be fed. In the case of some heavy cutting and creasing presses I have known over 1,500 impressions an hour to have been made, in which instances the platens and moving parts connected thereto have a total weight of nearly 1,600 pounds, that is to say: without the use of springs or cushions this mass of metal is swung quietly and smoothly through an arc of about sixty degrees every one and two-tenths seconds of time! This could only result from the fact, of which it is a demonstration, that the action is almost theoretically perfect in principle, as it is practically so in its development and mechanical application.

Inspection of the old style cam, Fig. 4, and the new style, Fig. 5, both of which are photo-reproductions from the actual parts, will show how slight was the modification which produced such far-reaching results. The duty required of the cam is very slight, the friction roller alternately traveling along one wall and then on the other. During the instant of the impression the cam performs no function whatever, the lower right-hand extension being recessed as shown to relieve the cam of any strain that might otherwise be transmitted to it.

J. H. BONNELL & CO'S EMBARRASSMENT.

J. H. Bonnell & Co., limited, the old printing ink establishment at 29 Rose street, New York City, has finally yielded to its financial difficulties, and July 17 its affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver. This was the direct result of a meeting of the company's directors, held July 16, to consider the advisability of applying for a temporary receiver. Judge C. H. Truax has appointed Herman Ritter to fill this position.

The origin of the company is one of the earliest. J. H. Bonnell & Co. sprung from the old firm, W. D. Wilson & Co., which started in business early in the sixties. J. Harper Bonnell, of the present company, was a firm member of that old firm, and in 1879 bought out the interests of his partners. The present limited corporation was organized in 1886 with a capital of $200,000, all paid in, and Messrs. Bonnell, Haight and Harper chief owners. At this time this company ranked second in the country in the manufacture of printers' ink. The concern's factory was at Long Island City, where it covered a large area of ground and employed a large number of hands.

About six months ago the company began to experience difficulty. There were large outstanding accounts aggregating many thousands of dollars which it was impossible to collect. On the other hand, over $250,000 in notes, long overdue, which had been liberally discounted by the banks, were outstanding against the company. C. T. Reynolds, of New York, also had large claims against the company. Suits were brought by this company and the various banks, and as a result judgments aggregating $10,500 were entered July 17 against Bonnell & Co. This hastened the impending collapse of the company which had threatened for some time.

According to Mr. Harper, the treasurer, however, the company, though undermined by these suits brought, will be able to meet its liabilities. He puts the assets at $570,000 and the liabilities at $370,000. This balance in the company's favor will no doubt shrink considerably when a settlement has been effected, as the company's claims will in many cases have to be settled at a sacrifice.

The officers of the company are J. H. Bonnell, president; Theodore Haight, vice-president; W. D. Harper, treasurer; A. S. Burlingham, secretary; and A. Bonnell. The majority of the stock is held by Messrs. Bonnell, Haight and Harper, their

interest being more than three-fourths of the total stock of the company.

A meeting of the creditors, held July 17, decided to let the company continue in business. Everything will be satisfactorily adjusted in a few weeks, and the many friends of the concern will be glad to know they have overcome their temporary embarrassment.

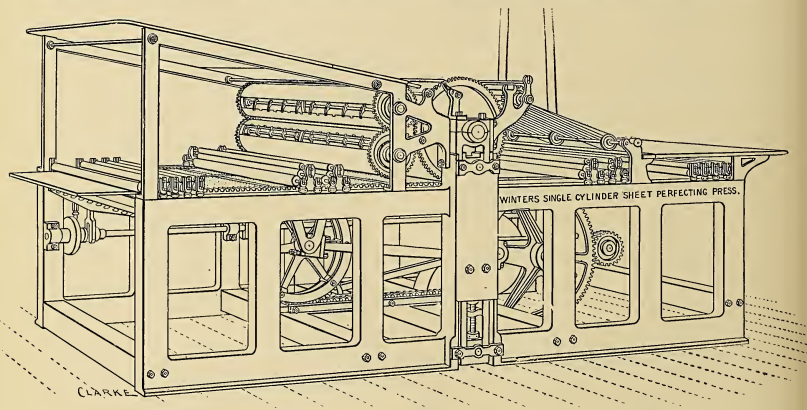
WINTERS' SHEET PERFECTING PRESS.

Perfecting presses are becoming more and more a necessity as progress is made in printing, and as speed in getting out work is considered more important than it was in former years, printers who can gain this very important point and at the same time lose nothing in the character of work produced are looking about for presses of this description. The press described in this article, and shown in the accompanying outline view, is simple in construction and looks very much like the ordinary stop-cylinder press. The frame is of the regular box pattern, strongly built, and the bed is firmly ribbed, and driven by the well-known crank movement, giving a smooth and rapid motion without the aid of springs and bumpers. The cylinder is geared direct to the bed and reverses with it, thus insuring the perfect register of a stop-cylinder press, and has two impression surfaces and is fitted with two sets of grippers and reel rods. The two reversing cylinders, under the feed board, are each fitted with a set of grippers that take the sheet from the impression cylinder, reverse and deliver it again to the impression cylinder in exact register ready to receive the impression upon the second side at the reverse stroke of bed. A simple offset device prevents all smut or blur. The ink is supplied from fountain at each end of press, the distribution being thoroughly effected by a set of inking devices consisting of a table, feed roller and four distributing rollers with top riders. Four form rollers with vibrating roller and top rider double roll each form.

The sheet is fed to the press in the usual way. The first set of grippers back up and grip the sheet while the cylinder is at rest—the press being on the reversing point. The sheet receives the impression of the first form and is then taken by the reversing cylinders, reversed and delivered to the second set of grippers on the impression cylinder. The sheet upon the return stroke of the bed receives the impression of the second form and is delivered to the fly by the delivery cylinder which is also fitted with a set of grippers.

As each form is inked by separate inking apparatus the sheet can be printed in two distinct colors upon opposite sides. The cylinder can be tripped at will or can be entirely thrown off to distribute the ink. The sheet can be of any size, and can be printed upon one side only or upon both sides in one or two colors, as desired.

One of these presses is in operation in the pressroom of the Winters' Printing and Lithographing Company, Springfield, Ohio. The patent on the press was issued July 7, 1891. R. P. Winters is the inventor and patentee and will furnish fuller particulars if any of our readers desire them.



MISSOURI MAY SUPPLY THE WORLD.

Lithographers predict, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that in a few years Missouri will be supplying the world with lithographic stone, just as Bavaria, Germany, has been supplying the world for years. This prediction is based on the discovery of the valuable quarry near Hannibal.

Year by year the Bavarian quarry—a single quarry on which the entire world drew—has been less productive, and in a short time its store of the valuable stone will be exhausted. Every year the lithographing industry has paid $10,000,000 to the owners of the Bavarian quarry. In 1890 the United States imported over thirteen tons of the stone a day. This stone is worth at least $250 per ton, which would figure up over $1,000,000 for the year's outlay. The demand for this stone has been so great that the quarry in Bavaria can no longer supply the trade with material of the first quality, it having been exhausted.

The great value of this stone has caused it to be sought for all over the world, but up to the present time none has been found that contains all the requisities for producing fine lithographs. Stone resembling the lithographic has been found in Italy, Canada, Kentucky, California and Colorado, but when first put to the practical test of lithographing has failed.

The quarry discovered in Missouri covers eighty acres of land, and the stone ranges from 30 to 100 feet deep. Stones taken simply from the outcroppings of the quarry have been sent to lithographers in different parts of the union and tested most

thoroughly in all the various kinds of lithographing — crayon, pen-work, rub-tint, transfer work, and drawings of all kinds — and, it is said, have been pronounced equal to the German stone. For engraving, the most difficult work that is done on stone, it is said to be the best in the world. The best stone today is what is technically called the blue-gray, and it is claimed all the stone in the Missouri quarry is of this variety.

Lithography is one of the most progressive and promising arts of the present age, and the essential basis which supports the art is good lithographic stone. It is today a valuable adjunct to the art preservative. To show its progress in Chicago it may be stated that before the big fire there were eighteen lithographic presses; today there are forty-four, and more being added every month.

The company formed to work the Missouri quarry has a capital stock of $1,000,000, a controlling interest of which is held by Chicagoans. Machinery costing $11,000 has been put in for quarrying purposes alone.

THE TYPEFOUNDRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. IV — THE CINCINNATI TYPEFOUNDRY.

The origin of the Cincinnati Typefoundry dates back to 1817 — seventy-four years ago. In that year, Oliver Wells — formerly connected with the White Foundry (Farmer, Little & Co.), New York — journeyed by flat boat, with a few boxes of typefounders' tools, to the village of Cincinnati, and established, on lower market, above John P. Foote's grocery, the first letter foundry this side of the Alleghanies. It was not a very extensive concern: a few hand molds, a few roman faces, and a kettle to melt the metal — that was all; but it was sufficient for the demand of the time and the locality. Competition with other foundries was, on account of their great distance and the bad roads, out of the question; and thus it was that, notwithstanding its meager facilities and primitive tools, this foundry was quite able to supply the wants of the printers in its immediate neighborhood. A typecaster's day's work, at that time, was about five pounds of long primer — and very poor stuff it was, too, compared with the productions of the present day; but at that period the printers thereabouts were not so particular as they are nowadays, while the public was satisfied if the print was readable.

The original heads of the enterprise were Oliver Wells, Horace Wells and John White. In 1830 the partnership was changed to a corporation, the stockholders being Elihu White, of New York; Oliver Wells and Nathan Guilford, of Cincinnati. About the same time press building was added to the manufacturing of type — hand presses, of course; for this was only sixteen years subsequent to the appearance of the first cylinder power press in London, England, the invention of one König, a German.

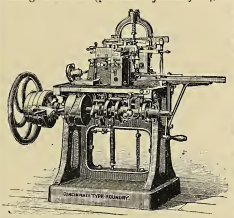
About 1840 a great improvement was introduced, the foundry adopting the Bruce Typecasting Machine, by the aid of which one man was enabled to do as much as could be done by six men with hand molds, turning out, besides, a better quality of work.

After the retirement of Oliver Wells, in 1833, the management passed into the hands of his oldest son, Horace, who died in 1851, and was succeeded by Lemuel T. Wells. The latter, in 1861, transferred the business to Charles Wells, who, assisted by Henry Barth and William P. Hunt, managed the concern until his death, May 10, 1885. These latter have remained, since that time, the officers of the company, as president and treasurer respectively.

In 1861 a very dark period in the business life of their city affected them severely. All their business relation with the South was paralyzed by the war, while, in the North, lead was used for making bullets — not for type; in fact, there was no business doing at all. But they were not idle during this period of depression. They knew that everything — even a war — must come to an end, at some time; and so, having no outside business to attend to, they gave their undivided attention to internal affairs, and bent their entire strength and energy to the task of bringing their facilities, mechanical and artistic, if possible, to a higher standard than those of their competitors. This was a hard and tedious undertaking, but they succeeded, and, in ten years, reorganized the whole foundry. From that time on all their productions have ranked with the best, and the local concern of former years has become a base of supplies for printers all over the world. Cincinnati type and machines are found in England, France, Australia, South and North America — in the latter from Maine to Mexico, from New York to San Francisco.

The progress made has not been confined to letter making, but extends to all other branches; printers' and typefounders' machinery has received equal attention, and from the small beginning — the building of hand presses — has been developed one of the best machine shops in the West. Their specialty in this department has, of course, been the manufacture of printers' tools. In 1853, they built some of the first platen job presses; in 1855, the first cylinder presses west of the Alleghanies; in 1860, the well-known and never excelled Nonpareil presses. The first color (chromatic) press was also their own invention, with many other novelties, which cannot be specified within the limits of this article. Their principle, in all their transactions, has always been to make the most serviceable articles in preference to cheap ones, believing that good work at fair prices will — if slowly, yet surely — win in the long run. Consumers are best convinced of the value of goods by their usefulness; therefore, though it sometimes happens that a poor, inferior article, by means of persistent advertising, drumming, etc., appears to be in the lead, its success is only temporary, and the genuine article gets ahead entirely on its own merits.

One of their very latest improvements is the complete type-casting machine (patented January 24, 1888) as shown in the accompanying cut. Several machines of a similar description have already been built in Europe, but they are not adapted to the wants of the American type-founders, who have to furnish their customers with harder, better and more correct type than is considered necessary by their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. The European machine being altogether worthless for their purpose, they set to work themselves to make a machine capable of answering their requirements, and they succeeded. Their machines turn out type absolutely correct, mathematically, and they can cast metal superior, in hardness and durability, to any used heretofore. Besides this, the quantitive capacity of their machines is at least fifty per cent higher than that of the foreign ones. At first they had but a limited number of machines running, which they used in casting material needed for tabular work, which, as all are aware, requires the utmost accuracy, but now they have a sufficient number to cast all their book type by the new method.



Besides manufacturing type, the company keep on hand a large assortment of printing presses and printers' supplies generally, as well as inks.

The first printing press in this country was set up in Harvard in 1639, and W. Lewis Frazer, the artist lecturer, finds that the first American-made illustration appeared in Tully's Almanac of Boston in 1698. Increase Mather's "Ichabod," published in 1703, contained an American copperplate portrait, and from 1720 books were regularly illustrated in this country by American workmen. Mr. Fraser says he has every reason to believe that Benjamin Franklin was an engraver either on wood or type metal. If that is so, then three men who figured conspicuously in our revolutionary war were illustrators. Paul Revere was a copperplate engraver; Isaiah Thomas, the printer who distinguished himself at Lexington, was another, and Franklin was the third.

THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Seven hundred editors attended the National Editorial Convention at St. Paul, which opened on July 14, the city being gay with decorations in honor of the occasion, the newspaper offices as a matter of course putting on gala attire.

The convention was held in the Grand Opera House, the delegates being seated by states in the main body of the house, which was beautifully decorated, a conspicuous adjunct being the association's American flag that on the Fourth of July, 1889, was flaunted on the summit of the Eiffel Tower to kiss the breezes of a sister republic.

President E. W. Stephens having called the convention to order, Archbishop Ireland invoked the divine blessing in an eloquent prayer, and the committees being appointed, Governor Merriam, Mayor Smith and Senator Davis welcomed the visitors, the latter in a most eloquent address. President Stephens responded, amid frequent bursts of applause, in his usual graceful and scholarly manner. The afternoon was spent in a drive around the city and suburbs. Among the numerous telegrams received during the morning, the following was read before the body and received with much applause :

CHICAGO, July 15, 1891.

E. W. Stephens, President National Editorial Association, Grand Opera House, St. Paul, Minn.:

THE INLAND PRINTER tenders congratulations and most cordial greetings to the delegates of the National Editorial Association in convention assembled. May the deliberations result in benefit to the nation, and the hospitalities of the Twin Cities be ever a pleasant memory to each delegate.

HENRY O. SHEPARD, President.

In the evening President E. W. Stephens delivered the annual address, in which he congratulated his hearers upon "this the largest assemblage of journalists ever witnessed," and upon the fact that "the newspapers of the United States are the most eloquent expressions of its freedom and progress." Following, A. H. Seigfried, of New York City, eastern business manager of the Chicago *Daily News*, read a paper entitled "Criticism of the Counting Room," full of helpful thoughts.

Wednesday's morning session was taken up in speeches and addresses. Andrew Patullo, of Woodstock, Ontario, president of the Canadian Press Association, thanked the association for the invitation extended to the Canadian press and invited delegates to the next annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association. The first address of the morning was made by J. W. Scott, manager of the Chicago *Herald*, on the management of a metropolitan daily, which was listened to with the closest attention. Mr. Scott gave ready replies to all the numerous questions asked him during his informal talk. Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, of the Chattanooga *Times*, followed with a paper entitled "The Interior Daily."

In the afternoon the delegates left by train for a visit to Fort Snelling and Minnehaha Falls.

At the evening session the subject of "Interior Dailies" was discussed by Hon. George D. Perkins, of the Sioux City (Ia.) *Journal*, followed briefly on the same subject by Mr. Gibbs, of the Norwalk (Ohio) *Reflector*. The relative merits of "boiler plates" and Associated Press dispatches for evening newspapers were discussed, and Col. J. A. Hoyt, editor of the Greenville (S. C.) *Courier*, gave a bright address on "The Country Weekly."

Thursday morning, the 16th, the first speaker in the discussion on the weekly newspaper was E. L. Martin, of the *Mississippian*, Jackson, Miss., followed by J. W. Shannon, editor of the *Hyronite*, of Huron, and ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin. Dr. Hunter, of the Lawrenceburg *Indian Register*, read a paper on "The Secular Press ; Its Power for Good and Evil," being followed by A. Frank Richardson, of New York, who ably defended the advertising agent.

The treasurer's report was read at the afternoon session, showing a balance of $271.11 from last year, and a total of cash in hand of $1,685.61. It was accepted with applause.

Theodore L. De Vinne's paper on "The Mechanical Department" was read by E. W. Fletcher, Mr. De Vinne being unable to attend the convention.

W. H. Hills, of the *Writer*, read an interesting paper on the "Editorial Department," which the Hon. Owen Scott, of Bloomington, Ill., in the discussion which followed, said was practically the whole newspaper. Mrs. A. E. Whitaker, of Boston, closed the afternoon with a paper on "Woman's Interest in Journalism."

During the afternoon the ladies were treated to a trip to White Bear Lake, going out on the St. Paul and Duluth railroad in time to witness a special regatta arranged for their benefit, and returning in time to enjoy the reception given by Gov. Merriam at the Capitol, and a second and later reception at the rooms of the St. Paul Press Club. The local newspaper men were assisted in this reception by the Minnesota Press Association.

President Stephens announced, during the afternoon, the following committee to visit the World's Fair Commissioners and arrange with them regarding the newspaper exhibit : Major Bundy, of Chicago ; R. M. Woods, of Illinois ; Owen Scott, of Illinois ; J. A. Bossler, of Indiana, and J. A. Schlieser, of New York.

Friday, July 17, the last day of the association, was confined to the reports of committees and the election of officers. The legislative committee recommended that active steps be taken to secure such legislation as will repeal the present law which permits the government to print return requests on envelopes. The resolutions adopted tendered the thanks of the association to the railway officials, the citizens of St. Paul, and all who had taken part in the entertainment of the visitors. The new officers elected are as follows : President, W. S. Cappeller, of Ohio ; first vice-president, B. B. Price, of Wisconsin ; second vice-president, T. Sambola Jones, of Louisiana ; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page, of Illinois ; financial secretary, William Kennedy, of Pennsylvania ; recording secretary, Miss Virginia Clay, of Alabama ; treasurer, A. H. Lowrie, Elgin, Ill. At night the convention was royally entertained by St. Paul at Lake Minnetonka, where the festivities lasted until long after midnight.

FROM COLONEL LAMBERT.

Colonel Lambert has the following in the *Typographical Journal* of July 15 :

HOUSTON, Tex., June 18.—As the members of the board will remember, I was compelled to leave Boston before the labors of the late convention had been completed. Anent this, the following paragraph from the Houston *Post* of yesterday will suffice :

"At 8 o'clock this morning, at Christ Church, Rev. C. M. Beckwith will join in wedlock Mr. J. M. Golledge and Miss Bertie Lambert. The young people will take the 9 o'clock Central train for Ardmore, Indian Territory, their future home. They are to be mutually congratulated upon this auspicious event, when a most worthy young man and a lady of inestimable worth are to be united by ties that will bind them willing captives for life, and the wishes for their continued happiness that on all hands go out to them are not idle and meaningless, but come from the hearts of loving relatives and friends. May their lives be happy and peaceful, with a full measure of all that is good."

The readers of the *Journal*, I am persuaded to believe, will indulge a little of "papa's pride" when he gives a retrospective view of all parties to the above happy union : Mr. and Mrs. Golledge, parents of the groom, were married in this city, as also were the mother of the bride and the writer. Mrs. Golledge (*nee* Montgomery) and Mrs. Lambert (*nee* Black) were companions and schoolmates at a time when their future husbands were pasting their strings at 65 cents a thousand in Galveston and Houston, respectively. Their marriages were only a few months apart. Mr. Golledge, Jr., and Miss Bertie were each the first born to their respective parents, this city being their birthplace. In 1872-3, while Mr. Golledge, Sr., was publishing the *Daily Advance* in the city of Waco, the writer was carrying a humpback rule on the *Daily Examiner* in the same city, and during those days their children were playmates, and no doubt it was then the tender feeling sprang up in their young hearts, ripened into love as the years advanced, and in the presence of many relatives and warm friends yesterday morning, while standing at God's holy altar, this young couple consummated the full fruition of "love's young dream."

Mr. Golledge, *pere*, is at present president of Houston Union, No. 87, and day foreman of the *Post*, while the writer is hustling to keep up with the boys as a sub on the same paper.

"All's well that ends well." Fraternally, WILL LAMBERT.

THE INLAND PRINTER extends its cordial congratulations and good wishes to the happy pair.



SUGGESTION FOR TYPEFOUNDERS.

Designed especially for The Inland Printer by Will H. Bradley.

OUR DESIGNS.

WITH the advent of process engraving the demand upon the versatility of designers has increased in proportion with the greater facility in transferring their ideas to the printed page. Prior to the invention of process engraving, however, the talent and ingenuity of these artists were considerably exercised, and are at the present time, in the production of type faces and borders, combining originality, beauty and utility. In the June number of THE INLAND PRINTER, the suggestion to typefounders, submitted by Mr. Will H. Bradley, was received with marked favor by our readers, and we are enabled this month to present in the colored insert another suggestion from the same artist that contains in an eminent degree the three qualities we have named as the criterions of merit. The originality and beauty of the faces offered are without question, and taken in combination with the lanceolate or laurel border design the *tout ensemble* has a delicacy and finish that will commend itself to the discriminating critic. To anticipate criticisms upon the applicability of the examples shown, it may be well to state that no degree of elaboration has been attempted by the artist in this regard. The general effect can be produced in various ways.

The book-cover design "Cupid" is intended for embossing upon a steel-gray or blue-gray linen book cover, the outside border and the wording to be in gold with the balance in white ink. The chasteness and elegance of the design thus exemplified instances in some degree the delicacy of taste and just discernment displayed by Mr. Bradley in the treatment of his subjects.

TYPOTHETÆ NOTES.

AT a special meeting of the New Haven (Conn.) Typothetæ on June 22 the following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Typothetæ, to be held in Cincinnati the coming fall: C. S. Morehouse, L. L. Morgan, George M. Adkins, John B. Carrington, John N. Near; alternates: W. H. Lee, W. H. Marigold, R. S. Peck, J. M. Emerson, E. B. Sheldon. At the same meeting the following vote was passed: "*Resolved*, That the state of the printing business in Connecticut at the present time is such that the New Haven Typothetæ is unanimously opposed to any reduction in the hours of labor."

AT a meeting of the typothetæ of Omaha, held May 5, the following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Klopp; vice-president, Harry Burkley; secretary and treasurer, Julius T. Festner. Executive Committee — Samuel Rees, M. H. Redfield, E. W. Bartlett. Delegates to the fifth annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America, at Cincinnati, October 20, 1891 — Delegates: Samuel Rees, Henry Gibson, Julius T. Festner, John Campbell, Frank Hammond; alternates: M. H. Redfield, Daniel Shelley, George B. Eddy, Harry Burkley, John Rosicky.

THE St. Louis Typothetæ, in common with many other branches of the National Typothetæ, has adopted resolutions deciding to oppose the granting of the nine-hour day, should it be demanded.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following: "A little instance came to my notice lately quite like some that I have read in THE INLAND PRINTER. On account of a fire and the accompanying wetting, an afternoon daily of 3,000 circulation was obliged to put out its presswork for a month. The proprietors of the job office which did the work figured that the work was worth $6 a day to them, but in a spirit of neighborly accommodation sent in a bill for $4.50 per day. Their surprise can be imagined when the bill was returned as exorbitant. They at once offered to leave the matter to disinterested printers for settlement, but this was declined and the bill finally paid, the proprietor remarking as he did so, that he would be glad to do such a job for $3. Fifty cents a thousand, two sets of forms!"

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Business in general has not been and is not now very good, and the prospects until the fall are not very flattering. All the job offices with a few exceptions have been quite slack.

On June 19 a new monthly journal made its appearance under the name of the *Building Association Record*, having as its editor Edgar C. Bennett. Its name denotes its objects in life and it is a neat, readable sheet.

The partnership which has existed between Claus & Barclay for the past sixteen months has been mutually dissolved and Jacob Claus will continue the business at the same locality. They have given special attention to fine printing since embarking in business and had built up a nice trade. Mr. Barclay, we understand, retired because of poor health and intends to recuperate for a time.

The goodwill, printing materials of all kinds, including presses, of the *Daily Price Current*, a financial paper which has been published by Pritchard & Scott for a number of years past, was recently purchased by the *Post-Dispatch*, who have incorporated its business and reports into its daily evening edition. The materials and presses have been disposed of by the *Post-Dispatch* in small lots to different printers.

The June edition of the *Chaperone* came to hand filled to a great extent by the literary productions of local authors. The journal is kept up to the high standard which it adopted in the first issue.

A Mergenthaler typesetting machine has been introduced into the composing room of the *Star-Sayings* and is giving reasonably good satisfaction so far. There was a good deal of difficulty experienced in coming to terms as to compensation for the operators, but finally a scale satisfactory to the management and the Typographical Union was arrived at. We anxiously await the results of this first machine in the city.

Typographical Union No. 8, at its meeting in June, voted to put in a typesetting machine of a standard make for the purpose of instructing its members in its use, recognizing that soon the typesetting machine will be a fixture in most of the daily papers at least. The plan met with scarcely any objection.

John Quinn, who had been the foreman of the composing room for the Buxton & Skinner Printing and Stationery Company, was recently discovered to be short in his accounts with the firm. It seems that he had been making out the weekly pay-roll and been returning time for persons who had not put in the time, and which money was appropriated by the foreman. The firm took the charitable view of the case and no prosecution followed, and now there is a new foreman. The amount involved was in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars.

At recent elections in the chapels at the *Globe-Democrat* and the *Post-Dispatch* the result was that Lew H. Bird was chosen chairman, C. W. Ferguson secretary, and Len Thomas constable, of the *Globe-Democrat* chapel, and James McGuire chairman of the *Post-Dispatch* chapel. Both elections were very spirited and much rivalry existed.

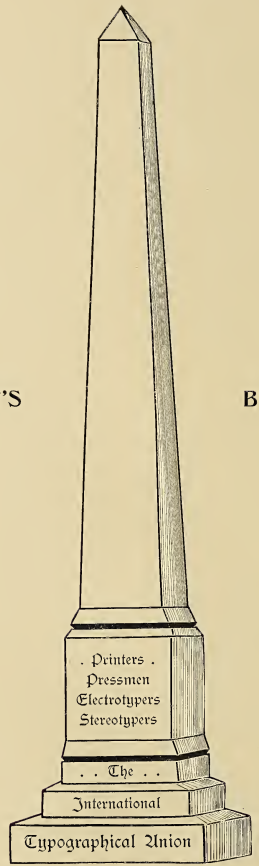
The *Star-Sayings* was awarded the city printing for the coming year after two bids had been advertised by the city authorities, the first bids having been rejected. The bids as accepted were: 2½ cents per line for newspaper publication, 85 cents per page for the proceedings of the Municipal Assembly, $1.00 per page for pamphlet work and 55 cents per page for the proceedings of the Board of Public Improvements.

Christian Wissman, a long-established and well-known stationer and bookbinder, with place of business at 328 Market street, died during the early part of the month and his body was cremated on the 9th. His wife will conduct his business.

The Missouri School Book Company, capital $100,000, was incorporated under the laws of this state, on July 12. The stockholders are C. B. Woodward, 3,000 shares, and James C. Jones and W. B. Manny, 3,500 shares each.

William Wilson, who has for many years conducted the *Mechanic and Tradesman*, more recently located at 926 North Broadway, has been missing for the past month and no one is aware of his whereabouts.

OUR CRAFT'S



BUNKER HILL.

SPECIMEN OF BRASS RULE WORK.

Made by H. C. Hansen, typefounder, 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts. Designed by E. P. Britt.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE *London Phonographer* is a new venture by Mr. John Bassett, editor and publisher, the initial number appearing in June last. It has every appearance of success, and is bright, newsy and handsome.

THE Electricity Newspaper Company, Chicago, got out the first number of *Electricity* on July 22. It is well printed, and it seems to have a long-felt want to fill, in that it aims to cover its field in a popular and practical way as well as technically. Mr. J. W. Dickerson, formerly of the *Western Electrician*, is the editor.

THE *American Pressman* for July has a fine half-tone portrait of Mr. L. F. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, winner of the L. K. Bingham award for fine printing. Mr. Gibbons is foreman of the pressroom of the printers of *Paper and Press*. Mr. T. J. Hawkins' energy and ability are well displayed in the pages of the *Pressman*.

THE printers of the United States have reason to be proud of the typographical appearance of the various monthly publications of the present day, and among these handsome periodicals none is more welcome to our table than *Paper and Press*. The high grade of its typography and the admirable technical articles render it an essential to every printer.

AS NOTED in our June issue, we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Raithby, Lawrence & Co., publishers of the *British Printer* for the eleventh volume of "The Printers' International Specimen Exchange." Mr. Hilton, the compiler of the work, is to be congratulated on the result of his labors, and the publishers are deserving of the highest credit for the admirable manner, in binding, etc., in which they have sustained the beauties of the compilation. We note but three firms contributing from the United States. The richness in coloring of the German contributions is admirable. The French display, not very numerous, is good, and the British in the majority have some fine specimens, and some that have no excuse for being in the book.

A BENEFACTOR whose life has been one long history of cheerful giving, whose friends are numbered among both the highest and the humblest of the earth, of whom none are too exalted to be glad to call so good a man "friend," and none, however humble, afraid that their regard is without estimation. Such is George W. Childs, whose "Recollections," now published in book form, lies before us. The subjects contained in the book are: The Stratford-upon-Avon Memorial Fountain, The Memorial Windows to Herbert, Cowper and Milton, The Andrews and Ken Reredos, and The Printers' Banquet, comprising a handsome volume of over four hundred pages. The "Recollections" first appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine* in 1889, and attracted a widespread interest and favorable comment from the press, an earnest wish being universally expressed for their appearance in a more permanent form, which has now been fulfilled. All who revere the founder of the Printers' Home will have the deepest interest in this pleasantly written and handsomely printed book. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. FUNK & WAGNALLS, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York, have in preparation a new standard English dictionary, advance sheets of which have been recently circulated. In size of pages and typographical appearance it will closely resemble the Century dictionary, embodying many new principles in lexicography, and containing nearly 2,200 pages with over 4,000 special illustrations, and 200,000 words — 70,000 more, it is claimed, than any other dictionary. Theodore W. Hunt, professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, of Princeton, says of it: "The Century is a lexicographical luxury. Yours will be the English People's Word Book." It has received praise from the most eminent scholars of the day, but what especially attracts us is the serious attempt to solve the perplexing problem of compounds, which department is in the hands of Mr. F. Horace Teall, who for years has been doing similar work on the Century Dictionary. Among the editors the names of such eminent scholars as Professor Shaler of Harvard, Professor Theodore N. Gill, Professor Simon Newcomb and Professor Huxley are to be found, and there is no doubt of the accuracy and thoroughness of the work. The price of the dictionary when issued will be $12, with a reduction to $7 for advance subscriptions.

A POPULAR LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By Edward Everett Hale. G. L. Howe & Co., Chicago, publishers.

Most opportune in meeting the awakened public interest, the publication of this book will be received with appreciation by those who desire to brush up their historical knowledge by the persual of a pleasantly written narrative. The work is in a handy and convenient form and contains 320 pages.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A BARBER? and Other Papers. By E. Murray Day. Press of E. M. Day, 121 W. Fifteenth street, New York. 34 pages, 10 cents.

The ingenious arguments contained in the pamphlet are well written and are the work evidently of one who will be a formidable rival of Mr. Donnelly. The excuse for the existence of the work seems to be in the motto on the cover, "Some things can be proved as well as others."

POCKET MEDICAL DICTIONARY. For the Use of Students of Medicine. By Professor Ch. Gatchell, M. D., of the University of Michigan. Era Publishing Company, Chicago. Price $2.

This valuable little work contains ten thousand words, including all the essential terms used in medicine and the allied sciences. It has over three hundred elegantly printed pages, gilt edged and rounded corners, neatly bound in morocco. Invaluable in the proofroom as well as to the profession.

ARTICLES ON CASES OF INTOXICATION RELATED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES. By Elijah Rawson.

This neat volume of one hundred and fifty-two pages is the work of a well-known Milwaukee printer, and reveals a close study of the Scriptures. The interpretation of the word "intoxication" is taken in its broadest sense and additional light is thrown upon many obscure passages. The work had the commendation of the late Bishop Welles, of Milwaukee, and many eminent divines. Price 50 cents each, five copies $2.00. E. Rawson, 405 Florida street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF PRINTING AND BOOKMAKING. Part 2. Howard Lockwood & Co., 126 and 128 Duane Street, New York.

The installments of this valuable work are being received with increasing favor. The amount of information contained in the numbers received, and the concise treatment of the subjects, are without parallel in the printing textbooks. The article on "Bookkeeping" exhausts nearly three pages and should be read by every employing printer. Short biographies of prominent printers are included in the work and will be of absorbing interest and utility. An example of the manner of explanation of any subject may be given: After the definition of the word "Brevier," the author says: "It is called *petit texte* in French, *Petit* or *Jungfer* in German, brevier in Dutch and *testino* in Italian." The work can only be obtained by subscribers to the *American Bookmaker*, who will receive the parts as issued without extra charge.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. N. T., Joliet, Ill. In a set of resolutions should the word "whereas" at the commencement of the paragraphs preliminary to the resolution be set in small capitals, and should the word "resolved" before the wording of the resolution be in italics. Is it the duty of the foreman to follow the instructions of the proof-reader in such matters. *Answer.*—We answer affirmatively to all three questions.

E. R. M., Paw Paw, Mich. Should points of punctuation be inside or outside quotation marks. I invariably see the comma and period placed before the quotation marks, but notice other punctuation marks are treated both ways. *Answer.*—The rule generally followed, and as given in Bigelow's handbook of punctuation, is as follows: "In quoting words or sentences the period and comma always come before (or rather under) the closing quotation mark; but the interrogation or exclamation, the colon or semicolon should come before or after the quotation mark according as it is a part of the quotation or not."

CHICAGO NOTES.

The book departments of nearly all the large offices are at a complete standstill.

Walter Hawes, proofreader, of the *Morning News*, has returned from his vacation.

William C. Roberts was elected chairman of the *Herald* chapel at its last quarterly meeting.

William Olds is the collector of the Herald Relief Society, and reports that society as flourishing.

John Cantwell presides over the *Inter Ocean* chapel, and is assisted by Frank Radeker as secretary.

Ex-Gov. William D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, has become the editor of the agricultural department of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

The new relief society of the *Herald*—the Franklin—has now over one hundred members. This society is but two months old.

The following officers preside over the *Times* chapel: Chairman, H. B. Gimmell; secretary, Otto Coleson; treasurer, Louis La Croix.

George McNamara, formerly employed at Stromberg & Allen's, has accepted a lucrative position in a Kansas City printing establishment.

The ticket departments of the book and job offices are working their forces overtime to answer the requirements of summer excursions on the several railroads.

The Trades and Labor Assembly honored Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, by choosing Mark Mitchell secretary at its semi-annual election a short time since.

Secretary-Treasurer McEvoy, of No. 16, reports eighty cards as having been deposited during the last month. For the same period eighty-five were withdrawn.

The Town of Lake Union, No. 74, has been merged into Chicago Typographical Union, in accordance with the action of last session of the International Typographical Union.

The remains of John J. Hand, formerly employed on the *Herald*, were laid to rest in Calvary, July 14, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and members of No. 16.

"Robert S. Hatcher has drifted into newspaper work and is now on the Chicago *Tribune* staff," says the La Fayette (Ind.) *Journal*, and predicts a bright future for the talented linguist.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Oleson, Barnard & Stolz, engravers, 113 Adams street, Chicago, for electros of examples in the article on "Practical Presswork," on pages 956 and 957 of this issue of The Inland Printer.

The membership of No. 16 has increased very rapidly during the past year, and is now over two thousand. This makes Chicago's union the second largest in the country, No. 6 of New York being very near the five thousand mark.

Mr. James Russell, head proofreader of the Chicago *Herald*, is, according to letters received from him, having a "real good time" in Scotland. He will return to his desk within a few days, and be tendered a welcome reception by his colleagues.

Ex-President Fullerton now devotes his time to coaching and encouraging his baseball colts, the *Tribune* nine, who are struggling manfully to win the printers' championship. The *Times*, *Post-Herald* and *News* nines, however, lead the *Tribunes* in the championship race.

President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union, to whom was referred the question on the standard of type manufactured for the Detroit *Tribune* by Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, has rendered a decision adverse to the Typographical Union.

Slason Thompson, owner of a printing office at 180 Monroe street, has filed a bill against D. H. Talman and the Midland Company. He alleges they charged him usurious interest and induced him to buy stock of the Midland Company, which was worthless. In April, 1890, he borrowed $5,000, and although, he says, he has paid more than is legally due he fears that judgment may be entered on an outstanding note.

The new Chicago directory is not a volume over which the New York book reviewers will go into ecstasies, but it nevertheless is a most interesting work. Its stories are all short, but have all a literary and business merit, and there are so many of them that they occupy over three thousand pages.

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, held its regular monthly meeting Sunday, July 26, which was largely attended. Many important matters were taken up and disposed of, among them being the nine-hour proposition, the fifty-nine-hour law, the machine committee report, and the report of the committee on arbitration with the Newspaper Association. The Committee on Allied Trades was ordered to take into consideration the practicability of organizing a printing trades council, which will report at the next meeting. An effort was made to rescind the action of the previous meeting with reference to a parade on Labor Day with the Trades and Labor Assembly, but the union again decided to take part in the parade of that organization. Ten new members were initiated, and the receipts for the last month were large.

A party of pressmen, representing the leading newspapers of St. Louis, visited Chicago early in July. Among the number were: James O. Smith, of the *Republic;* Joseph Curtin, of the *Globe-Democrat;* Burt Allen, of the *Post-Dispatch*, and W. C. Sheldon, of the *Sunday Sayings*. These gentlemen were on business connected with their respective newspapers, and to look into the improvements being made on the great Chicago dailies, notably the *Herald*, the *Evening Post* and the *Daily News*, all of which are supplied with the best modern improvements in mechanical devices for the prompt and rapid production of morning and evening papers. The visitors named are at the top of their profession and were agreeably surprised at the improvements in machinery witnessed. They were royally entertained by their fellow-craftsmen, and enjoyed themselves hugely. John Claus, Frank D. Colburn, Millard F. Bingham, Charles M. Moore, Irving Stone of the *Daily News*, Joseph Bichl of the *Herald* and *Post*, John Mangan of the *Inter Ocean*, R. F. Sullivan of The Inland Printer, John Leander of the National Printing Company, Michael Kiley of Poole Bros., Martin Knowles formerly with Knight & Leonard Company, Mr. McKenzie of Samuel Bingham's Sons, James Rowe, machinist, Mr. Gaussman and other gentlemen representing R. Hoe & Co., Charles Nibbe, J. G. Van Horn and Philip Masterson of the *Tribune* were among the entertainers.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NOTES.

The Michigan State Press Association held its annual meeting at Kalamazoo in July.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association's nineteenth annual outing at Atlantic City was as usual a pronounced success in interest and enjoyment.

The West Texas Press Association held its semi-annual meeting at Baird on July 14. The mayor turned the town over to the delegates and a grand good time resulted.

A press club has been formed at Chautauqua, New York, which gives promise of being a source of much pleasure as well as of much value to the members of the press located there.

The Upper Des Moines Editorial Association convened for a three days' session in Fort Dodge, Iowa, on July 9. About fifty editors were in attendance and a pleasant and profitable session was held.

The Woman's Press Club of New York is making arrangements for building an apartment house for professional women. There will be suites of rooms arranged for co-operative housekeeping, and a restaurant will be run for those who prefer boarding.

A call has been issued for a national convention of the American Trade Press Association, to be held in Boston August 27. This association was organized only a year ago, but its membership already includes nearly all of the more prominent trade



CUPID BREAKING HIS BOW.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph of painting, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.



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ZINC ETCHING,
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We are prepared to execute promptly all orders for any of the above classes of work. Our facilities are unexcelled. We make a specialty of Process and Half-Tone Work. Notice plate on the other side, as a specimen of our productions.

journals published in the United States. Applications to the number of forty are now on file, and will be acted upon at the convention. A trade journal exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, is one of the important subjects that will receive special attention.

MEMBERS of the Georgia Weekly Press Association arrived in New York July 16 on a sightseeing trip and enjoyed themselves as only newspaper men can when they have a chance to lay down their pens and give themselves up to the luxury of doing nothing for a few days.

IT is announced that, owing to the continued serious illness of President Rufus Shoemaker, of the Northern California Press Association, the meeting of that organization projected to be held in Grass Valley in September will not be held there, Mr. Shoemaker feeling that he cannot under the circumstances make the arrangements he would desire.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE WEEKLY UNION, Sheridan, Arkansas. Sample copy of the paper. It is a ghastly freak.

L. C. CHILDS & SON, Utica, New York. Advertising booklet in colors. Admirable in design, and well and tastefully executed.

W. G. SAMSBURY, Montague, Michigan. Letterheads and billheads, which, considering the experience of the compositor, are deserving of commendation.

GAZETTE PRINT, Hackettstown, New Jersey. Advertising hanger and calendar in colors. Much too crowded, rendering the whole composition ineffective.

GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY COMPANY, Holyoke, Massachusetts. Advertising circular, embossed in colors. As usual with this company's productions, the result is pleasing and artistic.

P. B. MEDLER, Montpelier, Vermont. An assortment of general work of average excellence in composition. A little restraint in the use of ornaments would be desirable. The presswork is fair.

E. T. W. DENNIS, Scarborough, England. Specimen of block printing in colors, in form of advertising card for Scarborough Patent Tiled Floor Cloth Company. The work is deserving of high commendation.

P. C. DARROW PRINTING COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois. Advertising card, embossed and in colors. The red devil looks decidedly warm, despite the adjuration to "keep cool." The design is "catchy," and the execution fair.

LOUIS L. PRICE, Seneca Falls, New York. Samples of wood printing, comprising foot rules, advertising boards, dominoes, etc., and it may be said that Mr. Price thoroughly understands this branch of the business. The composition is perfect, and the presswork equal to any done on paper or cardboard.

ST. JOHNSBURY CALEDONIAN, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. This journal is published weekly, and in its new form presents a highly creditable appearance. It is set in bourgeois, brevier and nonpareil, point system, all Benton, Waldo & Co's self-spacing type, which the publishers consider a perfect success.

VANDEN HOUTEN & Co., New York. Firm advertising booklet, on every page of which is shown the taste and appropriate conceptions of an artist. *Chacun à Son Goût* is the title, which is obligingly translated for those who know not French to mean "everyone to his taste," and this firm show a high cultivation in this regard, from the work before us.

COMSTOCK & BALDWIN, Sheffield, Alabama. An assortment of general work of moderate merit. A disposition to the use of too much ornament is shown; a little more care in proofreading would not be amiss; the presswork is poor on some of the examples, and we would suggest that double rule is more appropriate than a border around a time-table.

A LARGE number of specimens are unavoidably held over for criticism until the September issue.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

NEBRASKA CITY, Nebraska, is working to secure a paper mill.

THE Kalamazoo (Mich.) Paper Company is now making lithograph paper.

CRANE & Co. are to place a new plater in their paper works at Dalton, Massachusetts.

A NEW paper mill to employ one hundred hands is contemplated at Oregon City, Oregon.

EICK & LEWIS, wholesale paper dealers. Newark, New Jersey, have been succeeded by the Eick & Lewis Company.

THE old Newman paper mill at Kokomo, Indiana, is being enlarged and improved by the new company which recently purchased the same.

THE Passumpsic (Vt.) Pulp Company have added a new cutting engine to their pulp mill and are now turning out a better quality of pulp than ever.

THE pulp mill at Haverhill, New Hampshire, is to start up again under new management. The machinery is being put in order and repairs made.

THE United States government have lately given the largest order received by the Keith Paper Company of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, for their ledger papers.

BACHMULLER BROS. & Co., of Manayunk, Pennsylvania, claim to be the originators of vegetable parchment paper, which can be had of them in circles and odd shapes of any size.

THE Western Coated Paper & Card Company, of Chicago, expects to have its first goods on the market not later than September 1. The advance orders and inquiries are very encouraging.

D. H. SHARTLE & Co., of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, have started their new tissue mill. The machinery consists of a 1,200-pound engine, and a 68-inch Black & Clawson machine with four 48-inch driers.

BOORUM & PEASE and the J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company, two of the largest blank book manufacturers in New York, have adopted Byron Weston's celebrated linen ledger and record paper for several lines of their best books, and they report a steadily increasing demand for them.

MANAGER BARDEN, of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, reports a very satisfactory business in the linen and ledger paper made by the mill. A large order was recently received from Paris, a gratifying testimonial to the merit of the goods, as France does not buy largely of fine paper of other countries.

PULSIFER, JORDAN & Co., of Congress street, Boston, have secured the contract for the year's supply of paper for the state printing, having been the lowest bidders. The amount required is more than two hundred tons of book paper, twelve tons of flat papers, and the proportionate amount of wrapping and cover papers.

A COMPANY has been formed to erect and run a paper mill at Alberni on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and expect to be in working order by the fall. There is an unlimited supply of material and power in that locality. The company could have secured a good bonus by starting in Victoria, but preferred Alberni without any.

"LATE intelligence brings the pleasant news," says *The Paper World*," that W. H. Eaton, of New Haven, has so far recovered that he has been able to conclude the purchase of the Housatonic mill at Lee, which will, doubtless, soon be put in running order. Hon. Wellington Smith visited New Haven in order to conclude the transaction."

COL. BROWN, superintendent of the government mill, received on June 29, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a sample sheet of new distinctive paper to be used for United States bills. The paper is called "localized fibre paper," and is entirely different from that used heretofore. The new paper will be distinguished by two lines of scattered red and blue silk threads one-quarter of an inch long,

crossing the bill from top to bottom. The lines will be an inch wide, each an inch and a half from the center of the bill. The reverse side of the bill opposite the lines will be left blank so the fibre may be easily distinguished. The new paper is deemed far superior to the old, and its manufacture will begin soon.

THE Crescent Paper Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Indiana, make the following announcement: "We will be ready to run about July 15 or 20. The mill has been rebuilt entirely, no expense having been spared to make it superior to the majority, and equal to any other in the country. We have our own wood pulp plant, guaranteeing to us uniformity of that stock. Appliances have been added that enable us to handle all classes of stock, and our fuel is natural gas."

TRADE NOTES.

FRANK E. WRIGHT, printer, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has transferred his business to John W. Little & Co., who will continue at the old stand, 330 Main street.

R. M. SCRANTON has opened up a well-equipped job office in Alliance, Ohio. He has a large trade in railroad and general commercial work, and despite the close competition is away behind in orders.

THE Wisconsin News Company, a branch of the American News Company, New York, has just commenced business at 298 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with Abraham Bancker as manager.

THE printing establishment of Conrad Lutz, at Burlington, Iowa, is said to be the most thoroughly equipped and best conducted office in that city. In his new quarters he has facilities not heretofore obtainable.

THE large printing and book publishing house of B. F. Wade Company was destroyed by fire in Toledo, Ohio, on the night of July 2. Loss estimated to be $60,000, nearly covered by insurance. Origin of fire unknown.

H. L. COLLINS COMPANY, of St. Paul, was incorporated July 11, to do printing, lithographing, engraving, etc., capital stock $40,000. Incorporators, Howard L. Collins, Morris R. Conable and George H. Brown, all of St. Paul.

HENRY GIBSON COMPANY succeed Gibson, Miller & Richardson, lithographers, printers, binders and stationers, at Omaha, Nebraska, whose plant was completely destroyed by fire recently. The company are western agents for the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, St. Louis.

GRANT C. SNYDER, 1836 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado, the western representative for Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, typefounders, Chicago, announces this fact in a neat card headed "Type Talk." The man who tells his customers in a circular what drawer the cigars are in certainly deserves business, and we trust Mr. Snyder will "get there."

S. CREW & Co., the oldest firm of booksellers and stationers in the state of Kansas, with headquarters at Lawrence, made an assignment on June 27. The assets are said to be $30,000 and the liabilities about $50,000. It was a great surprise to those who knew them best. It is stated that the cause of the assignment was that the firm had been branching out too rapidly and widely.

THE Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company has been organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $1,500,000. The business of the Trow City Directory Company, now carried on in its building, corner University Place and Eighth street, New York, was established in 1786, one hundred and five years ago. It has published the New York city directory ever since. The business of Trow's Printing and Bookbinding Company was established in the year 1826, and its capacity as a printing and bookbinding establishment is the largest, and its plant one of the most perfect in the United States. The property conveyed to the Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company comprises the real estate, Nos. 205, 207, 209 and 211 East Twelfth street, New York, the leasehold property at University Place and Eighth street, and the presses, type, machinery, tools, fixtures and other plant of both the old and new companies. This property, together with the working capital, which the vendors undertake to contribute, is valued at $1,432,749.35.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Kansas City (Mo.) *Post*, a German daily, headed off a strike July 16, by discharging its force of five union printers. The printers threatened to strike because the paper would not discharge a couple of apprentices. The rule of the union is that not more than one apprentice for every ten journeymen shall be employed.

A COMMITTEE of the Cheyenne Typographical Union waited on Governor Barber lately in regard to the report that printing was to be sent outside of the state to be done. They report that their interview was in every way satisfactory and that this course will not be adopted. The union committee included Robert W. Breckons, W. J. Cranwell and W. S. McCoy.

THE company owning the Mergenthaler typecasting and setting machine say the machines are in commercial use in the following New York City and Brooklyn offices, namely: *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Commercial Bulletin*, *Morning Journal*, New York; *Staats Zeitung*, *Voice*, *Freeman's Journal*, *Wall Street Journal*, *National Grocer*, *Market Journal*, *Standard-Union*, Brooklyn.

THE following is a list of the union printing establishments in the city of Peoria, working under the rules and regulations of Typographical Union No. 29: *Journal*, *Transcript*, *Herald*, H. S. Hill Printing Company, J. W. Franks & Sons, Hine & Co., Brus & Schaeffer, *Industrial Tribune*, Nixon Brothers, *Saturday Evening Call*, *Modern Woodman* and Rud Vonachen.

UPON the receipt of the news of President Prescott's election to the presidency of the International Union, a number of the members of Toronto union were called together to convey to Mr. Prescott No. 91's appreciation of his worth, and at a special meeting of the union a handsome gold watch was presented to him previous to his departure for the west, Mayor E. F. Clark making the presentation in a neat speech.

S. D. PERRY, pressman in the Rock Island (Ill.) *Argus* met with a painful accident July 3. The cloth of his shirt caught between a pair of cogs and dragged him into the paper folder attached to the press with such force as to stop not only the folder but the press and electric dynamo furnishing the power. As soon as possible he was released from his position, when his left arm was found to be severely lacerated.

A COMPOSITOR, by the name of Baker, employed on the Houston (Texas) *Post*, will not soon again come in the close neighborhood of electric lights. On the night of June 26 he attempted to turn on the light at his case and the incandescent light or connections were out of order some way, and he received a fearful shock which knocked him down and rendered him unconscious for several hours and badly scorched his fingers.

A PRINTING pressmen's union was organized July 16, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, under the auspices of the International Pressmen's Union, and the following officers were chosen: A. Officer, president; Henry Patterson, vice president; T. S. Estheridge, recording secretary; R. E. Parks, financial secretary and treasurer; William E. Byrnes, sergeant-at-arms. There were eleven charter members and it is expected that all the pressmen will join. The new organization is starting out under the best of auspices.

PRESIDENT J. L. KENNEDY of the Washington Typographical Union, has expressed his views on the introduction of typesetting machines into the government printing office. He contends that the opinions of other than practical men are worthless in matters of this kind, and that the only part of their opinions that printers will care to discuss is the general statement that "all labor-saving machines are fought by the workingmen," and the half-expressed fear that the printers will oppose the introduction of these machines. His argument is that the machines can only do straight

composition, and if stockholders who are "stuck" on the machines employ a lobby to aid them in dumping on the government, possibly the printer, not yet convinced that the machine is a success, would be just patriotic enough to take a hand in the business and enlighten congress as to the true inwardness of the scheme.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A PRINT of Mergon's etching, "L'Apside de Notre Dame," was sold at auction in London, July 17, for £125. The artist sold the original, when starving in Paris thirty years ago, for a franc and a half.

THE late Hannibal Hamlin, like so many other eminent personages in American history, began his long and honorable career by learning the printer's trade, though he did not very long follow the calling.

INK dries quickly upon any paper dampened with water mixed with glycerine. Placards composed of large letters dry in from fifteen to twenty minutes with paper thus moistened, while several hours are required where only water is used.—*L'Imprimerie.*

AT a recent sale in Boston, a bit of Massachusetts paper money, for twenty shillings (February, 1690) of the first issue of such currency in the English-American colonies, was sold, after spirited competition, to a Philadelphian for one hundred and thirty-six dollars!

THE Fifth Annual Corn Palace Festival will be held in Sioux City, October 1 to 17, 1891, inclusive. In the words of the announcement: "All are invited, and Sioux City is prepared to entertain them. She gives confident promise of such an exhibition as the world has never before seen."

THE WESTERN COATED PAPER & CARD COMPANY, recently established in Chicago, at 181 Monroe street, announce that they are prepared to furnish lithographic, book, chromo, glazed, colored, card, and every description of fancy papers. Their factory is at Riverview, a suburb of Chicago.

"A CASE which 'Reciprocity vs. Hogocity,' in the July number of THE INLAND PRINTER, called to mind," writes a correspondent, "was that of a printer who underbid another on a job of labels and then borrowed his form in order to do the job, and this form was partly borrowed from another office."

ONE of the most influential men in Copenhagen is Herr Councilor Fersler, who owns five newspapers: *National Tidende, Dagens Nyheder, Aftenposten, Dags-Tele refen* and *Dagbladet.* With the exception of *Berlingske*, the *Tidende* and *Avisen*, Herr Fersler controls every conservative paper in the Danish capital.

A BOOK is being published in London containing the Lord's Prayer in 300 different languages, each in its own special characters. This work is considered a marvel of typography, surpassing a similar work issued by the imperial printing office, of Vienna, some fifty years ago, which contained the same prayer in 200 languages.

A NEWSPAPER-man, who evidently believes in telling things just as they are, says: "Do not swear. There is no occasion to swear outside of a printing office. It is useful in proofreading, and indispensible in getting forms to press, and has been known to assist in looking over the paper when it is printed, but otherwise it is a very disgusting habit."

A CURIOUS property of melted sulphur has been noted in the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry by M. Lepierre. If melted sulphur is run on a sheet of paper bearing characters printed or traced with ink or crayon, the sulphur is charged with the coloring matter and after cooling presents a reversed proof of the letters.—*Bulletin de L'Imprimerie.*

IT is said that lectures were not known in Paris until 1862, when Charles Dickens came; but his audiences were mostly English residents in the gay French capital who willingly paid $5 each to listen to their distinguished countryman. The first native lectures were given as a means of putting political opinions against the empire before a people whose press was stifled. At that time it was proposed to Sarcey to give a lecture on Corneille. The audience was very small. Four years later he gave his second lecture at a theater. It was a great success. His next lecture was given before a play, and was also favorably received.

THE *Scottish Typographical Messenger* says that in spite of the large number of composing machines invented in Germany, such as the Brakelsberg, the Fischer and Langen, the Hagemann, etc., very few are actually at work in that country, and these few with very doubtful profit. In Austria-Hungary, forty-five machines of the Lagermann type are said to have been sold up to the present time, principally to the large offices in Vienna and Budapesth.

THE Typographic School of Brussels is managed by a mixed committee of masters and workmen. The pupils pay no fees, but must be employed in one of the contributing printing offices. The proprietors of the latter, in accepting the statutes of the school, pledge themselves to employ no young people under fourteen years of age, or who may not have received sufficient elementary education. The classes are held every evening from eight to ten o'clock, and both technical and elementary instruction is given.

IT has been suggested that Planté's method of engraving on glass and crystal, of which but little practical application has hitherto been made, could be very advantageously utilized for making process blocks for printing in newspapers, a process in which it would be likely to effect a great saving in time over existing methods. The process consists in covering the plate with a concentrated solution of nitrate of potash, connected to one pole of a battery, and tracing the design with a platinum point connected to the other pole.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

R. H. TITHERINGTON is editorial manager of *Munsey's Weekly.*

THE Oakdale (Wash.) *Globe* is the newest newspaper venture in the state.

THE Canton (Ohio) *News-Democrat* has two libel suits and isn't a bit sad.

THE office of the Ottawa (Ont.) *Citizen*, was gutted by fire on July 1. Loss $30,000; insurance $17,000.

MR. E. B. EWING, of the Jefferson City (Mo.) *Tribune*, has the honor of being an ex-consul-general to Mexico.

MR. A. C. BALDWIN, late editor of the Sedalia (Mo.) *Gazette*, is now editor and proprietor of the Macon (Ga.) *Evening News.*

THE Geneva (N. Y.) *Courier* office is now owned and managed by William O. Bunn, formerly of the Homer *Republican*, and Elon G. Salisbury.

HON. JAKE CHILD, late Minister to Siam and ex-editor of the Richmond (Mo.) *Conservator*, is at his Richmond home busily engaged in writing a book.

MR. F. R. ROBINSON, editor of the Huntsville *Item* and secretary of the Texas Press Association, was married July 8, to the accomplished Miss Laura Meredith.

JUDGE WILLIAM TOMAN, who has been identified with newspaper interests in Iowa for the past quarter century, has sold his interest in the *Bulletin-Journal* at Independence to Messrs. Farwell & Chandler, and will retire.

PAPERS have been filed in Philadelphia by which Edward W. Bok, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, becomes one of the owners of that periodical. Mr. Bok is twenty-seven years of age, and until a year and a half ago resided in New York.

BURGLARS entered the residence of Edgar W. Coleman, editor of *Der Herold*, Milwaukee, Wis., during Thursday evening, July 9, and ransacked the house from top to bottom, taking everything of value, including silverware and jewelry, in all valued at about $2,500.

COL. G. B. M. HARVEY, who has just been appointed managing editor of the New York *World*, is one of the youngest men in the country to hold so important a position. He is thirty years

old and was born among the Green Mountains. While yet a rawboned youth he began work in daily journalism on the Springfield *Republican*, and since then he has gathered valuable newspaper experience on leading papers in Chicago and New York.

William Hyde, formerly managing editor *Missouri Republican*, has accepted the political desk on the Salt Lake City (Utah) *Herald*, the organ of democracy in this territory, and is expected within the next few days to assume the duties of his new position. He will not be managing editor.

OBITUARIES.

Harry R. Barber, superintendent of the Lambertville (N. J.) Paper Company, died at his home June 20. He was born in London, was about forty-eight years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. E. S. Durban, of New Castle, the veteran editor, died at University Hospital, Philadelphia, July 21, where he had been taken for treatment for acute heart trouble. He was in the seventieth year of his age and leaves a family of grown children.

James Douglas, superintendent of the Packerock mill of the Reading (Pa.) Paper Mills, died June 16, of paralysis, aged fifty-two. He was a native of Scotland, and for many years lived at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, where he was buried. He was a man highly esteemed.

Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, of the Philadelphia *Item*, died in London, England, from an attack of the grip on June 25. Colonel Fitzgerald founded the *Item* in 1847 and saw it to grow to be the most prosperous paper in the city of Philadelphia. He was seventy-two years of age at his death.

The death is announced of G. C. McKay, at Los Angeles, on May 5, after a brief illness of typhoid pneumonia. The deceased was without a superior as an artistic printer, and as a member of the typographical union was held in universal esteem. The remains were sent to relatives in Chatham, Ontario, for interment.

James F. Marshall a well-known paper maker of Turners Falls, Massachusetts, died at his home in that village, July 5, after an illness of six weeks. He was a brother of George Marshall, learned the paper making business in his father's mill at Groton, and had served with great credit as superintendent of mills in various parts of the country.

Hermann Raster, for many years in editorial charge of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, and called the ablest German journalist in the United States, died at Cubowa, a city in southern Silesia, Germany, July 24. For the last few years Mr. Raster had been anything but a well man. He had been troubled with complications of chronic diseases, which latterly grew worse, until a few months ago he was compelled to give up his work entirely and seek health in rest and travel. When he left Chicago it was his hope and that of his friends that a transatlantic trip, revisiting the places of his youth and receiving the benefit of the best continental physicians and spas, would restore to him the strength he had latterly lost.

WHAT THE MARKS INDICATED.

"I never saw such funny writing as George's is," said the beautiful young girl, as she held an envelope up for the inspection of her married friend.

"It is rather illegible," was the reply.

"O, I don't mean that," was the quick response. "He puts such funny marks in it. You know he's only written me three or four letters since we've been engaged because he's been in the city all the time, but when he does write one it looks so funny. It's all filled with marks like this—'•'—and then he makes character 'ands' like this—'&'—and puts a ring around them. And at the end of all his sentences he puts a cross like this—'x.' Then, when he makes a figure he puts a ring around it, and always draws two lines under his signature. And sometimes he draws a line down through capital letters, and once he crossed a word out and then drew a ring around it and marked it 'stet.' It's awfully funny. I can't make anything out of it."

"My dear," said the married woman, as quietly as her excitement would allow, "have you no suspicions?"

"Suspicions!" exclaimed the beautiful young girl, in alarm. "No, no! Of what?"

"Has he never confessed?" persisted the married woman, with Spartan firmness.

"George confess!" cried the fair maiden. "Martha, you alarm me. Are they counterfeiter's marks?"

"Worse," was the solemn answer. "Ethel, your husband will be out nights. He will come in at all hours. Most of his work will be done under cover of darkness. He will miss his dinners and be constantly changing the hours. He cannot be depended on to be at home at any certain time or to leave at any certain time. Ethel, the man you are engaged to is a newspaper man."

"No, no; it cannot be!" cried the dark-eyed beauty. "I will not believe it."

"Ethel!" She was very impressive. "Did he ever draw a straight line through all the pages of a letter?"

"Yes, and it was one of the best he ever wrote."

"Alas, Ethel, it is too true. He is a newspaper man, and he has absent-mindedly put in the marks for the printer. Poor girl! Try as he might, he couldn't conceal his identity."

Then the young girl cried, "Horrible!" and burst into tears and refused to be comforted.—*Chicago Tribune.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15; pressmen, per week, $15. At regular meeting of No. 182, card of Stephen Keys was revoked for "ratting" on *Beacon*. Joseph P. Keating was elected secretary-treasurer, vice W. B. Taueyhill, resigned.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 16 cents; bookwork, 16 and 18 cents; job printers, per week, $8 to $12. The newspapers have had a trifle better time of it since the *Daily Herald* ceased to exist, but are not "coining money" by any means.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14. Work is fair in this city at the present time, a number of boys having gone to Detroit to work.

Boston, Mass.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, $15, nine hours; job printers, per week, $18 and $20.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, no good; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Printing has not improved any since last report. A large number of home printers are idle, but this does not prevent tourists from coming here in squads. Their pickings, however, are necessarily small.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14. More transient printers in the city at present than ever before known. It is again reported that the *Daily Telegraph* will shortly begin the publication of a state directory.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, very dull; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 and $15. Work is very quiet now, and will likely be so until the middle of September.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, light; prospects, light; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. Job offices are not employing extra help owing to the dull season. News offices are full of "subs." The vote on the nine-hour proposition resulted, yes, 38, no, 16; about one-third vote.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Work has been very good, but it has taken a turn, and it looks now as if we would be dull the rest of the summer.

Helena, Mont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job and book printers, per week of fifty-three hours, $21.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20. The *Times* continues to dwell in the printers' protective fraternity camp.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. There are plenty of "subs" here to do the work.

Montreal, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for this season of the year; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $10 and $11. The trade this season has been very good compared with last summer, probably because there has not been an overabundance of hands, therefore not many idlers.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 to $18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15, $18 and $21. E. F. Parker & Co's office has been closed to union men, the firm refusing to comply with union rules.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. We would advise compositors looking for employment to seek other fields, as there is a constant flow this way all the time.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, moderately fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job work, $15 per week. The Springfield Printing Company, which has been located at its present stand for a number of years, are moving to a finer and more commodious building, 219 South Fifth street. The value and usefulness of their plant will be increased by the addition of two new job presses. The *Evening Times* failed to materialize, and the *Evening News* still remains the only evening paper published here. Mr. A. Gurney, formerly publisher of the *News*, has retired, and has been succeeded by H. T. Schlick, a member of No. 177, and Harry Kumler, son of a leading minister in this city.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, $10 per week; weekly papers, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, not good; prospects, indifferent; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18. Trade is dull in job offices.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The outlook for the fall months in this locality is bright, and everything tends toward better times than for the past two years.

San Francisco, Cal.—State of trade, bad; prospects, bad; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18 and $21. The trade is in a very bad condition.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents, office setting the advertisements, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, $11. Toronto printers do not relish the resolution submitted by the International Typographical Union for a nine-hour day. For nearly twenty years past we have had a nine-hour day, with the provision that one hour extra may be worked daily for the privilege of a Saturday half holiday. We will not like it a bit if what we have enjoyed for so long is to be taken away now. Our week's work is fifty-four hours, to be arranged between employer and employé. In nearly every case the Saturday half holiday is given In a great many other trades this system prevails. It is even taking hold of retail stores. No. 91 held a joint picnic with Hamilton Union in Dundern Park, Hamilton, on July 25, which was a great success.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. Preparations are being made for a grand demonstration on labor day. Organized labor is unusually strong in this vicinity, and a united effort will be made the first Monday in September to ably attest this fact.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, quiet and dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $15. Lots of men in town, coming and going every day. Trade quiet in all branches.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, poor; prospects, uncertain, at present; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15. Considerable interest is being manifested concerning the nine-hour day. Your correspondent has been informed that an official of the Worcester Typotheta: is quoted as saying that he hoped it will be adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned, and further stated that nine hours is enough, just as was told them at their banquet recently by one of their guests. Good for our employers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE KENDALL FOLDER, a cut of which appears on page 1036, has proved to be one of the lightest running, simplest and most accurate folders manufactured. Printers visiting Chicago can see them in operation at 184 Monroe street, in the office of Blakely Printing Company. The machines are sold on thirty days' trial. Write to C. E. Bennett, care of above company, for particulars.

THE MORGANS & WILCOX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Middletown, New York, advertise, in connection with their steel furniture, steel slugs in six and twelve-point sizes, in any lengths, cut labor-saving or to newspaper measure. These steel strips ought to be useful in stiffening large job forms. This firm has a new specimen book of wood type and new catalogue of printers' materials, either of which will be sent on application.

WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES.

These machines are manufactured by Joseph Wetter & Co., 20 Morton street, Brooklyn, New York, and have been adopted and are in constant use by the government printing office and by leading printing establishments throughout the country. For simple and practicable machines to run in the form with type, or to use separately, they have a reputation of which the makers may well be proud. The simplicity of construction and the excellence of materials used in the manufacture gives the Wetter machines the greatest durability. On another page will be found an illustration of these machines, and a list of a few of the offices using them. Full particulars and circulars will be sent on request.

A NOVEL MACHINE.

A new and novel folding and pasting machine has just been built by the Brown Folding Machine Company of Erie, Pennsylvania, for the *Ladies' Home Journal* of Philadelphia. It is the first of its kind constructed in this country, and commands attention on account of its possibilities. The *Ladies' Home Journal* is now composed of thirty-six pages — two sixteen-page forms with a cover making the total number of pages. The machine requires three feeders; one for each sixteen-page section, and one for the cover. Each sixteen-page form is folded and pasted one within the other and covered. The mechanism is so arranged that each of the section feeders has complete control of the cover, and should either feeder miss a sheet, he can instantly prevent the cover entering the machine. Should the two sixteens or a single one pass through the machine without a cover it is easily detected in the packing box. The possibilities of the machine are not confined to the above work alone, as it will fold and paste a single sixteen, also cover same, making twenty pages. The capacity of the folder is, at a conservative figure, 2,000 per hour; greater speed being obtained in accordance with ability of the feeders.

RACINE SAFETY BOILER.

On page 990 will be found the advertisement of the Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, manufacturers of the Racine Automatic Engine with safety boiler, and automatic oil burning and feeding device. The body of boiler is of heavy hydraulic pipe with ends welded in. The tubes are threaded into the body, so that there are no riveted seams to cause leakage, thus making it practically impossible to explode it. Among the special features of this engine are the automatic fuel and water supply regulators, which are exceedingly simple and effective. Users of small engines have been obliged to use old style throttling engines because the automatic governors have been too costly to apply to such sizes, but these difficulties have been overcome in the Racine automatic, and a saving of thirty per cent of steam is effected, and the consequent saving of fuel, as against the old style engine. All sizes are double jacketed, and require

no brickwork. Every outfit, up to and including six-horse power, has engine and boiler on same base, fully equipped, ready to operate, making it one of the most compact and useful engines on the market. Circulars and full information will be furnished by the company. If about to put in an engine, write to them for prices.

COVER PAPERS.

Almost all paper houses furnish these, but not all of them furnish a paper which is entirely satisfactory. The Inland Paper Company, of 181 Monroe street, Chicago, make a specialty of this class of goods, and also sell book and manila papers, and make them to order. As showing the favor with which their covers are received, we print the following extract from an order recently received by them: "If the good Lord will forgive us, we will never order any more cover paper from any house but yours. We have been tempted to let a few lots of cover come from other houses with other goods, and have regretted it every time. We inclose sample of about what we want, also sample of what we got last time, from a good house, too. Once in a while we may get a good article but it is an exception. Thus far your house has never disappointed us." When you want anything in their line, write to them.

A PROGRESSIVE MOVE.

The W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has recently sent out the following "Facts for the Thoughtful Bookbinder and Paper Ruler," in the form of a little leaflet, which shows that they are "up with the times":

"One ambition of the present management of this company has been to establish a small but complete bindery equipment at the works, with a competent binder in charge, where the inventions, suggestions, new and improved devices, etc., which we are constantly working upon and perfecting, might be thoroughly tested, and where might be shown to our customers, in a practical way, our manufactures. Another, and not the least desirable end to be reached in this connection, was that of having on our premises an expert paper-ruler and a competent bookbinder, at whose hands each machine and device should be thoroughly inspected and tested, in addition to inspection of same by practical machinists, before shipment is made. Such a move, we believed, would be of decided service to the general trade, and would be appreciated and commended by every employing and employed bookbinder and paper-ruler. It is simply necessary for us to add that our ambition in this direction has been realized, and we invite your increased confidence in our goods and your belief in our progressiveness."

FACTS ABOUT THE "ACME" PAPER CUTTER.

The "Acme" is a genuine automatic self-clamping cutter. The self clamp is more powerful than any hand clamp. The pressure varies automatically with the resistance to the knife: the harder the cut the more it clamps. It saves all the hard work and time of turning up and down the hand clamp. The Acme makes fifteen cuts per minute, or 9,000 per day of ten hours. To do this with the hand clamp requires turning clamp up and down 18,000 times a day. Why not save all this time and strength? The Acme is a most economical cutter, is very strong and accurate, and is adapted to all the classes of work of printers, bookbinders, box makers, cloth manufacturers, lithographers, etc., doing nearly double the work of the hand-clamping cutters. The back gauge is moved by a graduated band, in half the time of the crank and screw movement, and with no back-lash. The round woods, of the best hard maple, give forty cutting surfaces, instead of eight, as on the square woods. A treadle clamp and hand clamp are combined with the self clamping, all three working together or separately, making it a most complete machine. Great care is used in manufacturing, and many new devices and improvements have been added which have brought the Acme to a high state of perfection. The largest variety of sizes and styles are manufactured, including lever, hand wheel, steam and hand, regular double gear, extra heavy, and paper mill cutters, from 28 to 62 inches in width. The Child Acme Cutter and Press Co. are the makers, 64 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and Montague & Fuller, New York and Chicago, are general agents.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. "POSITION" and "PRINTERS' CARDS," 100 each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price $3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N.Y., and by all type founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.



A CHANCE FOR A LIVE PRINTER—For sale: an old established printing office, located in one of the largest cities in New England. The plant contains 2 first-class cylinder presses, 2 jobbers, about 300 fonts job type, 30 fonts wood type, 3,000 pounds body type, paper cutter, standing press, cabinets, and everything necessary for a well equipped office. Price low, and terms easy. For further particulars, address G. EDWARD OSBORN & CO., Printers' Warehouse, New Haven, Connecticut.

A GREAT BARGAIN in a job office—One 10 by 15 Peerless, one 7 by 11 Pearl press and steam fixture, throw-off; one 30-inch cutter, hand or steam; one 1-horse power electric motor; 116 fonts of job type and cases, eight cases body type, four double and two single job stands, two cabinets, leads, brass rules, leaders, galleys, and other material usually attached to a first-class job office. Everything as good as new; cost over $2,000; will sell it quick for $750. Address LOUIS HAMMERSLOUGH, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. $1,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—To a practical pressman and business man, a half interest in a pressroom doing about 500,000 impressions per month; a snap for the right man; $3,000 required; all new machinery. Address J. NEWTON NIND, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Complete job printing plant; 300 fonts of type, 6 presses, bindery, all necessary machinery for business of $20,000 a year, state, county and bank work. Proprietor desires to devote attention to daily newspaper, and will sell at a bargain. Address, H. T. DOBBINS, P. O. Box 884, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Point folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four fold; can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A well-equipped book and job printing office in a beautiful manufacturing city of nearly 20,000. Established eleven years; four cylinders and two job presses, power cutter, engine and plenty of material. Business last year over $30,000, without soliciting; can be largely increased. A good opening for one or two live young men. Good reasons for selling. Address W. H. W., care INLAND PRINTER.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of $2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

IMPORTANT TO EDITORS AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The souvenir volume of the Michigan Press Association, just issued, is the handsomest and most elaborate book of the kind ever issued, the cost being over $1 per copy. Contains 130 pages 7 by 10 inches in size, contents of unusual interest, is beautifully printed on fine plate paper, has almost two hundred half-tone engravings, is bound in a rich and attractive cover embossed in white and gold and tied with silk cord. The few remaining copies will be sold for 35 cents per copy postpaid. This is a rare chance to get a beautiful and valuable book for only a third of what it cost. Order early or you will be too late. Address FRED SLOCUM, care Detroit *Journal*, Detroit, Mich.

METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER OUTFIT—For sale at a bargain, the entire outfit of the daily Kansas City *Globe*, with one of Hoe's latest style presses; prints four, six, eight or twelve pages of six, seven or eight columns; for all practical purposes better than a new press. Address GLOBE NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

SUPPLY NEARLY EXHAUSTED—The volumes left over after supplying the members of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," were made up into sets and have been sold from time to time bound and in sheets at a small part of their real value, in many instances less than the original charge to members for binding alone. We offer the remaining unbound sets, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at $2.65. Every third order one of the complete sets (4 vols.) will be substituted, formerly sold at $5.75. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

THE ONLY REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION OF AMERICAN PRINTING—We have only five unbound complete sets of the "Specimen Exchange" left, and for every third order for the set, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at $2.65, we will substitute one of the complete unbound sets, heretofore sold at $5.75. If you doubt its worth, ask THE INLAND PRINTER. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

WANTED—A few copies of the February, 1891, number of THE INLAND PRINTER; will pay 15 cents apiece for them. INLAND PRINTER CO.

WANTED—Subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER; per year, $2; six months, $1; single copies, 20 cents. Also, send 10 cents for circular, "How to Impose Forms," giving over fifty complete schemes of imposition.

$2.65—For vols. 1, 3 and 4 of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange." If you doubt its worth, ask THE INLAND PRINTER. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

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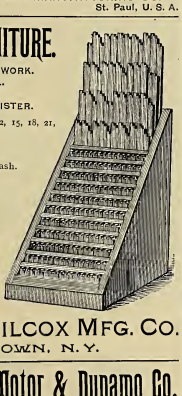
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MONTGOMERY, ALA., W. F. Murphy.
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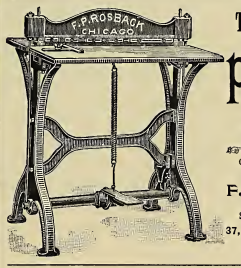
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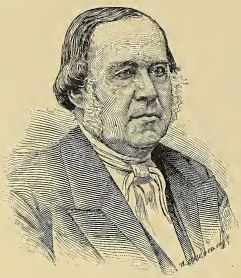
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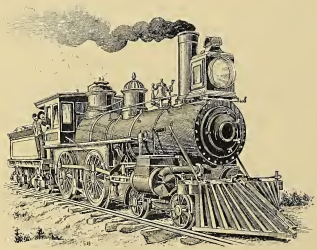
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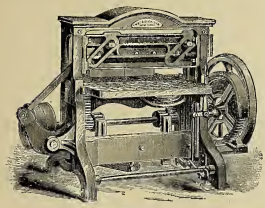




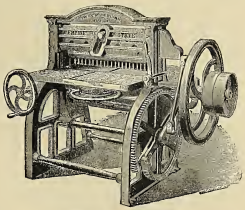




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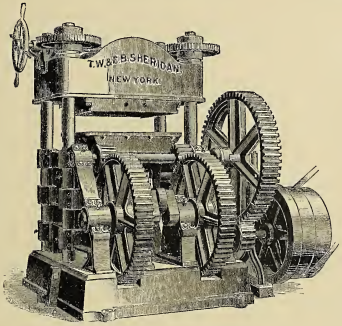
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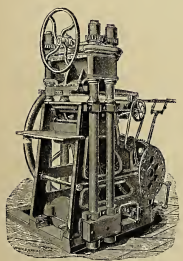


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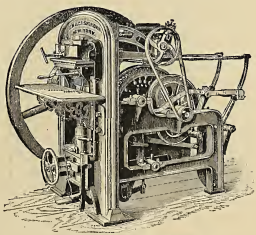
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The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged $6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines $2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

Hickok (The W. O.) Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ruling, paging and numbering, roller backing, round-cornering, knife-grinding, sawing, etc., machines. FULL BINDERY OUTFITS.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Latham, H. H., 304 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of all kinds of bookbinders' machinery. Can supply complete outfits out of stock promptly.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Kendall Folder.—Address Charles E. Bennett, Manager, care Blakely Printing Co., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 539 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefounding Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn St., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn St. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

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Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

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THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

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Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

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Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2539 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.

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Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

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Wood, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

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Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

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Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reilly, D. J. & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 78 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

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Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

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Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

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Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

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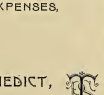
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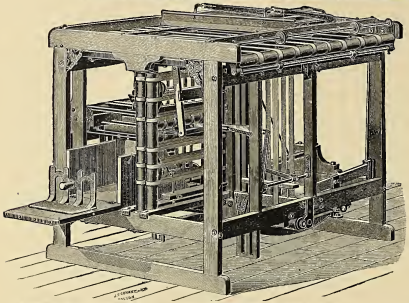
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Dictated by L. A. Sherman. Port Huron, Mich., June 23, 1891.

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Journal Office, Lockport, N. Y., April 17, 1891.

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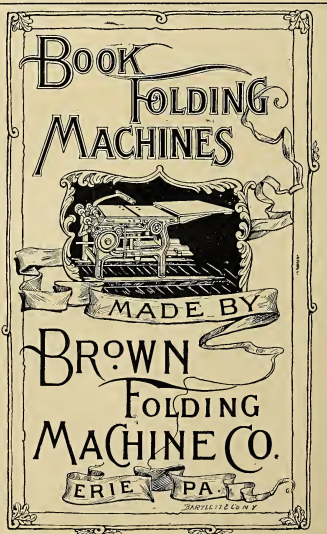
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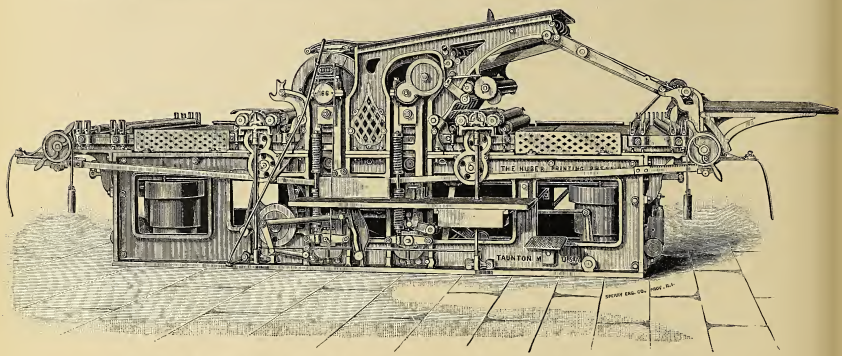


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THE HUBER SHEET PERFECTING PRESS



·•· Double Rolling each Form · Six Tracks · Air Springs · Back Delivery. ·•·

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is perfect at all speeds of the press.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet; each form is charged with fresh ink both ways.

The Air Springs are applied vertically, the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder, no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheets are delivered in the back by positive motion.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

This press is especially designed for the use of book printers and publishers of weekly and monthly papers, pamphlet and almanac work.

It is constructed upon the two-revolution principle and has four rollers for each form; aside from it having two impression cylinders, it is substantially the duplicate in construction of our Two-Revolution Book Press.

The sheet is fed in the usual manner from the feed board on to the first impression cylinder, and passing between the bed receives an impression from the first form; it is then taken by the grippers of the second cylinder, and around between the bed again, where it receives an impression from the second form, thus printing both sides at one feeding.

Any off-set deposited from the first printed side, on the second cylinder, is at once removed by our Patented Off-set Device, and ordinary work can be run from ten to twenty hours without change of tympan sheet.

Either or both cylinders can be tripped at the will of the feeder, before or at the time grippers close, and at all speeds.

The speed in sheets per hour is practically the same as single presses of same size, and, as it prints both sides of the sheet in perfect register, the result is equivalent to the product of two presses.

We believe that printers and publishers will appreciate this press to its full value, filling as it does a long felt want, of a press capable of large or small sheets, and after one operation delivering it upon the fly-board finished.

SIZES:—	NO.	ROLLERS.	BED SIZES.	MATTER.	SPEED.
	1	4	44 x 60	40½ x 56	600 to 1,000
	2	4	36 x 52	32 x 48	800 to 1,200

We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone pulleys, driving pulleys, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.

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We have fourteen Perfecting Presses running in the above houses.

WE REFER YOU TO A FEW FIRMS RUNNING TWO-REVOLUTION HUBER PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co.; Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co.; John de Vries & Son; McLaughlin Bros.; American Bank Note Co.; S. O. Jenkins' Sons; J. W. Pratt & Son; Exchange Printing Co.; Crump Label Co.; Hinds, Ketcham & Co.; Jersey City Printing Co., and National Bureau Engraving and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia; Forbes Lithograph Co., Boston; Frey Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Wm. Green, New York; P. F. Collier, New York; McIndoe Bros., Boston, Mass.; Nixon-Jones Printing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; Knight & Leonard, Chicago; Methodist Book Concern, Nashville, Tenn.; Pantagraph Printing and Stationery House, Bloomington, Ill.; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.; Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Feitsch & Wilson, Chicago.

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In all orders SPECIFY WIDTH OF GRIPPERS. Otherwise, a size fitting the average gripper (1 inch), and securable on all sizes under it, will be sent. Measure across the lower part of grippers.

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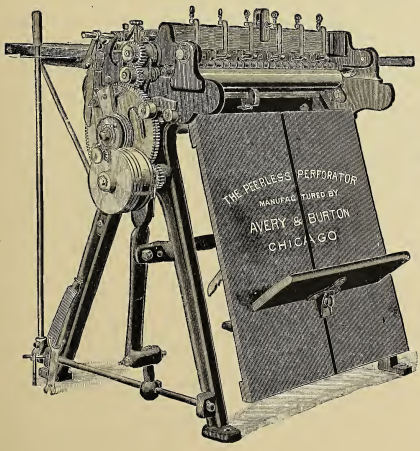
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Entirely self-acting; requires no attachments; no plunger. Send for descriptive circular with full particulars.

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MANUFACTURED BY

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We could not replace it with any other perforator in the market. The wear and tear from use is remarkably slight, and in the five years we have used it the expense for repairs has been almost nothing when we consider the amount of work done.

Yours truly, J. S. McDONALD & CO.

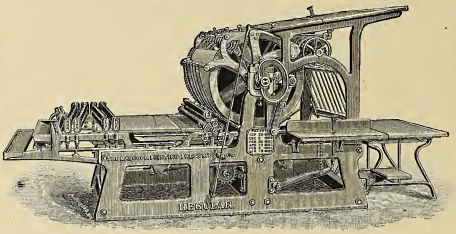
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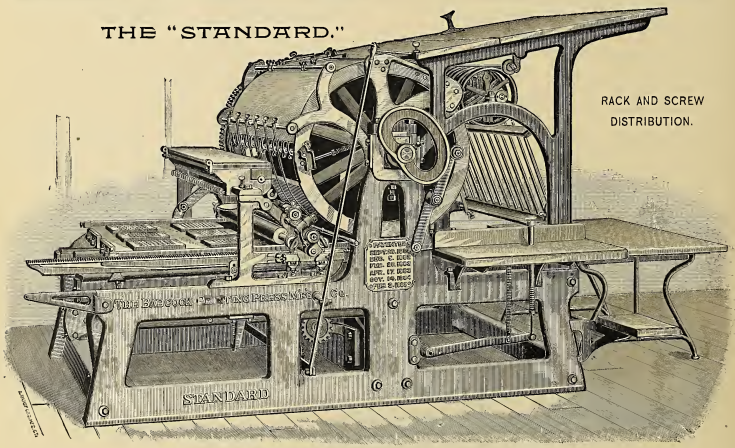
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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Vol. VIII.—No. 12. CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER, 1891. TERMS: { $2.00 per year, in advance. Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for The Inland Printer.

KILLING A PRINTING OFFICE.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

DID you ever notice how almost impossible it is to kill a printing office? A dry goods business runs down until its cash and credit are exhausted, there is a "grand closing out sale" or a lump sale to a "shark," and it has utterly disappeared. A manufacturer finds business unprofitable, closes down his works, the machinery is sold off, the buildings moved or let for other purposes, and the old factory is gone beyond all resuscitation. If a sausage grinder or a face scraper or a footgear tapper finds business dull, he moves to another locality, or stores his tools and hunts up a job at his trade. If a restaurant fails to attract more customers than flies, its furniture and fixtures go to the auction shop, and the place thereof "knoweth it no more forever." If a pawnshop, or an old dispensation "old clo' shop" plays to losing business, it catches fire some dark night and the insurance men buy it in ashes for twice its value.

But a printing office has more lives than a six-toed tabby. It hangs on long after it ceases to pay its bills except in infrequent paroxysms. It sinks deeper and deeper in the mire of debt, with an occasional struggle to get out, only falling back deeper as a result. Its creditors finally begin to realize that they are "stuck" for their claims; but, hoping against hope, they still extend a little more credit in order to keep the business going and increase their chances of getting something out of it in the end. Knowing they will get little or nothing if collapse comes, they foolishly increase the amount at risk, and take the chances on the future rather than face the certainty of present loss.

The writer knows a case where a large power cutter was sold to an almost moribund concern, the machine being delivered freight free, without a cent of cash being paid upon it. Notes for the entire purchase price were taken, secured by mortgage on the cutter, which mortgage, at the request of the buyers, was not recorded. Not long after, another firm sued for an account, got judgment, levied on the new cutter as the only thing not mortgaged on the records, bid it in and moved it away, leaving it a total loss to the sellers.

Similar cases are known in every city. The anxiety of manufacturers and wholesalers to make sales impels them to take unwise risks, and explains how some concerns are kept afloat long after being really bankrupt beyond all redemption. Long after local jobbers have concluded they are "in" as deep as they care to be, outside jobbers continue to fill orders for the business corpse, and keep up the necessary supply of paper, ink, etc.—a sort of galvanism which keeps it still kicking, if not alive.

When a concern gets in that condition, it is ripe for the most irresponsible price-slashing; then it becomes the dread of all honest competitors. It was such a printer who replied, on being asked how he could afford to print noteheads at $1 per thousand, "As I can't be compelled to pay for anything, the orders look like all profit to me." Even though the printer retain a spark of the desire to pay as soon as able, there is no great consolation in this fact to the victim, though, as Palmer says: "It is *so* much better to have a man owe you all his life than beat you out of it!"

Friendship among business men is often taken advantage of to help over a crisis. Money is borrowed here to pay a note there; or a friend is asked to exchange checks for a few days; or an indorsement is asked on short-time paper; or a job is taken below cost on condition that the customer advance part of the price. Many are the devices of the ingenious individual when facing the problem how to keep afloat a little longer. All these agencies help him to do it for a while; but in many cases it is the opposite of kindness to give this sort of help. If a man must fail in the end, it were better could he do so now, rather than struggle along and waste time he might spend more profitably on a salary or at other business. The old lady's plan is sometimes a real kindness in business: "Yes, John died hard," she sighed, "but I put a pillow over his face and sat on it, to help him all I could!"

When a man has reached the far end of his rope, is sucked dry of his last resource, after cutting prices all

to pieces for his competitors in the effort to get business, is his plant scattered to the four winds and his competitors given a chance to laboriously work prices up again? Not by any manner of means! There is always some rashly confident individual who "buys" the plant without a cent of cash, and, having nothing to lose, grinds the same old story to the same old end —no, not end, for on it goes forever, it being almost impossible to put an end to the mischievous life of such a printing plant.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PLEA FOR THE "NIPPERS."

BY S. K. PARKER.

THERE is a little tool to be found in the vest pocket of nearly every job compositor which has been the subject of considerable condemnation from old-fogy foremen and so-called "master printers." It has been denominated "the friend of the typefounders," and "the modern heretical tool." This denunciation, in the opinion of the writer, is unjust and founded on prejudice, not on practical experience. Perhaps the best refutation of the aspersions heaped upon this little implement is found in the fact of its universal use in spite of all that is said against it, and in spite of the attempt sometimes made to taboo it. The argument against it is placed solely on the ground that it is destructive to the face of the type upon which it is used.

While admitting that under some circumstances and methods of use of the nippers this is true, yet I claim that, if properly used, damage to type will seldom occur, and that when it does occur, the compensating advantages largely outweigh the slight loss that may be occasioned. Like every good thing on this earth, the trouble with the nippers lies not in their *use* but in their *abuse*.

My apprenticeship and a number of years of journeywork were passed before the tool in question came into general use. The aforesaid old fogies will say that it can be gotten along without as well now as in the past. To this I reply that we might as well dispense with stop-cylinder and fast perfecting presses and go back to the old Adams and Washington hand presses.

It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all of the objectors belong to the class who have graduated and passed beyond the case and stone, and who have never fairly realized the utility of a good pair of nippers.

To get back to the main point: The first requisite to insure the proper use of a pair of nippers, is that the inner serrations of the points should be *sharp*. Secondly, that the type or material on which they are used should be loose, not locked up. Thirdly, the attempt should never be made to use them on script or any font with large overhanging kerned letters.

The nippers being sharp and strong, a good firm grip taken as low down the shank as possible, and the type being sufficiently loose, the liability to slip and damage the face becomes very small, while the great advantage is that, in withdrawing the faulty letter or figure, its neighbors are disturbed in the minimum degree. For fixing up squabbled and pied matter the nippers are almost indispensable.

The only occasion when it is justifiable to run the risk of damaging a letter is when it is desirable to avoid unlocking a form on stone or on press, when the time and loss of register that can be thereby saved is infinitely greater than the value of the letter liable to be sacrificed.

It would be an interesting experiment to place one of these old fogies back at the case or stone and give them a fancy job to set or a railroad folder or timetable to correct and debar them from the use of a pair of nippers, requiring them to do the job in the same time and as well as a progressive compositor would do similar work with its aid.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"DULL TIMES."

BY THE LATE WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE complaint is frequently heard coming from the lips of those professing to be printers that the times are dull and they cannot get work at their occupation. This we believe to be a statement often so utterly at variance with facts that it bears its refutation upon its face. As a necessity, hinging upon an easy or tight money market, and other cotemporary causes, there are and will be fluctuations in printing as in all branches of trade. Yet the truth is patent to every one who dives deeper than the surface, and seeks the fountain head of complaint that the fault more frequently lies *with the man than with the demand*.

Looking over the history of printing for the last half century throughout the civilized world since it has in reality asserted its right to be foremost in usefulness, and conferring the most of benefit for the outlay, there has been no time, at least no extended time, when skilled labor was not sought after and at fair prices. And it could not be otherwise with printing when, without exception, all branches of trade, professions, commerce, both inland and oceanward, are dependent upon it if they would be known and succeed.

Every unadvertised business is as a sealed book to the masses — the covers, be they ever so profusely illuminated, giving no index to the contents. The sign, gilded ever so brightly, or the store, if a wonder of architecture, fails to impress upon the mind what can be found upon the shelves within. The ship, proud in bunting and snowy with sails, gives no bill of lading as to the riches stored in the hold. Type, ink and paper, presses and rollers are the tongues, and printers are the "familiar spirits" that set them in motion and syllable their individuality and worth.

The idea is preposterous that mere cubes of metal can be arranged, or complicated machinery run without the motive power of mind. Steam may act upon the massive driving wheel, and electricity illuminate the dark interior, but beyond, more important, greater than both, is the human mind. Without it and its mysterious

forces, matters becomes inert, and useless. In proportion to the power and brilliancy of the mind are the results produced; in proportion to the skill and reliability of the printer, the seeking for his services. In "dull times," it follows, as a natural sequence to supply and demand, that there will be something of the survival of the fittest, the keeping only of the most skilled and most to be depended upon, the most useful hands, of those whose labor returns the best interest for the capital invested.

This is the natural order as between employer and employé the world over, and no Utopian ideas or insane socialistic pronunciamento will ever overturn it from the firm foundations of common sense. The widened, and often carelessly so, circle of labor shrinks to the utmost possible limit with the curtailment of patronage, with the non-requirement of production. Expenses, to avoid failure, have to be cut down and the least competent hands, as a general rule, are discharged, whereas those who have made a close and patient study to excel in their chosen occupation, even in dull times find their services at a premium.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WE WANT MORE LABOR-SAVING DEVICES AND MATERIAL.

BY AN OLD-TIME PRINTER.

Ben Franklin's body lies buried in the ground—
His soul is marching on!

THE printer who lived sixty years ago knew but little more of the art than did Benjamin Franklin. His lines were not cast in pleasant places, and much of his time was then spent in doing work that is now furnished to his hand in the shape of labor-saving appliances and machinery. The shears and the file, dull and worn almost smooth in most printing establishments, were about the only implements at command. What would the printer of today think, should he engage to work in an office where there was no labor-saving rule or furniture, no slugs, no mitering machine or patent cutters?

But the soul of Franklin is marching on, and his inquiring mind, inherited, we might say, by hundreds of men, is still reaching out for far greater results in the field of printing.

It is difficult to understand why the printers of our time (some of them) should oppose the introduction of any machine that would hasten the execution of any class of work. Days have been reduced to hours, and hours have become minutes, in one branch of the printing industry (the pressroom), and who will venture to assert that any living person has been permanently injured by the gradual process of the development? It would be an utter impossibility, with the old hand press, to meet the demands of the times. And in the composing room the facilities for doing work have been quadrupled since the days of our patron saint, Benjamin Franklin.

In view of the advance already made, it would seem unreasonable to reject any further improvement. Everyone would welcome the introduction into the composing room of anything calculated to eliminate annoyances or to shorten time in the execution of work—say a larger variety of labor-saving rule of various thicknesses, etc., to abate the nuisance of scissors and cardboard, and a better stock of leads and slugs to save doubling up in wide measures—yet when the typesetting machine is mentioned, a protest is at once made that it will be an everlasting injury to those now employed as compositors.

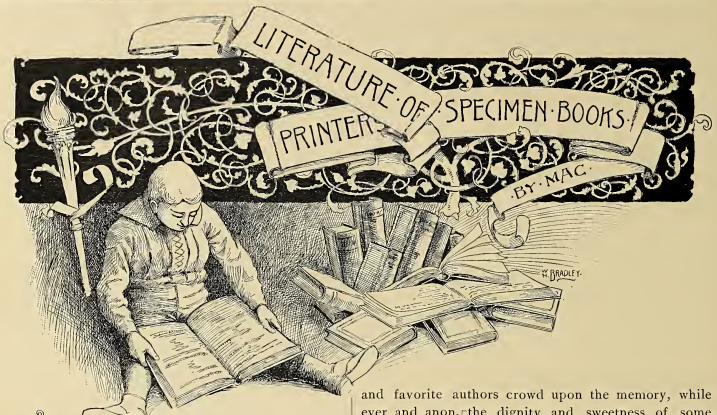
Let us reason a little in the light of our experience with other appliances. Have any of the things mentioned—presses, cutters, labor-saving rules, leads, slugs and furniture—proved a detriment to any journeyman printer? Have they not, on the contrary, enabled all to do more work and get better pay for it? And may not the dreaded typesetting machine prove equally advantageous in a very short time? After almost sixty years spent in picking up type, one by one, the writer is prepared to welcome anything that would relieve hands and brain from what might be termed a "tread-mill" life.

In this connection a suggestion might be made as to an equitable division of the pecuniary profits arising from the use of the typesetting machines. It has been the general usage, on the adoption of any device to lessen the cost of production, to give the lion's share of the profit that might accrue to the general public, after deducting a small percentage for the benefit of the owners. The middleman, or the one that formerly did the work, reaps no advantage for a considerable time after the machine has been in operation. Those who have small ideas are disposed to think that this individual has little or no interest at stake; that he must be pushed aside for one, two, or three years to make room for the more profitable appliance. Now it is both equitable and possible to so adjust matters that the men who would at first be thrown out of work should receive the employment and wages to be earned in working the machines, until such time as the matter would regulate itself.

All who are imbued in part with the spirit or the soul of Franklin can see at a glance the justice of this suggestion, and it will be hoped that their actions will show that they have some regard for the welfare of their fellow beings.

On the other hand, there are those who are so short-sighted and soulless that it would be impossible to convince them that there is either sense or justice in the proposition here made, and the following quotation will suit:

"All men have souls, but some are small indeed,
Not larger than a small brass pin's small head.
Now take just such a soul
And place within a small pipe bowl,
And with your thumb the open space defend—
In vain is all your care,
You cannot keep it there;
'T will make a turnpike of the little end!"



TO the days of boyhood Fancy turns with a wistful retrospection, and through the vista of years she sees a boyish figure absorbed in a stolen view of the beauties of a specimen book. In the plastic mind of the child what images are conjured up by the kaleidoscopic verses, bon-mots, epigrams and whimsicalities that the genial compositor has used in displaying the new type faces, and how the impressions thus imparted linger through life, for these broken jewels of literature, used merely as a background to display mechanical conceptions, have even more effect upon the imagination than when given in the master-pieces to which many of them belong.

The transitions are abrupt. A grand sonorous verse is oftentimes broken off to give place to some absurdity, and yet the heart throbs in unity with the varied measure; and when the light and musical verse of brilliant Tom Moore is chosen, cannot imagination hear the clink of glasses, the genial laugh, and the bright gay prelude he knew so well wherewith to charm the hearts of his drawing-room audiences, and here in a printer's specimen book the elevating influence of his genius is felt in the freshness and joyousness of his buoyant strain:

They may rail at this life, from the hour I began it
I've found it a life full of kindness and bliss,
And until they can show me some happier planet,
More social and bright, I'll content me with this.

With the spirit tuned in the melody of the lines, the eye of the reader roves over the varied beauties of typography displayed in some of the richest of the English classics, and the recollection of early studies and favorite authors crowd upon the memory, while ever and anon, the dignity and sweetness of some Shakespearean selection chords in harmony to the name of some glorious patriot:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world
—This is a man!

When in these day-dreams a soft, melodious verse sweetly sounds a saddened strain, and the mental vision sees a gray sky with a fading evening light, the rain softly falling upon the leaves of the trees, and a languorous melancholy breathes its influence:

I see the lights of the village
Gleam through the rain and the mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me
That my soul cannot resist;
A feeling of sadness and longing
That is not akin to pain,
But resembles sorrow only
As the mists resemble rain.

The lines are broken for the type display; and the name of the letter, the price, and the sizes of the fonts, have the same effect upon the searcher for literary crumbs that a patent medicine "ad" upon one of the pyramids would have upon an Egyptologist. There is no cloying of the mind with continued sweetness, for when a tender lullaby has won the feelings to its theme—

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea,
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea.
Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the dying moon and blow,
Blow him again to me
While my little one, while my pretty one sleeps

—the measure is altered, and, like a clarion note, sends the blood tingling in accord:

And broader still became the blaze, and louder still the din,
As fast from every village round the horse came spurring in;
And eastward straight from wild Blackheath the warlike errand went,
And roused in many an ancient hall the gallant squires of Kent.

The martial clang that imagination seems to hear as the accompaniment of the ringing lines, is stilled at once when the eye, searching further, meets

DOWN WENT McGINTY!

in capitals, staggering the senses in the abruptness of the change, while the lower-case of the series confidentially whispers,

To the Bottom of the Sea,

to which a heavy letter responds, with a trombone fortissimo,

HE MUST BE VERY WET!

The "strength" or "weakness" of the lines, in printers' parlance, seem vocal, and oftentimes a pathetic sentence brings to the hearing almost the saddened cadence of the voice that uttered it. Withal the compositor must have had the words of Madame de Staël's dying niece in sympathetic recollection when he chose her plaintive

JE ME REGRETTE

wherewith to show the style of type to the patrons of the foundry. When the recollections and incidents of the typesetter's reading has become exhausted he falls back on his own ideas.

THEORY OF STORMS.

INFANT SQUALLS. Neighborhood Brawls.

has something quaintly comic in its suggestion, and in this department the compositor is unique, for he has the field to himself in the specimen book, and no critic can mar his efforts, so he gives full license to his fancy in filling out the lines.

As a compilation of moral precepts and adages there are few that surpass the specimen book. "Poor Richard" is the favorite, and many a sound truth is taken from writers of world-wide fame.

The irrelevancy is the spice that gives the humor its peculiar flavor, and "Five aces in the deck!!" "Off with his head!" when coupled with

"Never again will the roses blow
For us as the roses we used to know,"

extracts many an appreciative chuckle from the precocious urchin as well as the prospecting customer.



Written for The Inland Printer.

CUTTING PRICES.

BY MASON.

IS there a remedy for the downward tendency of prices in the printing business? I know everyone will say that all you have to do is to make a price and maintain it; but all the inventions claim to aid the printer in doing his work cheaper, but they are offset, and frequently more than offset, by the increased price of labor, rent, etc., in all the large cities.

A man who builds a house this year pays a certain price. If he builds the same kind of a house next year, and his property has increased in value, he expects to pay about the same price, and does pay, perhaps, a considerable increase in cost over the one he built last year. A firm have a large catalogue printed this year, and, perhaps, through the aid of the printer, their business is considerably increased by next year; but when they conclude to get out their catalogue next year they expect, and most always are successful, in having it printed considerably cheaper than the year before. The printer who does it gives a percentage of his profits rather than see it go to another firm; or, if it is done by a new firm, they are given the figures of the year before, and they must come under them to get the job. I am aware that most printers will deny this, but it is true, all the same.

In conversation with the manager of one of the large railroad offices of the country recently, he told me that the prices of that line of work had been reduced over 25 per cent in ten years. Admitting that there has been that much of a reduction in the price of stock in that time, and even that the improvements in machinery have increased the output of his office to a considerable extent, with no increase of force, does anyone believe there is any good grounds for such an enormous decrease in prices? I do not know how it is in Chicago, but I am well convinced, from my experience, that the increased cost of rent and other items pretty nearly overbalance the reductions in cost of material ten years ago.

The contracts were let at Washington for the printing for the money-order office of the postoffice department a short time since, and the prices of four years ago are cut fully twenty-five per cent, and, in some cases as much as fifty per cent. No such reduction has been made in the prices of paper and inks in that time, and in no city in the country has there been any reduction in the price of labor to speak of. The prices at which this work was let four years ago would not pay, I am sure, anything more than a fair profit, and yet the same firms who did the work cut their own rates to fully the amounts I speak of. How is this reduction to be made? The only way I can see is by reducing the cost of labor, and when the price of labor is brought down to the rates that will allow these firms to make a profit now, they will bid four years hence a lower price, and expect to reduce the rates of wages again.

Who are the persons most responsible for this state of affairs? I claim it is the pressbuilder, the typefounder, and the ink manufacturer. No class of people will sell to irresponsible firms as these people will. The introduction of the electric motor has done more to demoralize prices in the printing trade than any other invention. No objection is made to their introduction into any building, and the supply man will put one in for any "jim crow" firm in the same manner that he will sell them a cylinder press, and then they are fully equipped to bid on work of which they know nothing of the cost, and the firms who do a legitimate business are compelled to cut and cut to meet the competition. It is all very well to say, don't do it. But one firm does it to save themselves with one customer, and another firm to save another, and so it goes. It does not make any difference to Mr. Supply Man that several of these firms fail in each city every year. He gets his profits on his sales of machinery, and then he sells it over to another of the same class, and little does he care that each one of these firms he starts in business is an injury to the business in general.

What do you think of a pressbuilder who would put in a cylinder press, listed at over $2,000, for a couple of boys, and all the pay he got was an old Universal, and they are not to pay him a cent of cash for two years, and then only $25 per month? That is only one instance of several transactions of the kind that have occurred in Washington within a few years. Two years that firm of boys have to cut the prices on work they are not in any way fitted to do, and then, perhaps, the pressbuilder will get his press back.

What is the remedy? The only one, I can see, is organization — organization by the *employing* printers — not for the purpose of fighting organized labor, but for making the pressbuilder, the typefounder, the paper dealer and the ink manufacturer stop their cut-throat business in making sales, or to form a trust; and let these gentlemen who build presses, make type, etc., own all the printing plants in the country, and pay us a percentage for operating them.

Written for The Inland Printer.

AN UNGENTLEMANLY PRACTICE.

BY JOHN CHAMBERS.

INTIMIDATION cannot win friends. The man who is forced, through bullying and intimidating, to give up his own principles and accept those of another, does so with a secret belief in his former convictions. There are some members of the typographical union who seem to think that, in order to strengthen their ranks, they must resort to a system of blackguarding, intimidation and abuse, which they shower on the heads of those who are so unfortunate as to be outside the pale of the union, to the utter disgust, not only of those they should endeavor to convert to unionism, but of



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their associates whose principles forbid such a mode of missionary work. We have all seen the enthusiastic union man who cannot see a non-unio printer pass on the street without shouting "rats," or indulging in some other derogatory remark. This same man seldom misses an opportunity, when within hearing of a non-unionist, of throwing out some slur or threat, intended for his ear, which, instead of drawing him toward the union organization, but strengthens his hatred for those principles, and perhaps causes him to resolve to oppose more vigorously than ever those from whom he receives nothing but unkindness. This style of agitation is decidedly wrong. The mischief wrought by one glib-tongued, unprincipled fellow in one short week might require the united efforts of a dozen men months to repair.

Good example is a silent but powerful influence, and often works more good than long and eloquent speeches. Should each and everyone of the many thousand members of the typographical union resolve to use his endeavors in a gentlemanly and courteous manner to convert the unorganized, a vast amount of good might be accomplished. Our union is strong and healthy, and an organization of which its members ought to feel proud. Yet it is not strong enough. We ought not to feel satisfied until the country is so thoroughly organized that it will be next to impossible to secure a competent workman outside the union ranks. Let the agitation be conducted, however, in a manner that will win the respect and confidence, not only of the men we would convert, but of the public at large.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A NEW IDEA CONCERNING POSTAL CARDS.

BY TUNIC.

IT is a well acknowledged and much deplored fact among printers all over the country that the printing of postal cards has become the most undesirable class of work which they are called upon to handle.

The issuing by the government of the postal card at its small cost to the buyer at once opened up a method of communication and an economical means of advertising before impossible and unknown in the United States. The introduction of this new departure met with hearty favor in the mercantile world, and it came at once into universal popularity and use. The almost innumerable means to which the postal card adapts itself as an advertising medium naturally created a new and extensive field of work for the printer. At first the profits of printing advertisements and other matter on the cards were all that could have been desired, but ere long, like upon many other necessities in business circles, prices for printing this class of work were broken down, and for several years they have continued to dwindle until at the present time no other class of work is so unremunerative to the printer as this. This not only for the reason that prices for the work itself have been so materially reduced, but the majority of business houses send their orders for postal cards to their printers, expecting them to furnish the "stock," as in cases of the general run of work, and include the the whole amount in the regulation monthly bill. Thus it is that an outlay of sometimes many dollars is necessitated upon which the return is far from compensating. The government gives the wholesale buyer no inside figures on postals whether he buys few or many; "round lots" cut no figure in their purchase; the price never fluctuates, but remains the same — one cent apiece. Consequently, the natural wish among printers is to effect a remedy for the existing evil and elevate the much vilified postal card from its present degraded position to one among the classes of work that are at least reasonably profitable and desirable. It is thought that this result could be brought about by a very simple method upon the part of the government without additional cost to itself, and with no advance to the consumer upon the printed stock. The printing of shipping tags singly at present prices would be of no source of profit to the printer, but being furnished in "gangs" they afford a fair compensation for the work done, as several forms can thus be worked at each impression. The idea regarding postal cards is to have them manufactured in the shipping tag "gang" style, as well as singly, for the benefit of the printing fraternity. Suppose they were furnished in "gangs" of four. The size would not be unwieldy, and in this way, upon large orders, by running four forms, the press-work would be reduced in the ratio of four to one; and thus, while the business man would be required to pay no more than at present for the work, the long-suffering printer would be enabled to approach at least a realization of his just reward for services rendered and goods delivered. The plan is certainly a commendable one to the printing world at large, and will no doubt meet with hearty approval. This proposed remedy for an acknowledged evil is submitted with the hope that it will attract the notice of "the powers that be" among the postal authorities, and that eventually the postal card "gang" scheme will be inaugurated and given a fair trial.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LARGE WORK — DOES IT PAY?

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

THIS article is addressed solely to young men. It follows that I am writing almost entirely to the proprietors of comparatively small establishments, and my remarks in this connection are to be construed as applied to such offices only.

A great many printers are never happy until they owe some manufacturer $1,000 or so for a cylinder press. They seem to be deluded with the idea that a "big press" logically results in "big money." It unquestionably does, in the expense account, but hardly ever adds much to the net profits of a small establishment. A large stock company with plenty of capital and a large run of work suited to them, can afford cylinder presses. A young man of comparatively

small financial resources, while he can always get such a press, is seldom as well off with it as without it.

Let us trace for a moment the results which attend the young man who with limited capital undertakes to found a mammoth printing concern. His first grand break is a cylinder press. This acquisition is a breeder of a host of wants, all of which must be supplied at once. More room, greater power, more labor-saving material and a considerable increase in supply of body type all demand immediate attention. In this extremity, typefounders and dealers are sought and the needed purchases made on time at prices which include ruinous rates of interest. These payments fall due with unceasing regularity, finally burdening the poor proprietor beyond endurance and he *takes a partner*. This is the second fatal step. Now *two* men must live out of the business. Facilities must again be increased. More debts are contracted, and finally our once independent and ambitious young man loses his identity in the depths of a stock company, and ekes out the remainder of his existence on a salary of $1,000 or $1,500 per year, and not only has to work hard, but also carry the responsibility of making wages for workmen, interest for stockholders, and lastly his own salary and that of his partner. Do you think this overdrawn? Investigate the history and financial condition of two-thirds of the large printing houses and you will find that the above fits them perfectly.

How much better it would have been for our young man to have operated platen presses only, enjoyed a low expense account and more satisfactory and immediate profits. So much for the results of straining for large work.

The next obstacle in the path of the young printer is his inordinate desire to take every job that comes along, only considering whether it can be locked up in the chase of his largest press, or even if it can be worked by making two impressions of it. A great many printers feel it a sort of professional disgrace to be unable to turn out anything, from a milk ticket to a bound volume of Tennyson. They go on year after year, adding one department after another, until they are catering to a variety of trade simply appalling.

Let us look at the result of this policy. It may all be summed up in the expressive old phrase "too many irons in the fire." First, the enormous amount of capital necessary to bring facilities in each of these lines to perfection makes it necessary for the proprietor year after year to invest all his profits, save a bare living, in endeavoring to complete his plant. Even if this could be done, the result would not be a profitable office, because it would be utterly impossible for one man to bestow sufficient attention upon each department of such a business to successfully combat the extreme competition now necessarily faced in every calling.

There is but one place where there is any excuse for running a *general* job printing office, and that is in a small country town where of necessity there can be but one office, and that one must do everything from the tickets to the display posters for the amateur minstrel shows, etc.

So much for the illusive effects of striving for too great variety of trade. Now what *is* the most profitable kind of an office for a young man to have?

Any man who will take pains to think will see that all business is resolving itself into *specialties*. And that tendency can be more favorably taken advantage of in printing than in almost any other business. The young man who would succeed in business today in the hurry and hustle of our cities *must* have a specialty. Close competition robs business of the cream of its profits. You must get out of the reach of close competition by doing something which everyone else cannot do.

Study your opportunities and pick out that line of work which your facilities, location and acquaintances best fit you for handling. Then bend all your energies to developing that line of trade. Stick right to it. Turn other work away to just as great an extent as possible. Devote some brain labor to the better arrangement of your office for that particular work. Leave no stone unturned to get the public educated up to the idea that you are *the only* printer in your line.

You can do this in one line of business, and gradually all such work will come to you, will leave the general job offices, and then the advantages you will labor under will be almost incalculable.

In the first place, apart from the great mechanical saving in handling one line of work, you will not have to labor forever in order to accumulate a plant sufficient for handling a special business. Hence in a reasonable length of time you can devote the profits of your business to your personal account instead of, year after year, making $2,500, and putting $2,000 of it into increasing your facilities. There is, to be sure, an element of satisfaction to a printer in being surrounded by a large institution and many workmen, and in knowing that he is increasing his plant even if the typefounders and pressbuilders do get all his ready money. But say, boys, there is nothing so conducive to healthy sleep and genuine satisfaction in doing business as the hard cash in the shape of a handsome bank balance at the end of the year. It is well to "work and wait," but not for such an indefinite forever as fittingly implied in the expression "complete general printing office."

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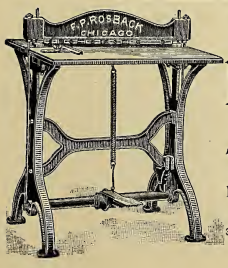
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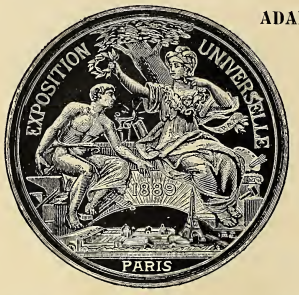
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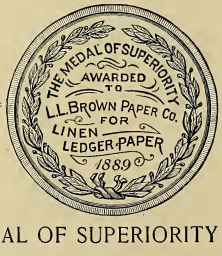
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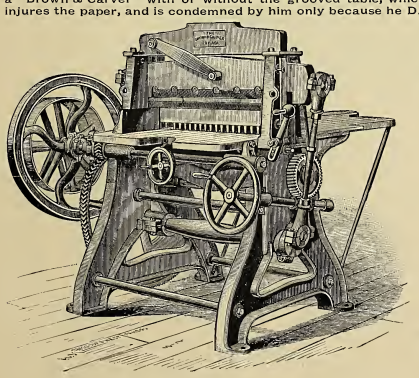
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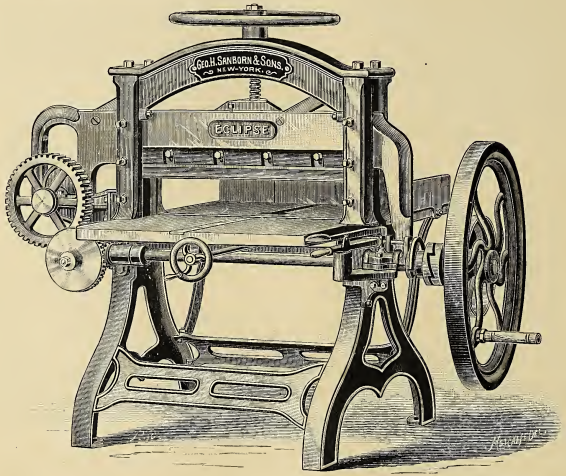
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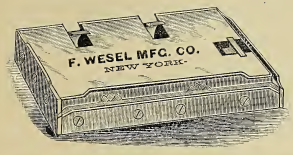
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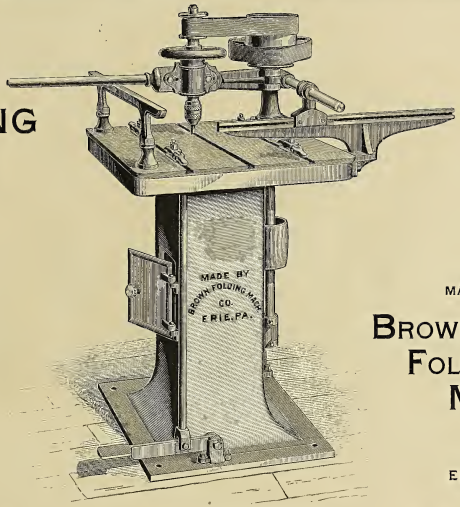
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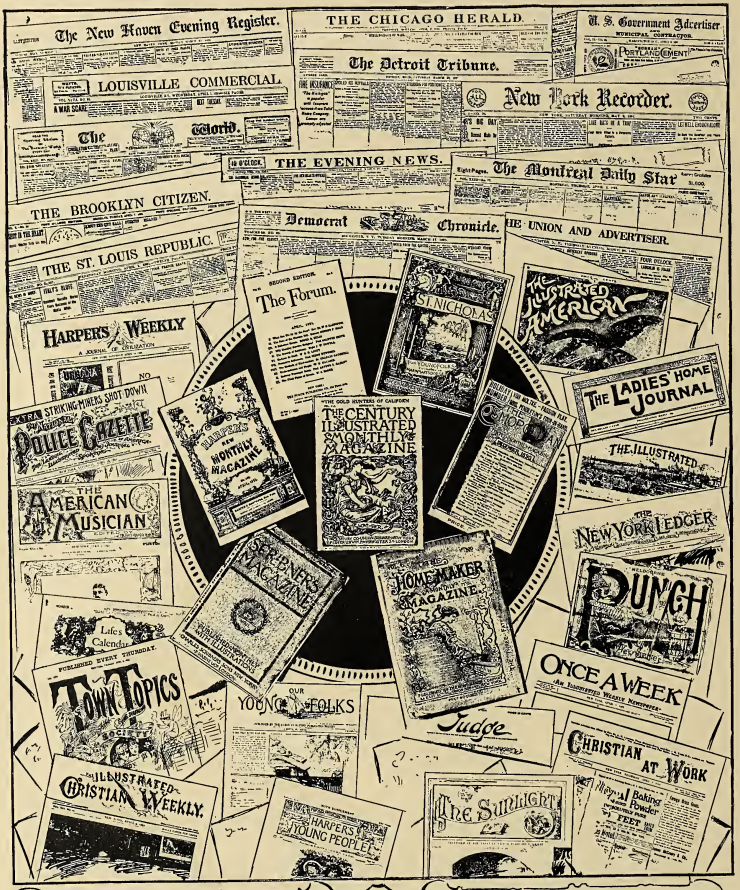
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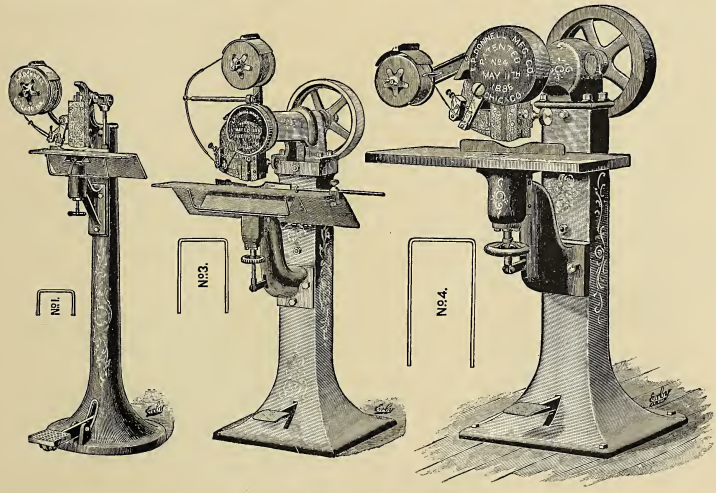
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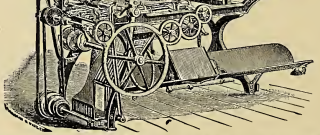
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G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

OUR EIGHTH VOLUME.

AS the eighth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER is completed by the present issue, we desire to express our thanks to our contributors, correspondents and patrons for their continued support and encouragement during the twelve months past. The appreciative words we have received, particularly during the last few months, have the ring of genuine enthusiasm, and it is such a feeling we aim to create as most calculated to awaken a desire to improve and raise the standard of taste in typographic art and literature. It is not by any means our intention to rest content with our progress to the present time, however; the demands upon THE INLAND PRINTER are that it shall be in advance of all journals of its class, and this position it purposes to keep despite weak imitations of its style and methods.

A POPULAR AUTHOR'S OPINION.

MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT, in the course of a letter received at this office dated August 14, expresses her opinions on authors and printers as follows, while claiming a fellowship with the latter by right of long association: "I have often thought that if we writers took more pains to acquaint ourselves with the art of printing, it would be a very great help to those with whom we form a sort of partnership. I know something more about printing than I did when I got my first proofs, at the incompetent age of eighteen, and looked anxiously into the back of the dictionary to see how to correct them, but I do not know half so much as I wish I did. I should like to make my apologies here and now for the trouble I must have given through ignorance and carelessness in the early years of my work. If I were to confess to you all my pleasure in a fine piece of printing, I could make you sure that I hold the craft in high honor. I have had so much to do in late years with the Riverside Press that I begin to feel a right to say 'we,' and to take my share when people praise the beautiful work that is done there."

THE VOTE ON THE NINE-HOUR LAW.

THE vote recently taken on the proposition to establish a nine-hour workday, while it failed to receive the three-fourths majority necessary to secure its adoption, nevertheless proves conclusively that printers employed under the weekly wage system are ripe for the adoption of this reform.

The total vote cast by the 192 unions from which returns have been received was 12,896, a number that fully represents the men employed by the week in these unions, and includes all the larger and more important centers of the printing industry in America. Considerably over three-fourths of these votes are shown to be in favor of the adoption of the shorter workday. A strong objection urged by many was that the time that was to elapse from the taking of the vote until the law should become operative was not of sufficient duration to allow of the necessary

preparations being made for the adoption of so important a measure. Had this feature been properly provided for, the result would undoubtedly have been an almost unanimous vote for the nine hours. We herewith give a synopsis of the vote cast:

Total vote	12,896
Necessary for adoption	9,672
Votes cast in favor of adoption	9,340
Against the proposition	3,556
Number lacking the required majority	332

It is conceded by most people connected with the printing business that the shorter workday is one of the inevitable conditions that must be provided for in the near future. The result of the recent vote, as given above, shows that, so far as the journeymen printers are concerned, another year will find them practically unanimous in its favor. Now, as in the past, we urge that representatives of the contending interests come together and effect a satisfactory and amicable adjustment of this long-disputed controversy.

TYPESETTING MACHINES.

THE problem as to how far typesetting machines will accomplish the work for which they are designed, and thereby replace the present typographic system, is one that is now fully before the printers of the country for their consideration. While it will be acknowledged that remarkable progress has been made in the direction of perfecting these machines, considering the inherent difficulties attending the subject, it is still a doubtful question whether the gloomy and nervous expectancy displayed by so many of the craft as to future prospects is fully warranted or not. That a large amount of the type now set by hand will, in the immediate future, be done by machines, is a foregone conclusion. Admitting this, it does not follow by any means that great hardship will attend their introduction, or that any large number of men will be deprived of employment as the result of their instantaneous adoption throughout the country. This difficulty will be avoided to a great extent by the fact that the machines are intricate in their mechanism, and therefore costly and slow of manufacture.

This view of the case will be strengthened when we remember that while absolute perfection has been claimed for each distinct machine while it was in a constructive state, practical demonstrations have proven in every case that the perfect typesetting machine has not as yet made its appearance. About a dozen separate machines have so far been placed upon the market, differing widely as to their speed and accuracy in every instance. Of these, the Thorne machine, for bookwork, and the Mergenthaler linotype machine, for newspaper work, seem so far to have gained the greatest favor in this country, to judge by the number of machines of different patent and style of manufacture now in actual operation. The Paige machine, though operated to some extent in private, has not as yet been placed upon the market. It is claimed for this machine that it is capable of setting 10,000 ems an hour, at a cost of about 5 cents per thousand. The cost of this machine will approximate some $12,000 or $15,000, a circumstance that may have some restricting influence on its universal adoption. Another machine, the advent of which is awaited with considerable interest, the most wonderful reports of its capacity having been freely circulated, is the one now being manufactured by the Chicago Matrix Machine Company. The projectors of this machine appear to have the greatest confidence as to its ability to outclass all other inventions of a like nature so far brought to public notice.

But, so far as this whole subject is concerned, the interest of the journeyman printer undoubtedly centers around the main question as to how far the projected innovation will revolutionize existing conditions, and to what extent it will curtail the amount of labor that will be required in the printing office of the future as compared with that of the present day. Perhaps a brief review of the marvelous transformations that have taken place in the construction and capacity of the printing press during the past fifty years, will answer the purpose of a possible comparison between past events and the probabilities of the future as well as anything that could be suggested at the present time.

When the primitive hand press was about to be superseded by the steam-power press, the prediction was made that a large amount of labor would necessarily be dispensed with, and that fast running machinery would supply every want with a modicum of the labor formerly found indispensable. This prediction was verified but to a very limited extent. It was quickly ascertained that the improved facilities brought the cost of printing within the reach of a larger mass of the public, and that workmen of fully as high a grade of skill would be required under the new method as under the old. Improvements in the printing press came thick and fast, and in the course of time the newspaper pressrooms were equipped with the mammoth six, eight and, in a few instances, ten-cylinder presses. These machines were considered marvels of mechanical skill and inventive genius. It was believed that the acme of perfection and speed had been reached, and that no further improvements would be possible. As a matter of fact, it would be a difficult matter to find one of these machines in operation in any part of the United States today. They have been completely driven out of existence during the past twenty years by the web perfecting press, a much faster and better machine in every way.

But what has been the result of these vast improvements in the printing press? Simply, that fast running machinery and improved methods have placed the daily newspaper within the reach of all, and this circumstance has been taken advantage of to so large an extent that the newspaper pressroom of today requires just as large a force of men and fully as much room as they formerly did. We do not have to seek far for the

reason of this condition of affairs. Every measurable reduction in the cost of production has increased the consumption in a ratio that about equalizes matters all around in the end. It is said that history repeats itself, and why may not this be another instance where this interesting phenomenon is about to occur, and where the experiences attending the evolution of the printing press may be repeated in connection with the introduction of the typesetting machine. In the meantime, it will be the part of wisdom for every printer to make himself master of the details necessary to a successful operation of these machines. This much he owes to himself and those depending upon him. As an indication of the importance of this course, we would invite every compositor to carefully read the brief communication from our New Orleans correspondent in the August number of THE INLAND PRINTER.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

ARGUMENTS in favor of technical schools have appeared at frequent intervals in THE INLAND PRINTER, and their influence has in a number of instances resulted in clubs or schools being formed for a more thorough study of the technique of the printing trade than is possible during working hours. The following excerpt from a communication lately received from an apprentice indicates in some degree the feeling among apprentices in regard to this matter, and the eagerness wherewith the opportunity put within their grasp may be taken advantage of: "I would like to see a club of some description formed by apprentices, with men of experience at the head of it, whereby apprentices could attend lectures on printing. I would also like to see them have a collection of samples of good printing, books, pamphlets, catalogues, cards, etc., for apprentices to examine and study to better fit themselves for the 'art preservative of all arts.' I believe if a few good fellows united together in the different cities they would be able to have one started. Here is a good chance for the union to lend a helping hand. Members of the club could pay a monthly fee to the typographical union if they were to undertake it. If they had charge of it, it would not be likely to fail for want of encouragement."

A PRINTERS' FÊTE.

THE annual fêtes of St. John have been celebrated this year by the disciples of Gutenberg all over continental Europe with more than usual zeal. St. John's day being the St. Patrick's day of the European printer, typographical societies celebrate it as patriotic Americans celebrate the Fourth of July. Where local societies are too small, several of them combine and hold their festivities in unison in one or the other of their respective cities, in honor of our patron saint, John Gutenberg. Extensive preparations had been made for the occasion at Marseilles, and according to the *Intermediaire des Imprimeurs* it was a *colossal* success. All the branches necessary to produce a book or paper — the compositors, pressmen, binders, lithographers, electrotypers, everybody embraced in the graphic family — fraternized and joined hands. After a sumptuous banquet, speeches were delivered by the president of the local society, M. Ferra, and other speakers, among them several proprietors and editors, who felicitated the assemblage upon the perfect harmony which prevails between the employers and the employed. A musical entertainment followed, and a ball ended the festivities.

Pretty much the same programme was carried out in Avignon. At sunny Nice, Frenchmen and Italians united in celebrating the day, and according to all accounts the affair was an undoubted success.

The French-speaking Swiss typos celebrated the day at Neuchâtel. A fine new banner was presented to the Neuchâtel section, the choral society of La Chaux-de-Fonds rendered several musical selections, good speakers entertained the assembly, and the festivities ended as all the others — in a ball.

At these celebrations, convivial as they all were, the speeches partook of a nature not exclusively convivial, but rather practical and more serious. The apprenticeship question, especially, which now agitates French typos to a considerable extent, was discussed by able speakers, as well as other topics of interest to the whole craft. One significant fact in connection with these festivities was the attendance of many proprietors in person or through representatives, thus showing the spirit of harmony between employer and employed pervading the trade of western Europe. The same can be said of Germany, where the day is celebrated with equal fervor by the disciples of the black art.

Why could we not have a printers' holiday in this country similiar to that of our European brethren? Of course we have our National Labor Holiday, where all the laboring classes combine in a parade, picnic, etc., but a celebration of Gutenberg Day by the whole typographic family — all branches — certainly could only result in benefit to all. It would foster a feeling of fraternity and solidarity which unhappily does not now exist to the extent it should. What do you say to this suggestion, fellow-craftsmen?

WE are highly gratified by the interest shown in "La Moille's Complete Shorthand Guide," and in response to many inquiries we desire to state that we expect to publish the work in fine book form in a few months.

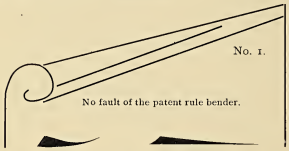
OCTOBER will begin the ninth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER, and no better time in the year is afforded for starting a subscription. The dull summer months are past, trade is looking up, and the small amount needed to pay a six months' or a year's subscription is easily parted with. Let those now upon our lists, whose subscriptions expire with this number, forward their renewals at once; and those yet unacquainted with the benefits and pleasures to be derived from a monthly visit of our magazine fall into line without delay.

Written for The Inland Printer.

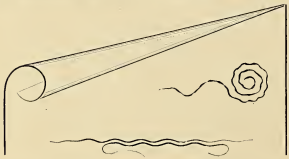
RULEWORK.

BY A. R. A.

COGNIZANT of the fact that some printers have an idea that rulework is on the decline, I will endeavor to convince them to the contrary. If they will but "look backward" a few years — not necessarily a half a century, a score of years or less will suffice — they will see the vast strides rulework has taken. A few years ago the old brass flourishes were about the only ornamentation in rule that was



attempted, and those were shaped at the foundry, except, perhaps, the plain straight rule used for borders around pages and labels, nearly all of which were also mitered and cut at the foundry; and the "artist" who could combine these already-manufactured designs in rule into "fantastic shapes" was indeed a "great artist," and looked upon by his fellow workmen with envy. But time brings many



changes, which it undoubtedly has in rulework, and the artist of the past would have to do more than "build block houses" if he would want to keep pace with the artist of today. Go into any job office, large or small, and you will find printers with some pretensions as to rulework; even in the newspaper offices can be found the individual who, in a modest way, will resort to some original and appropriate design in rule when he gets the opportunity. Compare the foundry



specimen sheets of today with those of a few years ago, and see the varied designs in rule faces which have made their appearance of late, many of which were copied from the work of the printer with original ideas, while some of the latest productions in metal can also be traced to his ingenuity; and still they say rulework is on the decline. Look over the field carefully, and I am sure that you will agree with me when I claim that rulework is on the increase instead of



on the decrease, and that rule is now more generally used for ornamenting jobwork than ever before.

Rulework is really the only branch of the printing business where a printer of artistic inclinations has an opportunity to show his good taste, because there is nothing that pleases the eye better than a well executed piece of rulework; and, then again, what is more abominable than rulework poorly done? There



is no work, perhaps, in the printing line that will receive as much criticism as rulework (unless it be presswork), therefore, whatever is attempted with rule should be as near perfection as possible, and not hurried and thought "good enough." If you have not the time to do it right, if your foreman or employer will not give you the time to do the work,

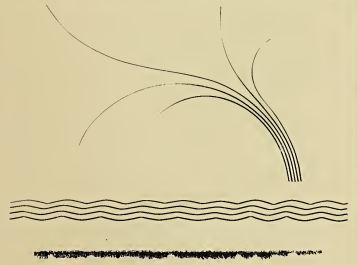
why, give them a good, plain job, which is ten times more preferable than a "poor ornamental job."

"Curves are really easy to make," so certain individuals claim; but, judging from the efforts made at rule curving in the pamphlet from which the above quotation is taken, one would naturally think that



the "artist" could not have been sincere when he made the statement, as his specimens certainly do not look as though *he* found rule ornaments "really easy to make." Design marked No. 1 is a reproduction of one of his efforts — an improvement upon it, if anything — what do you think of it? It is but one of many similar efforts with like results shown in his pamphlet.

No very extensive kit of tools is necessary to do your work. Nearly all offices are equipped with a mitering machine, rule cutter, curving machine and a vise, so that all that is necessary for a printer to supply

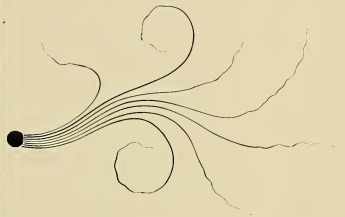


himself with is about three good files, tweezers, knife, small plyers, an old key or a saw set (which I find the best tools for kinking or waving rule). There are many new devices on the market to facilitate rulework, but with the above outfit you can accomplish as good results as desired; if you cannot, the latest improvements will avail you nothing.

By glancing over the few specimens of rulework shown on this page, you will notice that we do not have to rely entirely upon the products of the type-foundry to enable us to ornament our work. Dashes in great variety can be made, which you cannot buy at the foundry. Useful designs in all kinds of rule can

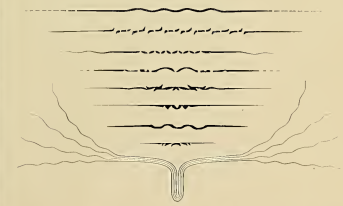


be made. Perhaps the most useful rule for light ornamentation is twelve-to-pica, it being the cheapest and easiest handled. It is unnecessary to anneal it, unless you want to make a very small curve. Heavier rule is, of course, better to work with when the temper is taken out of it. To do this hold it over a flame until it has a dead sound when struck by a piece of metal — in



other words, when the ring is out of it — then lay it aside until cool.

When you get your curves or scrolls made, don't get them out of shape by locking up; merely tighten sufficiently to keep them in place, being sure to get all the rule resting squarely on the stone, and then use plaster



of paris; don't be foolish and try to do without it; it is cheap and saves time, and has no substitute.

The accompanying designs are not intended as great masterpieces, but only to show a few rule-curving designs which are useful, and may be used over and over again as long as properly taken care of.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. VIII.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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ARBITRARY signs are provided thus: For *hundred* or *hundreds*, ⁄ chay; *thousand* or *thousands*, (ith; *million* or *millions*, ⌒ m.

(*a*) The context will readily tell whether the singular or plural number is indicated by ⁄ chay, (ith, or ⌒ m, for the hundred, thousand, or million.

(*b*) The ⁄ chay, (ith and ⌒ m are written after the numerals' signs, the same as the similar consonants or vowels would be joined in writing words; as, 7 ray-chay, 800; 6 k-ith, 6,000; ⌒ 9,000,000.

99. Half-lengths (adding t, two) may be employed for consonant numerals.

100. Where only one figure occurs, it may be best to make it by the Arabic notation, surrounded by a circle; 1 and 6 should be carefully made, to not be mistaken for certain phonographs.

101. Some writers use the regular phonographs of 1, ⌣ wen, and 6, skays, and write the other numerals in figures.

102. *Ordinals* may be shown, if deemed necessary, by their regular signs after figures; as, 20 (, ith, twentieth; 23), ard, twenty-third; 3 |, d, third.

(*a*) When | d might be mistaken for 1, indicate surely such a | d by drawing a wavy line over it, as above in § 102.

(*b*) The *pronunciation* of the *ordinals* and *adverbs* will imply their signs, and save their signs being inserted, for the context will show what is meant.

103. *Adverbs* may be shown by a wavy line underneath them; as, ⌒ once. Better write adverbs with regular phonographs.

104. *Numerical Periods* may be indicated by the usual commas; as, ⌣, (, 5,000; or by a slight space between the signs; as, | ⌣ ⌐ 2,046,062.

105. *Fractions* are written as usual, by separating the parts by a hyphen; thus,) - | way-t, one-half; or by writing one part above the other, with a wavy line between; as, ⌣ k-n, ⅚.

106. To not confuse these special numeral signs with the regular phonographic outlines of words, underline these signs, or draw a circle around them. The context will tell you what is meant.

107. A good way to memorize these signs is to write the numbers. (See the following tables.) When you have practiced them several times, and think you have them mastered, go to a railway and take the numbers of the cars in some passing freight train. If you can do that easily and accurately, you will have tested an accomplishment always valuable, for you can keep books, etc., with much less labor. Your employés, or employer, can quickly and easily learn this plan of representing numbers by single marks, and your mutual tasks be thereby lightened very much.

[NOTE.—§ 108, "La Moille's Tables of Shorthand Numbers," is in the hands of the engraver, and will be published later.]

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

97. Name the special arbitrary phonographic signs of the Arabic numerals. What signs are used for the figures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0? What kind of signs do the odd numbers have? Are the consonants for numerals shaded? Which consonants are not shaded for numerals? Are these numerical signs the exact phonographic outlines of the numbers? In writing 8's sign when must r be used in place of ray? Why? 98. What sign is provided for hundred or hundreds? Thousand or thousands? Million or millions? What will tell whether the singular or plural number is meant by chay, ith, or m? 99. What may be used for adding 2 to consonant numerals? 100. What may be safest in writing one figure? How should such solitary figures be pointed out? In such a case how should 1 and 6 be made? Why? 101. What is the practice of some phonographers in writing one and six? In writing the other numerals? 102. How may ordinals be shown? When d in 3d might be mistaken for 1 how do you indicate with certainty such a d? What will the pronunciation of the ordinals and adverbs do? 103. How may adverbs be indicated? What is the best way to write adverbs? 104. How can numerical periods be indicated? 105. How can fractions be written? 106. How may these special signs for numbers be not confused with regular phonographic word-outlines? 107. What is a good way to memorize these signs? How may you well test your numerical nimbleness?

LESSON V.

SIGN-WORDS AND CONTRACTIONS.

109. Certain words are called sign-words and contractions, because briefer signs are used for them; as, ⌣ n^s, any; | d^2, had; — k^2, come; like some words are indicated in longhand by abbreviations; as, P. M., Pd., Rev.

(*a*) A sign-word is the printed form; the word-sign is the written, or engraved, form.

(*b*) A word-sign, or a contraction, is *an incomplete representation* of the word from which it is derived.

(*c*) *Common words* are expressed by sign-words and contractions because they often occur.

(*d*) *Forming* the word-sign, or contraction, we use some prominent and suggestive feature, or features, of a word; as, | t^2, it; | d^1, do; \ $\hat{a}^2$, an or and; \ $\hat{a}^1$, a; ⌃ ray^2-f, refer or referred; ⁄ n-j^2, knowledge.

110. *Difference between a word-sign and a contraction.*—(*a*) A word-sign contains only one stroke, with or without a circle, loop, or hook; as, ⁄ $\bar{e}^1$, he; \ iss-b^2, subject; ⌠ tel^2, till or tell.

(*b*) A contraction contains more than one stroke, with or without a circle, loop, or hook; as, ⌞ p^r-k, peculiar or peculiarity; ⌃ ray^2-efs, refers or reference; ⌣ \ wen-v^2, whenever.

(*c*) A word-sign may be a vowel or a consonant; a contraction may be vowels, or consonants, or a combination of vowels and consonants.

111. *Derivatives.*—(*a*) A sound, or sounds, prefixed, or affixed, to a word to make a derivative is called a formative sound, or a *formative*.



Photo by Scholl, Chicago.

ALBA HEYWOOD, IMPERSONATOR, AS "SILLY BILLY."

Specimen of half-tone engraving from the PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67 Park place, New York.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

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(*b*) *Derivative joined.*—Creating a derivative from a word-sign, or a contraction, usually join to it the formative sound by some expressive sign if the first, or the last, sound of the primitive is shown in its word-sign, or contraction; as, — n^{e}-k, uncommon, from the consonant of un and — k^{e}, the word-sign for common; — k-lay^{e}, commonly, from — k^{e}, common, and lay, the sign of the affix *ly;* i^{t}-d, eyed; i^{t}-t, hight; i^{t}-r, or i^{t}-ur, higher.

(*c*) *Derivative disjoined.*—Creating a derivative from a word-sign, or a contraction, usually disjoin it from the formative sound if the first, or the last, sound of the primitive is not shown in its word-sign, or contraction; as, b^{e}†r, objector, from b^{e}, object, and r disjoined, but close together. (*Objector* may also be written b^{e}-ûr.)

112. *Dagger.*—We shall use the dagger (†) to indicate that the signs are not joined, yet close to each other. (See b^{e}†r in § 112, *c*.)

113. *Dotted line.*—A dotted line stands for the line of writing, and indicates the positions of the word-signs and contractions, the same as it indicates positions of words in the Reporting Style. (See § 63 to 84 and the chapters on the Reporting Style.)

(*a*) A second position word is written, or printed, without the dotted line; as, j^{e}-n, Jennie.

(*b*) The small figures, called "superiors," indicate the position of the sign by which they are placed; as, t^{t}, time, first position, or above the line; p^{p}, up, second position, or on the line; j^{j}, joy, third position, or through the line; n^{n}, now, third position, or just below the line.

114. *Hyphens and Double Terminations, or both.*—(*a*) A sign-word, or contraction, printed with a hyphen, is meant to have the same phonograph for each form; as, r^{e}-gay, irregular-ity, irregular or irregularity.

(*b*) A sign-word, or contraction, printed with a double termination, is meant to have the same phonograph for each form; as, ish^{e}, shall$^{l}_{s}$, shall or shalt.

(*c*) A sign-word, or a contraction, printed with a hyphen and double terminations, is meant to have the same phonograph for all its forms; as, imp^{t}, improve-$^{d}_{ment}$, improve, improved, or improvement.

115. *Brackets* inclosing sign-words and contractions signify that words so inclosed are not exactly sign-words nor contractions; but that their signs are given to prevent acquiring improper forms.

116. *Parenthesis* is used to denote a vowel, or diphthong, sign disjoined from the consonant, or consonants, of the word; as, lay^{e}(ō)-lay, Lollie.

117. *To avoid confusion* word-signs and contractions are sometimes written out of their natural position:

(*a*) Because that natural position is occupied by one or more other words.

(*b*) Because it is most convenient to write upon the line of writing.

(*c*) Because a word might be mistaken for another word having a similar consonant outline, and whose accented vowel (usually governing position) would bring it in the same position.

118. *Past Tense and Perfect Participle.*—(*a*) A verb's past tense, or perfect participle, can generally be safely indicated by the primitive form of that verb, for the context usually shows which form of the verb is used; as, i^{t} lay^{e} b^{e}, I will object; , m-ray^{e} b^{e}, Mary objected.

(*b*) If deemed necessary, the past tense will be fully shown by adding to the verb's primitive form a d for *ed*, joining or disjoining this d; as, lay^{e}(ī)-lay lay^{e}†d^{e} t^{e}, Lily willed it; or by using the halving principle, explained later.

(*c*) The perfect participle will be fully shown by using ing; as, i^{t} m^{e} gay^{e}-ing, I am going.

119. *Commit to memory* the sign-words, their word-signs, and the contractions. The best ways to learn them are:

(*a*) Cover the common type lists and name them from the engraved lists.

(*b*) Cover the engraved lists and name them from those in common type.

(*c*) Write all the lists many times in shorthand and longhand, naming each word, and its position, and character as you write, or read, it. Read everything you write.

(*d*) Have some friend read all the lists to you faster and faster, but not more rapidly than you can accurately write them.

(*e*) Frequently review the lists of word-signs, sign-words, and contractions.

(*f*) Notice and mentally describe every sign-word and contraction you read or hear.

(*g*) In your private writing use the word-signs and contractions as fast as you acquire them. Use these abbreviated forms instead of the full outlines of the words; as, chay^{e}, which, instead of hay^{e}-way(ī)-chay.

(*To be continued.*)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE TRADE USURER—CAN THE EVIL BE ABATED?

BY MALCOLM MC PHERSON.

THE "printer's Shylock," as the gentleman is named who lends out money at usurious rates in large printing establishments, is not a singularly estimable person as a rule, but it is only fair to consider the fact that he has been called into existence and made an actual possibility and fact by the positive faults of many members of the typographical fraternity. These, for reasons of their own, are generally impecunious, and, in the aggravation of their necessities, do not care whether they borrow money from a shylock at the rate of three hundred per cent a year or even six hundred. All they want is the immediate dollar or fifty cents. By battening on the failings or legitimate wants of their fellow-men, many of these shylocks become wealthy. Some of them, when they have accumulated capital enough, become saloonkeepers and are enabled thereby

to become more ferocious, mischievous and unrelenting usurers than ever. They discount a poor devil's "string" at a tremendous rate of interest, and then get back the money they have loaned by pushing vile potations over the bar every time that his victim's all-consuming appetite craves for a drink. There can be no doubt that usurers of this description require to be suppressed, squashed, eradicated, root and branch, because they not only make men worse loafers who are already loafers, but keep them permanently in the same wretched moral and physical condition.

It would obviously be unfair to class all "printers' shylocks" as men of the disreputable type who first make money of their fellow workmen and then make more money out of them through the damning influences of a common taproom. There are undoubtedly usurers in typographical departments who, so far as they go, are respectable and honest citizens. When they charge for the pecuniary accommodations they grant at the rate of three hundred or six hundred per cent per annum, they are simply following up what has unhappily become a custom in the body of the craft.

But the impecunious printer needs to be protected frequently against himself. There is a lot of sentimental claptrap written about the poor tramp printer, without the fact being recognized that there are plenty of good men in the country who get poor and comparatively helpless through a combination of circumstances over which they have no control. It is easy to call spirits from the vasty deep, but, as Hotspur pertinently asked Glendower: "will they come?" When a man gets broken in purse through adverse circumstances — perhaps an unreasonable foreman, perhaps the jealousy of fellow workmen — he ought not to be left to the tender mercies of a shylock when he arrives in a new city and strikes a job. This is one of the practical subjects which ought to be discussed in the assemblages of typographical unions, wherein a good many gentlemen are more ambitious to display their eloquence upon abstruse questions than upon concrete evils. The question might be discussed, for instance, How can printers, good men, who are temporarily broken up, be relieved without falling beneath the claws of the typical shylock? It would seem to be feasible that every chapel in the country should establish a relief fund and that the father of the chapel or some other specially delegated individual should distribute relief at the very lowest possible rate of interest on the obligation. If a workman contributed only a nickel a week to such a fund he would never miss the price of a glass of beer, while at the end of six months or a year, when the funds were divided up, he would find himself a substantial pecuniary gainer at the same time that he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he had helped several brothers in distress to tide over their bad luck and make themselves solid and substantial men again.

The system of granting necessary loans to men — good men, be it remarked with emphasis — ought to be taken out of the hands of professional shylocks, and managed by printers themselves. As the shylock system is at present in vogue, it is an encouragement to a class of men who are a distinct detriment to the craft's character for respectability. As the relief-fund system might be established in every large printing establishment in the country, there seems to be no practical reason why the shylock system should not be supplanted by a fund which would really be a mutual benefit fund for all participants concerned in it. The propagation and fulfillment of such a plan would certainly be a blessing to many a deserving man who, at present, must be at the mercy of men who are unscrupulous usurers, only differing according to the height of their ambitions. For instance, when the height of a shylock's ambition is to own a saloon with his rapacious gains off the needs of his fellow man, and therein to pursue even a more rapacious career of scoundrelly rascality than he had done before, he has no conscience in his pecuniary dealings, and only a jury, so to speak, of good men and true, can legitimately decide what class of temporarily hard-up men should be relieved, and what amount of interest should be exacted for a temporary pecuniary accommodation.

It would seem that this is a subject worthy of serious consideration by every local and national typographical convention in the country. The present shylock system is an unmitigated curse to the typographical fraternity, inasmuch as it perpetuates the breed of undeserving tramps, and tends to bring the "art preservative" into disrepute.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

WHEN the present constitution of the International Typographical Union was adopted at the Kansas City convention, an article was inserted providing for a Committee on Laws, whose duty it should be to consider all amendments to the constitution, by-laws and general laws of the International Union, and report their conclusions thereon to the convention. This provision was intended to aid in meeting the growing difficulty attending the consideration of the multitude of amendments being introduced at each annual convention.

The article referred to has rather intensified than diminished the evil it was intended to rectify, a circumstance owing altogether to the fact that the measure, in the first place, invited amendments from the entire membership of the local unions, and, in the second place, to a neglect to limit the time, either before or during the convention, when it would be proper to introduce such amendments. After providing for the appointment of the committee and giving a general outline of its duties, the first section of the article says: "It shall be competent for any subordinate union, or member in good standing of any

subordinate union, to submit such information, data or propositions." The second section of the article is as follows:

> The committee shall meet at the city where the International Union is to convene at least three days before the beginning of the sessions, and shall proceed assiduously to consider all such information, data and propositions It shall submit a printed report in full of all propositions favorably acted upon, and the substance of all propositions adversely acted upon. To this committee all amendments submitted during the session shall be referred without debate. It shall have leave to sit during the sessions, and shall have the right to report at any time to the convention.

The privilege accorded in the extract given above from the first section of the article is one that has been freely taken advantage of by some members of subordinate unions, and is one that is not allowed by any other large organization that can be called to mind at the present time. The universal practice of making it incumbent that every amendment or resolution should be fathered by a member of the convention for which it is intended, is based upon experience and good sense. In our case it frequently occurs that a union does not feel able, or is indifferent about sending a delegate to the annual convention. There have been instances where a member of one of these unrepresented unions has sent in as many as twelve or fifteen amendments to the Committee on Laws. In due course of time a certain proportion of these amendments will reach the convention, when the edifying spectacle is presented of a body of men discussing a number of propositions that have nobody to explain or defend them.

While this state of affairs is in every way unnecessary, it but adds slightly to the general confusion attending the receipt of the never-ending stream of amendments pouring in on the annual convention through the misconstruction of this law. It is an old device, frequently resorted to by what is known as the rainbow statesmen of the national legislature, to go to Washington to attend their first meeting of congress well loaded down with an assortment of bills, very few of which are ever seriously considered, much less enacted into law. There is seldom any disappointment on the part of the sponsors of these bills at their failure to become a part and parcel of the law of the land. When they secure a separate mention of the statesman's name in the *Congressional Record* for every bill presented, they serve the purpose for which they were intended. It is frequently asserted that newly elected delegates resort to this device of introducing amendments to the constitution and general laws with the intention of making a record for themselves in the printed proceedings.

However much or little truth there may be in this view of the matter, certain it is that the amount of work of this nature annually sent to the convention is far in excess of what could reasonably be expected to receive careful disposition at their hands, even though the whole session of the convention were to be devoted to the consideration of amendments. When men are elected to serve as delegates to the International Typographical Union, they have a right to expect that their motives should be above question, and that they are actuated solely by a desire to advance the general good of all. From this standpoint one would be led to believe, from the volume of amendments annually showered upon the convention, that the laws of the International Union must be a compilation of reckless and unconsidered inconsistencies from start to finish.

Take the recent Boston convention as an example, and what do we learn? The Committee on Laws met there the stipulated time previous to the opening of the convention, and, when that event did take place, the committee were ready with an amount of business that, if carefully considered, would have retained the delegates in Boston for fully a month's time. But this was only the beginning of the difficulty. Day after day a deluge of amendments were read and referred to the Committee on Laws; and day after day the committee reported back a batch of amendments with varying recommendations for the consideration of the convention. And in all this time and through all this mass of business, there appeared to be but one member who had the wit to offer an amendment of real importance in this convention, and that was one calculated to put a stop to all of this tomfoolery in future conventions.

Not having a copy of the proceedings at hand, I cannot say what disposition was finally made of this particular amendment, or to what extent it would have modified the present article of the constitution relating to the Committee on Laws. Certain it is that the amendment should not be lost sight of until that part of the first section conferring delegatorial powers indiscriminately upon members of subordinate unions be entirely eliminated, and the second section so amended as to limit the time in which amendments can be offered to some specified time before the opening of the convention. The first of these propositions would leave the work of amending the laws where it rightfully belongs — in the hands of the delegates; while the second would have the effect of enabling the committee to place a printed copy of their entire work in the hands of every delegate on the opening of the convention, thus allowing him to give a fair amount of consideration to projects upon which he is supposed to exercise some intelligence when it comes to a vote. This plan would have the further advantage of allowing time and opportunity for the convention to consider other matters, often of more importance to the craft in general than would be the adoption of any number of amendments to the constitution and general laws. The only work of this nature that should be expected of the Committee on Laws during the sitting of the convention should be confined to such amendments as might be referred back to them for certain modifications.

Written for The Inland Printer.

STANDARD FACES OF BODY TYPE.

BY P. A. L. GARIST.

HAVING conversed with several gentlemen concerning the typographical union standard, I find that, besides the printed standard, different local unions seem to have some unwritten law on the subject.

One city local union says that, if, when the ascenders of the font are put below the descenders and there is room enough to put a twelve-to-pica lead between them, the face is to be considered as belonging to the next smaller body (except in the sizes nonpareil, agate and pearl, when the space should only be half a twelve-to-pica lead). Another local union says that half of the alphabet (presumably a to m and n to z) should measure half of the standard. Still another says that the five vowels — a, e, i, o, u — shall measure at least one-sixth of the standard.

Take the brevier standard, 14 ems brevier or 112 points, as correct, the following would be the proportionate length of the other sizes (I have given the typographical union standards in second column in points for comparison):

	Length of Alphabet. Exact proportion.	Typographical union standard.
Pearl	70	85
Agate	77	88
Nonpareil	84	90
Minion	98	98
Brevier	112	112
Bourgeois	126	117
Long primer	140	130
Small pica	154	143
Pica	168	156

It will be seen that by exact proportion the standard is high on the three smaller sizes, if the brevier is correct; right for the minion, and low for the four larger sizes.

Were the faces carried out in exact proportion, it can also be seen that the smaller sizes would *look* too condensed and the larger sizes *look* too extended. A nonpareil letter is cut a little wider and a little heavier in proportion than a brevier, and a pica letter is cut a little more condensed and a little lighter than a brevier to keep the "eye proportions" — a series cut in any other way would seem distorted, though it might be in regular proportion and weight of stroke.

An example: A cap H of a certain nonpareil letter measures 5¾ points wide and a cap H of the pica of the same series (the series being cut in correct eye proportion) measures only 9¾ points wide. If cut in exact mathematical proportion the pica cap H should measure 11½ points wide, *a difference of 1¾ points on a single letter.*

The objection to the first unwritten law which I have cited is in the following: A lean face generally has long, lean ascenders and descenders; a medium face, medium length descenders and ascenders; and a fat face, short, stubby descenders and ascenders. If a fat face has short descenders and ascenders and measures *above* standard, and you could put a twelve-to-pica lead between the d and p, when put together thus $\frac{p}{d}$, that unwritten law would stamp that face as of the next smaller body and compel the newspaper man to put on a long, lean face with long descenders and ascenders which would come just within the standard — the paper possibly would not look as well, but the proprietor would feel considerably elated because he would not have to pay, say, minion price for setting brevier, and the compositor would earn much less, because the face now in use is much leaner than the old face. It is the old story of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

There is less of objection to the "half alphabet" or the "vowel" measurements, either or both of which in connection with the standard now in use would do much to lessen the difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory standard. As regards the question of photographing type faces, while quite feasible, a much simpler method would be to fix a scale for solid and leaded matter, the solid to be in the neighborhood of a tenth more than the leaded.

RECEPTION TO J. D. FITZGERALD.

The return of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the delegate sent to England by the unionists to represent them concerning the great strike, was made the occasion for a great display in Sydney. Mr. Fitzgerald is a compositor, and was a short time ago president of the New South Wales Typographical Association. He met with a very kindly reception from the best men of the progressive party — John Burns and Mr. Gladstone being equally pleased to meet him — and Mr. Drummond (secretary of the London Society of Compositors) and his society received the typo from Australia with open arms and banqueted him. The only rebuff Mr. Fitzgerald met with came from the agent-general of his own colony in London, and it happened thus: the Emperor of Germany having expressed a desire to meet Mr. Fitzgerald, the latter applied to his colony's agent-general for a credential to the kaiser, when he was told that he (the agent-general) was sitting uncomfortably on the picket fence which divides capital from labor, and was afraid he would overbalance and fall on the wrong side if he gave a labor delegate credentials to insure his safety in Germany.

Upon his return to Sydney, the trades unions, through the Trades Council, decided to give him a great reception, as a fitting finish to a brilliant mission. The steamer Birkenhead, registered to carry six hundred passengers, went down the harbor to escort him with bands playing and crowds cheering, and after he had landed, his time was fully occupied with receptions, banquets, and mass ovations.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A visitor to a western Ontario village had the misfortune to trip on a loose plank in the sidewalk, thereby seriously damaging a pair of city-made trousers. In his wrath he penned the following terse note to the village reeve: "Sir,—A loose plank in your damned old sidewalk caused me to fall last evening. My trousers are ruined. I want to know what you are going to do about it?" The rural dignity thus addressed was reeve, postmaster, general storekeeper, United States Consul, etc., all in one. Although his orthography and calligraphy were not of the most approved style, he had, nevertheless, a keen eye to business. His reply ran this way: "deer sir: if yore pants is past mendin come right down to Joshua Slingsby & sons on the mane street and git a new pare. they can make you a pare of first-class spring botoms in Canadian tweeds from 3 dolers up to 4 dolers 15, also braces, tobako, salt pork and cheese kep in stock. Am sorey about yore pants. Joshua Slingsby."—*Monetary Times.*



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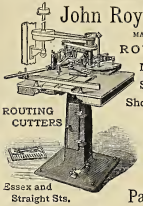
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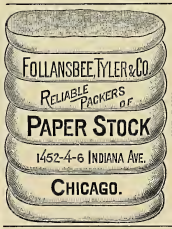
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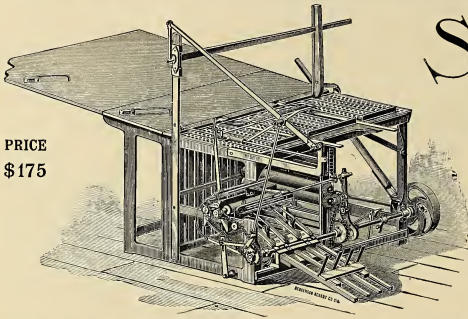
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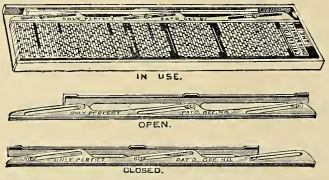


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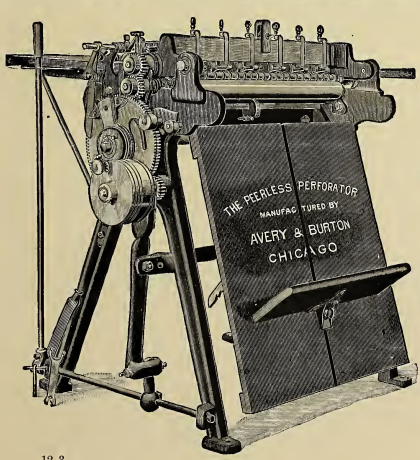
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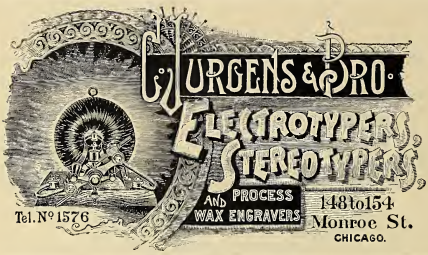
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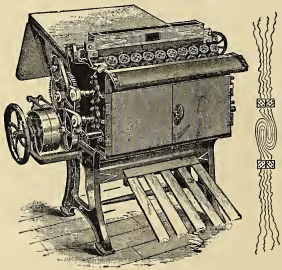
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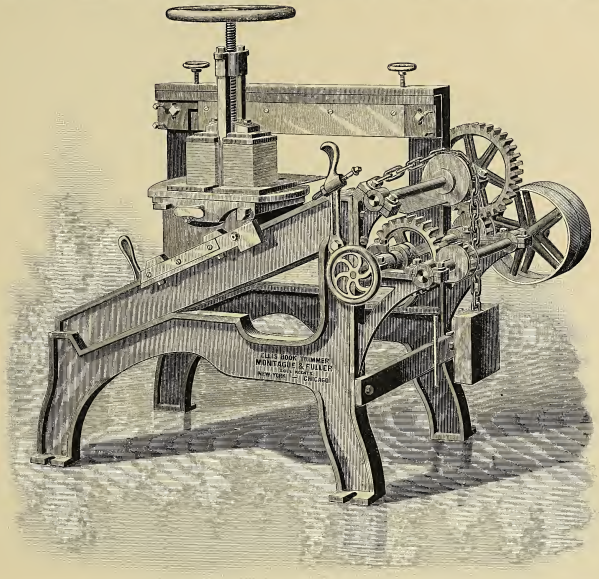
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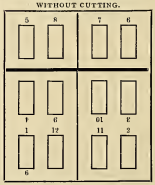
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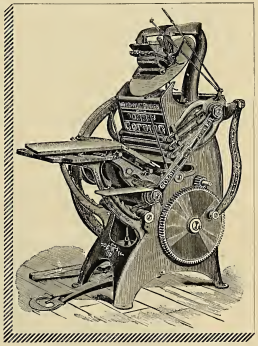
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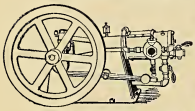
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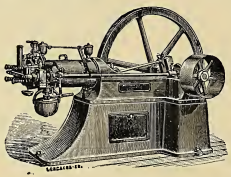
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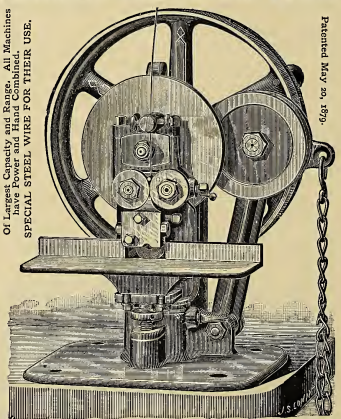
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SPECIAL STEEL WIRE FOR THEIR USE.

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No. 1 Size stitches from 1-16 to 9-16 inch thick, 90 to 100 stitches per minute.

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Sir Walter Raleigh once made a wager with Queen Elizabeth that he could weigh the smoke from his tobacco pipe; he won by weighing the tobacco before smoking and the ashes afterward.

Using the same process, you can estimate the value of a Cottrell Press by weighing the price before purchasing and the profits afterward.

The profits come in various ways: much less demand on the pressman's time, greater ease in making ready, any desired speed, perfect accuracy in register, and the numerous patented appliances which minister directly to the pressman's convenience.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

CAST CUTS TO PICA.

To the Editor: DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 31, 1891.

Among the many communications which appear in each issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, it has often been a matter of surprise that someone has not written a few words in advocacy of all "cuts"—electrotype or stereotype—being cast to pica. This is a matter that has often puzzled the writer. He has, on different occasions, been employed on catalogues where there were from thirty to forty "cuts" to be justified, and among the entire number not one could be found to justify with pica, being either a couple of leads too long or too short. If cast to pica, they would save a great deal of time wasted in cutting leads or cardboard. What enterprising typefounder will be the first to make a move in this direction? D. J. S.

FROM GLENS FALLS.

To the Editor: GLENS FALLS, N. Y., August 9, 1891.

Our sister villages of Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward are giving the printers all the work they can do at present, and no idle printers are about.

Robert O'Conner, formerly of the *Republican* (Glens Falls) has lately been engaged by the Sandy Hill *Herald* for an indefinite period.

A majority of No. 96 favor shorter hours and the proposed death benefit.

The printers and cigarmakers of this town and vicinity propose to get up an excursion for themselves and friends on labor day.

An organization of printers and publishers has been formed here. They call their society the typothetæ. I am unable to learn whether it is a branch of the national organization.

J. C.

FROM AKRON.

To the Editor: AKRON, Ohio, August 13, 1891.

The printing business in this city is booming at present; each shop and each department has all the work it can handle. The Werner Printing Company's press room and bindery, after having a slack period since June 27, resumed operation August 3.

The souvenir for the G. A. R. national encampment, recently held at Detroit, was executed by the Werner Company, and is a very creditable job to the house turning it out.

Akron Typographical Union, No. 182, voted in favor of the nine-hour workday.

The Werner Company has now in hand copy for the Ohio State Roster, after waiting two years for same, and the book comps are happy.

Only paper in the city, the *Beacon*, is non-union. To a man up a tree it looks as if there was a site here for a good live daily paper. K.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 8, 1891.

The depression in the printing trade continues in this city. The proposed relief which the typographical union endeavored to afford the union men out of employment in town was abandoned at a special meeting held shortly after the regular one, at which it was decided that the compositors working on daily newspapers should only work five days per week during the sixty days following, the remaining days' work to be given to the union men out of employment, to assist them in passing over the dull period. However, many of the unemployed printers have left San Francisco for interior and coast towns. It is anticipated that things will soon adjust themselves, and that few will be out of employment.

A new journal, called the *California Irrigationist*, has just been issued in this city, which for make-up and general appearance is unexcelled. The publication is deserving of special consideration, as irrigation is conceded to be the greatest factor in the development of the agricultural and horticultural interests of the Pacific slope; and the work undertaken by the publishers, G. F. Weeks and W. B. Winn, if the number of "ads" is any criterion, is meeting with the success it deserves. Mr. Weeks is particularly adapted for the editorship of a journal of this character, having been a special writer on the San Francisco *Chronicle* for twelve years, during which period he has prepared for that newspaper two special irrigation editions, a twenty-five year's history of California, the agricultural editorials, and weekly whole-page descriptions of the resources of different localities in the state. E. P.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.

To the Editor: GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., August 15, 1891.

Trade in the job offices is exceptionally dull. "Subbing" is fair, in spite of the large army of tourists that has camped out on us. The *Daily Eagle* received a "phat take" from the common council recently. It has been awarded the second printing of the council proceedings, which will probably add a couple of cases to that sheet.

The *Telegram-Herald* has introduced the typesetting machine in Grand Rapids, which has caused some commotion among the boys, who have, however, decided not to kick against the inevitable. The operators of the three machines at present are: Payne, Jack Gibbs and the "Dummy." It is said that the Dummy operates his machine more deaf-ly than the other two. The company assert that the machines will add to rather than decrease their composing-room force. A. L. C.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., August 17, 1891.

At the July meeting of Boston Typographical Union, No 13, Mr. George Stephens, in behalf of the reception committee that was appointed to entertain the delegates of the thirty-ninth annual session of the International Typographical Union, made a detailed report, showing just what sums were contributed from sister unions, received from the souvenir, master printers, etc.; and also just how every dollar was expended. The local treasury was called upon for less than one-half of the actual expense of the convention. Everybody appeared well pleased with the management of the affair, and the union passed a unanimous vote of thanks for the excellent manner in which the committee had performed the duty assigned them.

Mr. William J. Murphy has left the employ of the Campbell Press Company, for whom he has been traveling for the past year, and is recuperating at his home in beautiful Melrose.

C. W. B.

FROM TRENTON.

To the Editor: TRENTON, N. J., August 15, 1891.

The gavel has fallen in the several book and job offices in this city, and about one-third of the membership of the union are "turned loose" for an indefinite period. Surely the lot of a printer is not a happy one. We are praying for the adoption of the nine-hour law as a partial relief, and to that end the unanimous vote of the entire union was cast in favor of its adoption.

We intend trying our hand at entertaining the International Typographical Union for one day next year, provided, of course, Philadelphia will concede so much, and at the last meeting of the union the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to

make all the necessary arrangements: James W. Cook, S. Mellor, Jr., William Gaunt, Manuel Kline, D. Mahaney, Charles Cook, T. Cassedy, E. Cook, Frank Kresge and Peter Howell.

The State Federation of Trades will meet in annual convention on August 17, and will be called to order by President Sam Mellor, of No. 71. Sam has held this position for three years now, and has declared his intention to step down and out this time.

Christopher Ledden, foreman of the Sharp Publishing House, was burned out on Saturday last, and has the sympathy of the prints. He will commence housekeeping over again at an early day, and will doubtless see to it that some insurance company foots the bill for the next fire on his premises.

The tourists continue with us, and appear to be well satisfied with the existing condition of affairs. They don't want the earth, and so long as they are hospitably treated by the resident members of the craft, just so long will they remain "wid" us.

INJUN.

STRIKE OF SAN FRANCISCO PRESSMEN'S UNION.

To the Editor: SAN. FRANCISCO, Cal., August 7, 1891.

The strike of the pressmen's union of San Francisco against the Dickman-Jones Lithographing Company has been ended for some time, but the members of the union claim that the facts have not yet been truly stated in any of the eastern journals. A delegation appointed for the purpose called upon your correspondent and requested him to forward the following statement: "There are but two pressmen employed in this establishment. During the strike the Dickman-Jones Company stood off the union by lithographing its work, and using the non-union pressman, on account of the employment of whom the strike was ordered. The union has lost the strike, but not through having been defeated legitimately. The other man has returned to work, being unable to resist the temptation of accepting the increased wages offered him. He has been expelled from the union for having deserted it and for having broken the pledges which each member is under. We paid him the full amount of his salary during the strike, and his desertion was unwarrantable."

E. P.

FROM VERMONT.

To the Editor: BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., August 15, 1891.

R. S. Warner, a job printer of Ludlow, has hit upon success in the publishing business in quite a novel way. He started in some months ago to get out a small advertising sheet for the benefit of a few advertisers in the local field and since then he has started a monthly which is meeting with good success.

The editorial excursion to Boston, Plymouth and Nantasket this year was a great success. The only serious drawback was the non-attendance of the editorial fraternity, as a body. R. J. Humphrey, of the Poultney *Journal*, was elected president; Warren Gibbs, of the St. Albans *Messenger*, F. W. Stiles, of the Springfield *Reporter*, and C. H. Davenport, of the Brattleboro *Reformer*, vice-presidents; Arthur F. Stone, of the St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*, secretary; H. E. Parker, of the Bradford *Opinion*, chairman of the executive committee. The next place of meeting was left to the committee to decide upon later.

There seems to be a dearth of good typesetters and printers in all parts of this state at the present time. A short time ago it was cried in this part of the country that all the young women were learning composition. Where are they now? One may advertise for weeks and not find a single answer. They have quit and gone at something else; that is all. The boys no longer see the charms in printing they once saw, and go at something else. A boy who wants to learn the all-around country printer's business is a scarce article nowadays, in this state at least. The tendency is toward specialism in printing as well as in other businesses and when a young fellow gets a start he takes up some particular branch and follows that. The result has been a serious detriment to country offices, as a whole, in this state, but a general improvement to printing as a business. It may perhaps be said, then, that it is better as it is. True, in a degree, but when the old men who are now running the all-around offices out here in the country want to step down and out who will take their places? It will need something besides a fancy color printer or a pressman to take charge of the office. The men who are now in them have amassed fortunes and there are fortunes awaiting the young men who are willing to follow in their footsteps. Where are they? There is plenty of opportunity and the field is ripe for the harvest in more than one locality. Don't drive out the old-fashioned apprentice yet.

B. H. A.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

To the Editor: LYNCHBURG, Va., August 19, 1891.

The printing business is very dull in Lynchburg, and we are glad to say subs are becoming very scarce on the newspapers.

Our union has been crippled for the last few years, the result of the lockout just three years ago, when we were thoroughly organized, the failure to reclaim the offices causing a lack of interest and falling off in membership; but now things look brighter, and a feeling of confidence pervades our ranks. We would here take occasion to again ask the traveling fraternity to give us the go-by, as by so doing they can help us in our efforts to reclaim the offices.

A deed of assignment from John W. Rohr, printer and binder, of this city, to W. M. Lile, trustee, was filed August 6, in the clerk's office. It conveys all the presses, type and other property of the office, to be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors, all of the effects in the printing office being subject to the lien of a deed of trust to C. F. Button, to secure $2,500 due to C. W. Button.

WILLIAM.

TYPOTHETÆ BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, August 20, 1891.

Our regular monthly meeting was held August 18, President Parker in the chair. The employing members were absent on vacations and had neglected to make provision for our lunch, still seventeen members were present. The president was pleased, under the circumstances, to "see such a large proportion of the membership present. Their presence effectually refuted the aspersions of some, that they attended the meetings simply for the loaves and fishes, or, more literally, for the sandwiches and coffee."

Several schemes to raise money to liquidate indebtedness were discussed, and it was finally decided to levy an assessment of 20 cents a month on each member in addition to monthly dues.

Two white men made application for membership. One was objected to by the secretary on the ground that he was "too much inclined to take solid comfort out of a bottle," whatever that might mean; but as both applicants had solemnly promised to pay their initiation fee as soon as they secured work and a boarding house, they were accepted. Our colored membership was also increased by one. The secretary, who endeavors to please all, will "see to it that watermelons form a part of the lunches in the future." While speaking of the lunch feature of our meetings, I am moved to say that the social equality within the charmed circle of our lunch table is commendable, for all meet as brothers, and employers sit *vis à vis* with foot-sore and travel-stained "tourists."

AN OLD TYPO.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 15, 1891.

The trade has been a trifle brisker in this colony, owing to the opening of parliament in Sydney, which ceremony was rendered somewhat lively by the demonstrations of a few socialists, who gave the Governor (Earl of Jersey) a warm reception, of a kind which he has not hitherto been used to. The shearers' strike in Queensland has collapsed, but at time of writing the shearers of Sydney and Melbourne are trying to fan the flame again. There is likely to be an immediate ballot of our typographical societies as

to the necessity for raising a defense fund of $200,000, of which more anon. There is still a large number of unemployed in Melbourne, 200 being the last number to hand. The other places report things in a quiet state, with the exception of Brisbane (Queensland), where it was reported last week that trouble was likely to arise at no distant date, owing to the master printers stating their determination to reduce the scale of charges and wages at present existing. The present scale was fixed some two or three years ago, after a very hard struggle and some striking; but Brisbane has always been a place of strikes, and it is round that district where the shearers have been causing trouble.

The Victorian (Melbourne) Chamber of Manufactures, at a meeting last week, affirmed the desirableness of participating in the World's Fair to be held in Chicago. This is the first notice taken of your fair by our colonies, and I have no doubt it will lead to many more of the same nature, and that when it finally comes off, you will find us well to the fore.

It is worthy of mention, by the way, as interesting with regard to the position which our craft takes in progressive movements, that the three most prominent unionists in Sydney are compositors, namely, Mr. H. W. Sharp, president of the Trades Council; Mr. T. J. Houghton, secretary of the same body, and Mr. Fitzgerald. ASMODEUS.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., August 17, 1891.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the Franklin Printing Company office at Howard and Franklin streets, resulting in a damage to type and presses to the amount of $200.

Mr. Fred Polmeyer, business manager of the Baltimore (Md.) *German Correspondent*, arrived home this week from a sojourn of several weeks in the Adirondacks, New York, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Hugo Heinrich, a young German pressman employed at the establishment of A. Hoen & Co., committed suicide at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

A compositor on the *News* answered an "ad." in a morning paper some weeks ago, which set forth that the Otto Mergenthaler Company wanted a printer to learn to run one of its typesetting machines. His application was successful, and he went to work at $12 per week. As this typo was a member of the union, he was very soon called up before that organization to answer the charge of working under wages. He was informed that he must receive at the linotype factory not less than $16 20 per week, if he desired to remain in the union. As the Mergenthalers declined to pay him that amount, he left their employ and got cases again on the *News*.

Job printing is dull here, more typos being unemployed than for some time past. FIDELITIES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 14, 1891.

Business is dull in all its branches and the newspaper offices are overrun with "subs."

President Ira Somers, in point of age, may be said to be the youngest presiding officer that Philadelphia Typographical Union ever had. Despite his youth he fills the office with dignity, and his decisions are, generally speaking, of a fair and impartial character. To the fullest extent he has the confidence of his fellow members.

Typographical Union No. 2 recently manifested its sympathy for the striking weavers of Manayunk, employed at Dobson's Mills, by a generous contribution to their treasury. The strike is now ended and work has been resumed.

On the evening of August 11 there was a ripple of excitement among the typos connected with the *Daily Times* office. For some time past a young lady, Miss Rowena Simpson, has held a frame in the office, and by her good qualities soon won and held captive the heart of a brother in the chapel, Mr. William H. Musk. On the evening above noted, at the church of St. Simeon, the two were made one, by the Rev. Frank E. Groff uniting them in marriage. It is needless to say that the happy couple have the best wishes of their fellow workmen for their future life, and this expression is heartily concurred in by your correspondent.

The excursion to Atlantic City on August 5 under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 2 was participated in by a large number of its members, accompanied by their wives or best girls, who spent a most enjoyable day at the city by the sea. Financially speaking, the excursion was a success.

Philadelphia printers' excursion to Cape May will take place on August 31, via steamer Republic. Object, enlargement of the entertainment fund.

Labor Day is drawing near, but indications seem to point to a non-sympathetic movement on the part of the printers of Philadelphia as an organized body, to make a public display.

W. F. K.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor: LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 13, 1891.

A better feeling is now existing, and a lively fall and winter trade is expected, as is evidenced by numerous orders for new machinery and material placed by Louisville firms recently, as well as inquiries for prices from quite a number of others.

The failure of the Star Printing Company the other day was not the outcome of the dull summer so much as it was to their inability to tide over the severe blow dealt them by the cyclone of a year ago. That they made a desperate effort to pull through is known to everyone who was at all acquainted with their business and the difficulties that lay in their path. The *Sunday Star*, which was a part of the Star Printing Company, was sold to Mr. Thomas H. Starke, of the Moore & Starke Paper Company, some months ago, and as a consequence did not suffer from the assignment.

The George G. Fetter Company has been incorporated, with Messrs. George G. Fetter, Thomas B. Hubbell, J. Edward Reese and E. A. Wedekemper as incorporators. Mr. Fetter is well known as one among our best hustlers in the printing line, he having built up a splendid business during the past six years. Mr. Hubbell was for many years superintendent of the *Courier-Journal* jobrooms; Mr. Reese is a pressman of many years experience, both in the job and newspaper line, and Mr. Wedekemper is connected with the Bremaker-Moore Paper Company. This firm is looked upon as one of the coming printing firms of town, and the individual members are surely deserving of success.

Mr. Eugene Bell has resigned his government position that he might be enabled to give his entire attention to his printing business.

Mr. H. C. Forsman has removed to better and more commodious quarters on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

Mr. Lew. B. Brown, for many years connected with our local press, has purchased the Spencer *Democrat*, and will in future make his home at Taylorsville.

Mr. A. J. Carroll, city editor of the *Evening Times*, was recently elected a member of the state legislature without opposition.

The adoption of a new constitution for the state by the people, on August 3, changes the mode of letting the public printing. Under the old constitution a public printer was elected by the legislature, who was allowed certain compensation for all work done. The new instrument requires all public printing to be given to the lowest bidder.

The Baptist Book Concern placed an order a few days ago with Mr. J. H. Douglas, of the Campbell Press Company for a 42 by 60 improved book press, and a 24 by 36 job and book press.

Mr. H. L. Morrow has removed his printing establishment to Main street, near Third.

Mr. David Barfield is now in charge of the composing room of the Courier-Journal Job Printing Company. Mr. Henry C. Gathof remains in charge of the pressroom. C. F. T.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, MO., August 15, 1891.

The typographical field in Kansas City shows no signs of great improvement, though in consideration of the depression prevalent throughout the West, Kansas City has ample reason for congratulation that matters are no worse.

S. G. Spencer has started in business again on a commercial jobwork scale. Mr. Spencer has a numerous clientage.

Mr. Ford Allen has severed his connection with the *Times* as proofreader, and is working with the National Printing Company.

The Bradner-Andrews Printing Company has also undergone a change. Mr. George McNamara, formerly with Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, has purchased an interest in the firm, and the name of the company changed to the National Printing Company.

Mr. Tony Duke, a member of Typographical Union No. 80, is president of the Industrial Council.

The printers on the German *Post* have trouble with the business management, and are now on the "outside." The printers claim the trouble arose over the apprentice question, while the management claims that no question of union conduct is involved. The trouble comes within the jurisdiction of the German union, and involves four or five men.

Mr. James Rhodes has been appointed by No. 80 as a delegate to the Industrial Council.

Mr. A. R. Johnson, of the Tiernan-Havens composing room, is absent on a visit to Colorado Springs. Mr. Johnson is an "old timer" in printing and union matters, and deserves the pleasant holiday he is enjoying. L. E. H.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, NEB., August 10, 1891.

Omaha is involved in one of the largest "strikes" that has been known to the West in many a day. Outside the printing fraternity, it is generally termed a strike, but in reality it is a lockout. The new state eight-hour labor law took effect August 1. Two days previous the following notice was laid on the cases of each man at the Republican Printing Company:

From and including August 1, 1891, all employés of the Republican Printing Company will be employed and paid by the hour for the number of hours they work, at the same rate of wages now paid, and not by the day.

Any employé who is unwilling to work the same number of hours as heretofore, at the rate of wages heretofore paid him, will report in writing at once to the undersigned.

July 30, 1891.

* * * Receipt of the above rule and regulation is hereby acknowledged. I am willing to continue in the service of the Republican Printing Company subject to the same.

July 30, 1891.

The *Republican* employés declined to sign. At the Festner Printing Company the same notice was presented, and met with a similar response. The next day, July 31, all the offices whose proprietors are members of the typothetæ laid the same notices before their employés. Every union man in the city, with one exception, refused to sign the enforced agreement. It was claimed that it was an open defiance of the state law. At most of the large offices, the next morning—the long-to-be-remembered Saturday, August 1, 1891—all the men were told they must either sign or quit. All were then thrown out of employment, except the one above referred to.

The typographical union has changed its scale. It is now $16 per week for job and book hands, at an eight-hour day. The scale was formerly a sliding one, $18 for job men and $16 for book hands, for a ten-hour day.

The following offices agreed to the new order of things, and have been running without interruption: F. A. Marger, Chase & Eddy, the *Mercury*, L. Rober, Lee Hartley, J. M. Sirpless, Young Men's Journal Publishing Company, Kramer & Chandler, W. M. Kimmel, Calvin & Lincoln. Omaha *Times*, Universal Printing Company.

A few days later, Ackerman Brothers & Heintze, one of the largest of the offices, agreed to the scale. At this writing, the following offices are still "out": The Republican Printing Company, Rees Printing Company, Festner Printing Company, and *Pokrok Zapadu*, the Bohemian paper; Burkley Printing Company, Swartz & McKelvey, Redfield Printing Company, Klopp, Bartlett & Co.

It is to be regretted that both sides failed to get together until just upon the eve of August 1. W. E. B.

COMPETITION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 10, 1891.

There are many reasons to be advanced to account for the dull state of the printing trade. Many of these will be found in the paper entitled "Competition and Its Possible Regulation," which was recently read before the Typothetæ of San Francisco by Charles A. Murdock, the president of that organization. This covers the ground very thoroughly and advances very excellent methods of remedying the prevalent state of affairs. The remedy suggested would necessitate extremely firm action on the part of the employing printers—a firmer stand than has probably ever been taken by any class of trade in carrying on business. The temptations in the way to underbid below a recognized standard would be great and some strong incentive must be prevalent to imbue the printing trade with the necessary stamina to agree to the enforcement of such a system of business. Yet the lamentably poor condition of trade calls for some remedy, and the fact of this season's dullness may have beneficial results if from it is begotten measures conducive to the welfare of the trade.

Another cause which is steadily decreasing the work of the printers in this city is the cheap rate at which lithographing is being done for the business houses. Within the last two or three years it has become noticeable that the number of business firms in this city who use lithographed letter and billheads has increased to an enormous extent. In fact, there are few establishments at the present date which have printed stationery of this character. The prices are so low, on account of the close competition, that in large quantities it is as cheap, and in some cases cheaper, to have lithograph work done, as it is to secure like quantities of printed material. There is no doubt but that this fact is making serious inroads upon the business of the printing firms. However, the other fields are sufficiently extensive should the employing printers combine to insure fair rates and regulate competition to a legitimate standard. E. P.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, ONT., August 15, 1891.

Saturday, July 20, was a printers' picnic day. The *Mail* job department held a very successful excursion. The Methodist bookroom took a large crowd to Oakville and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The chief trip, though, was to Hamilton, where a joint picnic was held in Dundurn Park. About 600 went from Toronto by train, and were joined by several hundreds of Hamilton prints and their friends. The weather was all that could be desired. The excellent band of the 13th Battalion was in attendance and sustained their good reputation. Mr. S. P. Grant superintended the games. It was 7:30 P.M. when the last event was decided. A baseball game between picked nines from No. 91 and 129 resulted in favor of Hamilton by 17 to 13. It is now said that Hamilton had the umpire selected for that purpose, but we are not taking much stock in that. The trophy was a valuable silver cup.

The result of the games was as follows: 100 yards race—G. Hunter, Hamilton, 1; H. Dowling, Hamilton, 2; W. Cumming, Toronto, 3. Married men's race (100 yards)—J. T. Later, Toronto, 1; D. H. Wilson, Toronto, 2; W. Richardson, Hamilton, 3; T. H. Fitzpatrick, Toronto, 4. Apprentice race (100 yards)—G. Crammond, Toronto, 1; F. Shipman, Hamilton, 2; G. Moore, Toronto, 3; H. Modland, Hamilton, 4. Single ladies' race (50 yards)—Mabel Rattray, Hamilton, 1; Nellie Morrison, Hamilton, 2; Mabel Dowling, Hamilton, 3. Fat men's race (75 yards, 180 pounds and over)—F. Crow, Toronto, 1; John Armstrong, Toronto, 2; J. G. Buchanan, Hamilton, 3; John Cronin, Toronto, 4. Married ladies' race (50 yards)—Mrs. Tremble, Hamilton, 1; Mrs. D. Wilson, Toronto, 2. Single men's race (100 yards)—Fred Shipman, Hamilton, 1; J. M. McKay, Toronto, 2; Vincent Smoure, Toronto, 3. Running hop, step and jump—John McKay, Toronto, 1 (43 feet 1 inch); G. Hunter, Hamilton, 2 (40 feet 6¼ inches); A. Minke, Hamilton, 3 (39 feet 5

inches). Union championship race (150 yards)—J. M. McKay, Toronto. Old men's race (40 yards) over 45 years—John Mills, Toronto, 1; J. A. Mayerhoffer, Toronto, 2; G. Cloutier, Toronto, 3; R. Munn, Toronto, 4. Smoking race (100 yards)—Sam Thompson, Toronto, 1; J. T. Later, Toronto, 2; R. Ferguson, Hamilton, 3. Standing jump—J. Murphy, Hamilton, 1 (9 feet 11½ inches); L. Stewart, Hamilton, 2 (9 feet 8 inches); W. Cumming, Toronto, 3. Stewart and Cumming at first tied at 9 feet 7 inches. Girls' race (50 yards)—Mabel Mulligan, Toronto, 1; Teresa Meehan, Toronto, 2; Mary Meehan, Toronto, 3. Boys' race—Charles Glebe, Hamilton. Throwing the base-ball—M. J. McGarry, Toronto, 280 feet. Hamilton won the tug-of-war in two straight heats.

There was a drawing for a number of valuable prizes, the first being a valuable silver cup presented by Mayor Clarke, which was won by a Toronto man. W. G. F.

AN OUTRAGE TO PRINTERS.

To the Editor: OWEGO, N. Y., August 9, 1891.

Much has already been written in regard to the outrage the government is continually practicing on the printers of the United States in printing the stamped envelopes, and still more should be said against this evil until it shall cease entirely.

There are many ways in which this evil can be remedied, and I think of one which I have not as yet seen put forth, it being as follows:

The government now charges for one grade of envelopes, including the printing of the return card, $21.80 per thousand, thus allowing $1.80 for the envelopes and printing. Now, any printer knows that the envelopes in the quantity they use, can be bought, at least, for 75 cents per thousand, thus allowing over a dollar or a dollar for the time, and five cents for ink, which is plenty. Now, why should the government charge such an enormous profit for this work, which any experienced printer will say is a "fat" price for this work, considering the amount of it done.

Why cannot the government sell stamped envelopes to printers for, say $20.75 per thousand or thereabouts, and leave the profit of printing to the printers in their respective towns. All the merchants, banks, manufacturers, etc., would have to do, would be to order their stamped envelopes of the printer the same as any other class of printed matter. There need be no more trouble or expense to the consumer than there is at present.

As it is now, the consumer has sometimes to wait a long time before he can get his order filled for envelopes printed by the government.

At present the government will not sell stamped envelopes in five hundred or one thousand lots, or any quantity in fact, any cheaper blank than if they were printed.

If the printers are bound to break down this evil there is still another way to get around this business, and one which I am trying to some extent, and that is to furnish as good an envelope as the government does and print the business card thereon for parties, buying and stamping the envelopes myself, which can be done at a small expense, aside from the printing, leaving a fair profit for myself.

Hoping, in the near future, to see this evil entirely done away with, I remain, Yours for protection, L. L. B.

AN EXHORTATION.

To the Editor: BOSTON, Mass., July 15, 1891.

"Wanted: A competent foreman or superintendent." A rare bird just at present, Messrs. Master Printers, very rare, isn't he? Down in Rhode Island the other day the proprietor of a large printing office, employing fifty hands or more, told me that he was willing to pay almost any price to a man with whom he could entrust the entire mechanical department of his establishment, but repeated trials had proven the futility of attempting to find a workman of sufficient general knowledge and experience for trust. One would be a skillful compositor and take good care of the type department, but would be entirely lacking in knowledge of pressroom affairs. Another knew all about presses, but failed signally in keeping the composing room wheels in motion. Still another professed to know everything and turned out to be a dismal failure all around. This is only one instance. Similar complaints are constantly heard by those who go about among offices and talk with employers. Printers of the old school, who learned their trade from A to Z and fitted themselves for service in any capacity, are passing off the stage, and in their places are coming up a class of men of equal ability, but by force of circumstances limited in practical knowledge to one of the two branches into which the trade is divided — composition and presswork. The lesson to be learned from this condition of things is that men who aspire to fit themselves for places of responsibility must make a study of their trade. It is not enough for them to do well whatever is given them to do in their particular capacities as journeymen, but should seek to gain a general knowledge of everything. Observe, read, study, my ambitious friends. Subscribe for THE INLAND PRINTER, and other high-class technical publications, and read them through, advertisements and all. If you have any ideas that you think will interest others, express them in writing as well as you can and send them to the editor. The experience will benefit you, and if your productions are printed — which they doubtless will be — you may give some light to others struggling toward the same end. Some of our best master printers are now contributing valuable papers to the trade magazines, and you can have the benefit of their experience for a trivial outlay. Time spent in study is never lost and the knowledge gained will help you over many an ugly obstacle when you have an office of your own, or find yourself occupying a foreman's chair. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1891.

Trade down town is rather slow, about the busiest printing establishment is that of Judd & Detwiler's.

The employés of the government printing office, who aspire to base-ball fame, make a very good showing upon the diamond. Their two games last week with the attachés of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* resulted in the visitors receiving a severe drubbing in each contest. The guests were well entertained and enjoyed themselves hugely while in the city.

On Monday last a new branch office of the government printing office was established in the War Department and occupies a building in close proximity thereto. It is said that there will be employed in this branch office about forty compositors. There have been already a number of compositors from the main office detailed for duty in the new branch. The office is under the able foremanship of Mr. William H. Fisher, late time-keeper of the first division of the government printing office.

Among those who fell victims to the "mighty ax" at the government printing office in March and April last, the following have been reinstated during the past month: Messrs. L. B. Terhune, Preston B. Wright, Charles C. Morton, Howard Branson, W. K. Martin, J. D. Conier, J. F. Moore, Richard Taylor, William Turner, William Raymond, S. L. Evans, C. C. Conlee, Lloyd Prather, George and McCutcheon.

William Hickman, assistant foreman of the *Record* room, has just returned from an extended leave of absence, looking greatly benefited thereby.

The *Record* boys are now, and have been during the greater part of the summer, making big money, a number of the "swifts" signing the pay-roll at the end of the two weeks' "turn in" to anywhere from $60 to $80.

Baseball enthusiasts, T. M. Ring and C. H. Cassavant, hugely enjoyed themselves while the Cincinnati boys were in the city and strained every nerve to show them lots of fun.

Messrs. D. S. McConnell, L. H. Wisener, D. L. Sandoe, A. P. Beatty and F. C. Kernon have returned to their positions in the first divisions, after an extended leave of absence.

Charles H. Leeds, of the first division, is at present time-keeper of that room, and makes a very impartial and obliging official.

On Monday, August 17, Typographical Union No. 101, of this city, gave its third annual excursion to Marshall Hall, a very cosy

little resort on the Maryland shore of the classic Potomac. There was lots of fun during the stay at Marshall Hall, and besides dancing, there was a prize military drill exercise, participated in by a number of the district guardsmen ; the winner was presented with a handsome gold medal in a neat little speech by President John Kennedy. Then came some very pretty fancy dancing by two young ladies, and some expert and daring feats were performed on a bicycle by two young men of the city. All this took place in the handsome dancing pavilion. The Mandolin, Banjo and Guitar Club rendered some very sweet music on the return trip in the evening. Much credit is due the committee of arrangements, Messrs. Thrush, Hinton, Caddick, Stelle, Seagraves and Watson, for their labors to make the affair a success and to see that everybody had a good time. All in all, the union's treasury is much larger than it was before. EM DASH.

"MARKS OF PARENTHESIS AND PUNCTUATION."

To the Editor : ONEONTA, N. Y., August 1, 1891.

Under the above head your correspondent "A. E. D.," in last month's issue, referred to my book, "The Practical Printer," in a manner which calls for some reply from me, and I trust you will allow me the opportunity of publishing that reply in your pages. Referring to my remarks about the use of parentheses he says : "He assumes that a point must be used *after* the last curve whether one is used before the first one or not."

Now, I do not "assume" nor say anything of the kind ; what I do say is : "A good many compositors will often put a comma before and after parenthetical matter, which is decidedly wrong." And this statement I am prepared to stand by. But in order that my ideas on this subject may be fully understood I will quote the whole paragraph in my book to which he refers :

Parenthesis ( ). The chief use of the parenthesis is to inclose a sentence which is inserted in another sentence for the sake of strengthening the argument or point to be demonstrated, but which could be left out without breaking the sense of the original sentence. For example : "The defendant alleges that before the death of her husband (not after his death, as stated by the plaintiff) Mrs. Jones signed the agreement," etc. Parentheses are also used in other ways, but in all cases the punctuation is not affected by them, and points should be placed just as they would be if no parenthetical matter were there. A good many compositors appear to be in doubt as to this, and will often put a comma before and after such parenthetical matter, which is decidedly wrong ; for if they were to lift out the parentheses, and the words which are inclosed, they would be left with two commas instead of one. For example : "The proceedings, as stated by Blackstone, (Chapter III of Commentaries), were all written," etc. Now if the parenthetical matter were lifted out and the other words closed up you would have two commas left. The comma after "Blackstone" should not be there. Sometimes a few words may be put in parentheses at the end of a sentence, and the compositor is puzzled to know whether the period should be put inside or outside. It should be outside. But where a complete sentence is added, and parentheses are marked, then the period should be inside. A few examples may be of service here, as it is well that this point should be thoroughly understood.

"Aconite (Monkswood).—For all feverish and inflammatory affections (with thirst and dry skin), pleurisy, neuralgia and rheumatism (generally the result of cold). (See also Belladonna.)". "Deposit required (except from members of the A. P. A.)." "Reformed Church, Bedford avenue (E. D.); Rev. C. Terhume."

If the reader will carefully compare this passage with the statement made by "A. E. D." he will see where the error lies.

But taking his whole position with regard to points and parentheses I respectfully beg to differ with him. And I am glad to notice that THE INLAND PRINTER is with me, for I counted at least a dozen instances in your last issue where you adopt the same rule that I do and not one case could I find where you adopted the idea suggested by "A. E. D."

Perhaps the weakest part of his argument in favor of his plan was his reference to the Bible. The very passages which he quotes are printed in three different ways in the seven bibles I have before me while writing, and it is significant that in the Oxford Teachers' Bible, Bagster's Bible and the New Translation (three of the newest publications), there is no uniformity, nor is his theory borne out. In a New Testament published by the American Bible Society the passage quoted from Luke is printed with parentheses and without commas. H. G. BISHOP.

SHARP PRACTICE IN BUSINESS.

To the Editor : BALTIMORE, August 15, 1891.

The daily press for some time past has devoted much space to the subject of reciprocity between nations, but the kind of reciprocity that I would call attention to here is of a character which has a bearing upon the craft generally in dealing with others of a kindred calling.

I may not say as to what extent unfair dealing is practiced in other sections between the printer and the bookbinder and the engraver, but in Baltimore there is much complaint as to a matter of the kind.

A well known master printer of this city who has a large office on Baltimore street, down town, gave me some of his experience lately in such connection. This gentleman has no bindery connected with his office, in which bookwork is done chiefly, but it often comes his way to throw a good job of binding into the hands of his neighbors who may have agreed to allow him a certain percentage. Now, his grievance is that most of the bookbinders to whom he has sent customers have broken faith with him, not that they did not pay over percentage, but that they have told said customers that, had they brought their work to a given bindery in the first place, without having consulted with "Mr. Dash," the job would have cost them so much less. This sort of thing is of too general occurrence in Baltimore, and if this statement should meet the eye of any of these unfair men, it may cause some calm reflection on their part, which may lead them to abandon such a short-sighted policy.

Although not quite relevant to the subject of my letter, an instance comes to my mind of a little misunderstanding in a job office down town the other day that might be chronicled in this correspondence in the way of a pointer. The printer man in question, if he sin in connection with a matter of placing his imprint, it is not in the way of omission, for he has a *penchant* for putting it on about every job he does, regardless of any possible impropriety in doing such a thing. But in this particular case he caught a Tartar. He shall be nameless here, but the incident must be told. In printing several thousand billheads for a merchant he put the imprint of the office thereon as usual ; but when the merchant discovered this, what he termed a little bit of free advertising at his expense, he refused to take the job. The outcome of the matter was that the printer had to furnish the paper at his own cost, and do the work over again without extra pay. Advertising is a good thing in its way, but one should discriminate at times as to just where one should place that sort of thing.

G. A.

A DENIAL FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 15, 1891.

A cable message from Vienna to the colonial papers the other day stated, with reference to the strike of compositors in that city, that a strike of printers was to take place shortly, embracing England, the continent of Europe, America and Australia. Now, although I have read that the compositors of America wish to make their grievances known in the shape of a May-day eight-hours agitation, I cannot see any grounds for bringing England's name in, seeing that the London Society of Compositors have won renown quite recently, through their delegates, with a delegation of masters, obtaining a rise of 4 cents per 1,000, not by means of a strike, but in calm conference of argument ; which certainly upsets any rumor of a strike in England. As to Australia's part in the business, I am in a position to give a most emphatic denial to the message. There are no two trades unions in the world which have such unanimous control of their districts as the Typographical Societies of Sydney and Melbourne, and such is their power that their grievances have been settled some time ago. Nearly every printer in Melbourne belongs to the society, and the same may be said of Sydney, and the rule which compels every unemployed member to report himself to the secretary every morning tends to strengthen the society's control. The society's offices in these cities are unemployed bureaus, where



CADETS OF THE NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY,
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, from photograph, by BLOMGREN BROTHERS & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. (See the other side of this sheet.)

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.

BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

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the unemployed's name is put on the book, and when any office requires hands a telephone message is sent to the secretary, who sends down the men whose names are first on the book, and it remains with the employer to take these men (some of whom may be good, others bad) or send for others to take their place, there being no binding or compulsory employment rule.

The other colonies, also, although not so firmly established as the above two, have no reason for a general strike.

But the best argument I can give against the truth of the message is that the whole of the Australian typographical societies are governed in strike matters by their Federation, the Australasian Typographical Union, and, as I have told you above the position of the two premier bodies, that fact would prohibit the union from thinking of such a thing as an Australian strike.

The Australasian Typographical Union is considering the advisability of taking a ballot of all members affiliated on the question, Shall we raise the Defense Fund to £40,000 ($200,000)? and if this is adopted, a small weekly levy will be struck upon each member. This has no connection with the above rumor, having been under consideration for some time past, being, perhaps, brought promptly forward now as a preventive of the trouble which the master printers of Brisbane state is likely to ensue owing to a desire on their part to cut down wages. Perhaps, after all, it is a politic move. T. L. MILLS.

FROM GALVESTON.

To the Editor: GALVESTON, Texas, August 8, 1891.

Business is decidedly dull, though better times are anticipated soon. The cotton crop will soon be moving at a lively rate, and the proceeds of this great southern staple never fail to lubricate the wheels of trade. These prospects do not justify the incoming of any more printers at present. There are plenty of the craft in the Galveston field to gather the harvest. Besides, it is not a wise move for the northern printer to come south earlier than October. If he does come, even should he "catch on," more than likely the climate will knock him out for a while, and he will wish himself out of it.

A very promising relief association has been formed here in typographical circles, with the following named officers: A. E. Benson, president; Claude R. Miller, vice-president; E. W. Sherrard, secretary-treasurer; T. G. Croft, A. P. Delano and Frank O. Millis, executive board.

The Dallas city directory and the annual report of the Texas State Medical Association, two quite extensive contracts upon which Clarke & Courts have been engaged for some time past, have been completed. The directory is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest jobs of the kind ever turned out in the country.

Frank H. Williams, William Hardwick and A. G. Nichols sailed a few days ago on the Mallory steamship, Concho, for New York, where they will cast their lot with the commercial printers of the metropolis.

At a recent meeting of the Texas House chapel, A. E. Benson was elected father.

Several of the northern printers who recently located here are contemplating an exodus towards the Rocky Mountains. The semi-tropical sun, together with a lack of steady employment, renders the heart of the northerner anything but glad at this season of the year.

Since my last letter, H. H. Granger and F. Klink have arrived from Topeka and Chicago respectively. The former is doing the "make-up" in the bookroom at Clarke & Courts', while the latter is holding down a frame in the same office.

The vote here on the nine-hour amendment stood 67 for and 7 against, with 3 blank ballots and a number of members not voting at all.

At the semi-annual election of officers of No. 28, the following principal officers were elected: President, John W. Bell; vice-president and chairman executive committee, J. Sandilands; chairman board of trustees, E. W. Sherard; chairman finance committee, J. E. Taylor; financial secretary, J. M. Carroll; recording and corresponding secretary, J. J. Dirks; sergeant at arms, Claude R. Miller.

The printing of the supreme court reports of Texas, over which there has been considerable trouble, has been awarded to Clarke & Courts, of this city, notwithstanding their bid was the third from the lowest made. The work was formerly awarded at different times to two other firms in the state, but for various reasons neither were able to go ahead with the contract. One of these establishments, the Von Boeckman Company, of Austin, declined it on the ground that the work is required to be performed within the state, and as he runs a non-union office and could expect no aid from the union printers, his fears of not being able to secure enough non-union help made his action necessary. If all states were like the "Lone Star" in this respect, the typographical millenium would surely be near at hand. The work referred to will embrace about 4,000 pages. It will be begun at once.

The several amendments to the international constitution will be voted on this week, and it is probable that they will all carry.

At the August meeting of No. 28, a committee was appointed to revise the scale of prices. This means no radical change in the scale, but it is sought to get it into a little better and more intelligent working shape.

Ex-president S. J. Triplett has returned from El Paso, and is at present working on the *Tribune*.

Forty-eight subs were reported at the *News* a few days ago. This does not look as though the midsummer sun of the far south had much effect in decimating the ranks of newspaper printers in this neighborhood.

A $500 monument will be erected by No. 28 on its cemetery lot, to mark the resting place of those of our brothers who become weary and lay down the stick and rule forever among us.

TWO-NICK.

A FRENCH JOURNAL'S THIRD CENTENNIAL.

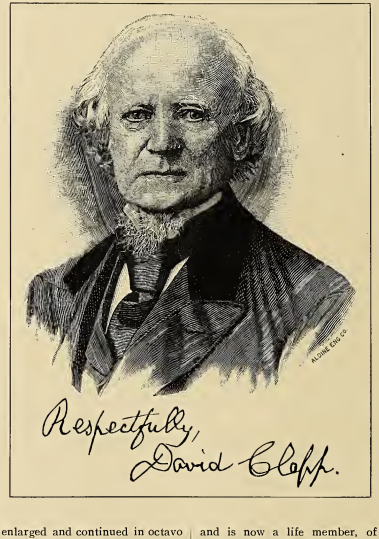
The third centenary of the establishment of the printing office of the *Courrier du Pas-de-Calais* has just been celebrated at Arras, France. In 1591 Guillaume de la Rivière, master printer, and Charles Poullet were granted a decree by the Communal Council of Arras permitting them to establish a printing office, exempting them from certain duties, and giving them the citizenship of Arras. That same year La Rivière printed a book on his press, the title page of which is now reproduced by the *Courrier* with perfect likeness by means of photogravure.

In 1673 the family of Rivière became extinct, but the establishment founded by him has continued since without interruption. Nine names have figured at the head of the house in the 300 years, M. Laroche being the present director.

As a souvenir of the second century of the existence of the house, the *Courrier* reproduces the title of an almanac printed in 1791, which is still extant, but exceedingly rare and much sought for by collectors. The first attempt at the publication of a regular paper was made May 30, 1789, and was called *Feuille d'annonces*. It appeared every five days. The name was changed to *Feuille d'affiches, annonces et avis divers de la ville d'Arras* (rather long), and was published twice a week. Copy of advertisements had to be furnished two days in advance of publication. In 1826 the administration elongated the name to *Affiches et Annonces judiciaires, administratives et commerciales de la ville d'Arras et du département du Pas-de-Calais*, and showed the further enterprise of publishing the names of the respective saints which ruled the next three days, the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and the hours for the opening and closing of the city gates. Such was primitive journalism in the North of France. Today the insignificant *Feuille d'annonces* of the early part of this century is the *Courrier du Pas-de-Calais*, a large, influential modern daily. The 300th anniversary of the foundation of the establishment was celebrated by a banquet, which all connected with the house and many visitors enjoyed.

DAVID CLAPP.

David Clapp was born in Dorchester, Massacbusetts, February 6, 1806. In 1822 he entered, as an apprentice, the printing office (then 47 Marlborough street) of John Cotton, Jr., who had just finished serving his time with Munroe & Francis, on the south side of what is now Washington and Water streets. Young Clapp finished his apprenticeship in the office after it had passed into the hands of John Cotton, Sr., receiving a certificate of faithful service from the Massacbusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, signed by the Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong, president, which he now holds. He still remained in the office, having the chief care of it, till 1831, when a brief partnersbip was entered into with Mr. Cotton, Sr., and Mr. Henry S. Hull, the firm taking the name of Clapp & Hull. This partnership was soon dissolved, when Mr. Cotton and Mr. Clapp became partners, and continued such, adopting the firm name of D. Clapp, Jr., & Co., till 1834, when Mr. Clapp bougbt out the office, and continued the business on the old corner (tben 184 Washington street) till 1861. Franklin street was tben widened at its head, the corner building taken down, and the printing office, having remained in that place for a period of thirty-nine years after Mr. Clapp entered it, was removed to No. 334 (afterward 564) Washington street. In 1864, his oldest son, John Cotton Clapp, was taken into partnership with him, and the firm has since then continued the business under the name of David Clapp & Son. In 1882, after Mr. Clapp had been located on Washington street for sixty continuous years, the office was removed to No. 35 Bedford street, and again in 1889 (the building being demolished) to its present location at 115 High street.



While Mr. Clapp was an apprentice with John Cotton, in 1823, the publication of tbe *Medical Intelligencer* (a small quarto), the first weekly medical periodical in the country, edited by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, was commenced in tbe office, and in 1828 was united with another periodical, enlarged and continued in octavo form as the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, edited at first by Drs. J. C. Warren, Walter Channing and John Ware. It became the sole property of Mr. Clapp in 1834, and was issued from the office, without the omission of a single weekly number, till 1875, when it was purchased by a company of medical men, and its place of publication removed. It was the only scientific weekly medical periodical in the country, was several times enlarged, was well patronized, and furnished a fair income. Mr. Clapp had been connected with it as proprietor and publisher for about fifty years.

The Boston directory was printed in the office, corner of Franklin street, from 1829 to 1846, when for a consideration it was transferred by Charles Stimpson, the publisher, to the late Mr. George Adams, by wbom and his successors it has since been continued, and very greatly enlarged. The present *Christian Register*, then first begun, was also printed in the office when Mr. Clapp first entered it, and among his earliest apprentice errands was tbe weekly carrying to the stage taverns in the city, copies of that paper for out-of-town subscribers.

All the presswork in the old office, for the first year, at least, was done on the Ramage press, then in common use, baving a 12 by 20 wooden platen, wbich covered but balf a sheet of medium paper, thus requiring two "pulls" each side of the sheet. Inking the type was done by the old-fashioned clumsy pelt balls—the "beating" and "pulling" rendering presswork of that day a laborious occupation. This Ramage press is still in existence, and may sometime be brougbt from its hiding-place and excite tbe curiosity of a future generation of typos. The improved iron presses, with composition rollers, soon took the place of tbe Ramage and inking balls, which in turn were followed by the power presses for book and job printing now in general use.

On the opening of the Boston and Worcester railroad in 1834 or '35, the first superintendent, James Freeman Curtis, brought into the old office a short notice to be printed on a slip of paper, for whicb a fractional part of a dollar was charged. This was repeated, and led tbe way to more printing for this and other railroads, which has continued in some form to the present time. Mucb miscellaneous book and pamphlet, as well as job work, emanated from Mr. Clapp's press; and the imprint often announced that he was publisher as well as printer. Mr. Clapp has long been a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, whose quarterly *Register* has been printed by the firm for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Clapp has never been in public life—his retiring habits causing him to go but little about, and his chief business attention has been given to the affairs of tbe office,—he often spending therein daily, in his earlier life, more hours in each of the twenty-four tban were left to spend elsewhere; neither has much of his time been lost, as he says, "by sickness or vacations." In 1839 he became a member, and is now a life member, of the Massacbusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. In connection with this membersbip, it may prove interesting to state that one of Mr. Clapp's early partners in business, John Cotton, Sr., was an original member of this association in 1795, was for several years afterward its president, then its treasurer, and died a member in the latter part of 1837, thus making an almost unbroken membersbip of tbe two partners in succession, up to 1891, of nearly one bundred years.

Mr. Clapp may be daily seen on the streets of Boston. He still continues in "the harness," and withal finds time to contribute to the press many valuable reminiscences of the past. In tbis respect the public have been much indebted to him of late, through the "Notes and Queries" department of the *Boston Transcript*. His personal modesty would object to anything more than a mere recital of his business career; but we cannot close this sketch without attesting to tbe universal esteem in which he is held by the general public.—*The Printers' Bulletin.*

"THE TEXAS HOUSE," OF GALVESTON.

Few northern readers of THE INLAND PRINTER are aware of the extent to which the printing and stationery manufacturing business has grown in the South, and especially is this true of Galveston, Texas, the Gulf City, the home of the oleander, where roses bloom the year 'round, and myriads of semi-tropical flowers continually lade the balmy air with their fragrant perfume. Galveston with justifiable pride claims the location of the most extensive printing and stationery house west of Chicago in the United States.

The firm of Clarke & Courts was organized in 1880, the members consisting of Robert Clarke and George M. Courts. Mr. Clarke came originally from New Orleans, where he learned the practical part of the printing business, both in the pressroom and at the case. This knowledge, combined with his thorough business qualifications and indomitable energy, has had much to do with the success of the house which bears his name. Mr. Courts is a native Texan of marked business ability, who perfected himself in the stationery business with the late Walter Robinson, and the welfare of the establishment has been greatly enhanced by his keen business foresight and wise counsels.



The business, modestly endowed with capital at first, has enjoyed uninterrupted success, and in 1886 the demands upon the establishment became so great that enlargement was found necessary, and the present stock company was organized. The stockholders are principally Galveston men, and the amount of paid-up capital is $200,000. The name, "The Texas House," was adopted at the beginning, and over the entire southern country it has become a name synonymous with good work and fair dealing. In addition to the extensive line of their own manufacture the firm carries a complete line of everything to be found in the modern wholesale stationery house, including all kinds of office furniture. The principal field from which the establishment draws its patronage consists of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, New Mexico and Mexico. This territory is regularly covered by a force of traveling men, numbering from ten to fifteen.

The present quarters, of which the accompanying cut conveys a fair idea, were occupied in January, 1891. The building is of brick, covered with cement, and artistically finished, which gives it the appearance of stone. It is the finest structure of a business kind in the city. The frontage on Twenty-fourth street is 120 feet, and on Mechanic street, 86 feet. It is five stories high, the several floors containing a working space of 50,000 square feet. The cost of the building and ground was $100,000. The number of persons employed approximates two hundred.

The ground floor is occupied by the offices of the company, the wholesale and retail stationery departments, the shipping department and the engine room.

On the second floor is located the bindery, which is fitted up with all the modern appliances and latest styles of machinery with which to turn out the great amount of work called for in this line. Mr. M. P. Tidd presides over this department, ably assisted by W. P. Tidd.

On the third floor are found the various branches of the lithographing part of the business, and the electro and stereotype foundry, all in active operation, with unsurpassed facilities for executing the artistic work for which the house is noted. The gentlemen in charge here are Richard Helms, foreman engraving department; Alex. Machin, foreman transfer department; Charles G. Marks, foreman pressroom; H. G. Ketchum, in charge of electrotype foundry.

The fourth floor presents the busiest scene in the whole building, for here is the printing office with its tons of material being handled daily by the many compositors, and the twenty power presses turning out piles of work unexcelled anywhere. Mr. W. P. Dougherty, as general manager of this department, is ably assisted by D. B. Skinner, foreman of the bookroom; Mort. Bookwalter, foreman of the pressroom; F. L. Robinson, head proofreader.

The stock department occupies the fifth floor, and here come all packages of material and stock, where they are opened, and as occasion demands, sent to the various departments of the building for use. Mr. C. Epersen is head stockkeeper, with Alexander Reifel as assistant.

The building as a whole is a model of its kind. Constructed after the plans of practical men, who designed it especially for convenience and comfort, it presents a degree of perfection well worthy of more extended notice than our space will permit. Light and air have free access from four sides, and the internal arrangement throughout leaves nothing more to be desired.

The future of the "Texas House" is bright. The constant development of the great Southern Empire affords a gigantic field for future as well as present operation, and the application of this firm in the past if continued in the business cannot fail to produce results, the magnitude of which it would be difficult to estimate.

THERE is not now a single descendant in the male line of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Cowley, Butler, Dryden, Pope, Cowper, Goldsmith, Byron or Moore; not one of Sir Philip Sidney, nor of Sir Walter Raleigh; not one of Drake, Cromwell, Hampden, Monk, Marlborough, Petersborough or Nelson; not one of Bolingbroke, Walpole, Chatham, Pitt, Fox, Burke, Grattan or Canning; not one of Bacon, Locke, Newton or Davy; not one of Hume, Gibbon or Macaulay; not one of Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds or Sir Thomas Lawrence; not one of David Garrick, John Kemble or Edmund Kean.—*Chicago News.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTER'S LOVE.

BY ERNEST W. BAGG.

The *galley* sails have long been set,
Her lovely *form* at last I see;
It glorifies the *alphabet*,
The *type* of all that's fair to me!

Her cheeks with roses would I *print*
And on her lips Love's *proof* bestow;
I'd *go to press*, with ne'er a stint,
Her hand in mine—I love her so!

I dream I stand within the church;
The very *font* seems out of *sorts;*
My rival, badly in the lurch,
To love him my fair one exhorts!

The *bold-faced minion* then I took
(My wrath a saint would *justify*);
I used the *stick*, then fiercely shook
The knave into a hopeless "*pi*"!

Her humble *page* would this subjoin
And *publish*, that the world may know,
Though all unused to lover's *quoin*,
I *mitre* married long ago!

Her *composition*, full of grace,
So far transcends my feeble praise,
I'll never weary in the *chase*,
But *follow copy* all my days!

GEORGE D. PRENTICE AND GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

A correspondent sends us a clipping from the Fairhaven (Wash.) *Democrat*, with an explanatory note attached, as follows: The occasion of the following was a lecture by George Francis Train in our opera house on the evening following his last trip around the world, starting from and arriving at New Whatcom, Washington. There were many distinguished men present on the stage with the lecturer, and many reminiscences were related. Col. W. L. Vischer, editor of the Fairhaven *Herald*, an old acquaintance of Mr. Train's, was present, and Mr. Train insisted upon his giving the audience a description of his (Mr. Train's) visit to George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*. As Colonel Vischer is something of a mimic, and paced the stage in the same manner as Prentice, the audience went into an uproar of applause, none enjoying it more than Mr. Train who corroborated every word.

Many years ago George D. Prentice, the famous editor, wit and poet of the Louisville *Journal*, for that was long before the *Journal* and *Courier* were consolidated, was at work in his private editorial room in the Journal building dictating to his amanuensis. Prentice always wrote with the aid of an amanuensis because he was afflicted during the last twenty years or more of his life with *chorea scriptorum*—writer's paralysis. While thus engaged there came a rap at the door, and the amanuensis opened it to see who was there. A very handsome young man, with a crown of wavy black hair, a graceful moustache and a suave manner stood there. He was dressed in a blue cutaway or "swallow tail" coat, of the old style, with smooth brass buttons. His vest was of some heavy white material, his pantaloons black doeskin, his shoes of patent leather and on his head he held a broad-brimmed soft hat. He presented his card, which bore the name "George Francis Train," and on it the owner had written in blue or red pencil, *Civis Americanus Sum*. He was presented to Mr. Prentice, and soon the two were in easy and pleasant converse on all manner of subjects. After a stay of perhaps thirty minutes, Mr. Train took his leave, and when he was gone Mr. Prentice began to walk the floor in his slip-shod way, and presently said to his amanuensis, "Write and I will dictate a paragraph concerning Mr. Train," and he dictated as follows, punctuating his matter as he went, as was his custom:

"(Fist)–A locomotive that has run off the track (comma) turned upside down (comma) with the cowcatcher buried in a stump and the wheels making a thousand revolutions a minute (full stop) A kite in the air that has lost its tail (dash) a human novel without a hero (dash) a man who climbs a tree for a bird's nest (comma) out on a limb (comma) and in order to get it saws the limb off between himself and the tree (full stop) A ship without a rudder (dash) a clock without hands (dash) an arrow shot into the air (dash) a sermon that is all text (dash) a pantomime of words (dash) the apotheosis of talk (dash) the incarnation of gab (full stop) Handsome (comma) vivacious (comma) muscular (comma) as neat as a cat (comma) clean to the marrow (comma) a judge of the effect of clothes (comma) frugal in food and regular only in habits (full stop) A noonday mystery (dash) a solid conundrum (dash) a cypher hunting for a figure to pass for something (semicolon) with the brains of twenty men in his head (comma) all pulling in different directions (semicolon) not bad as to heart (comma) but a man who has shaken hands with reverence (full stop) This is George Francis Train (full stop)"

WHAT IS A "FAKE?"

"Fake" is a very expressive term. It is a hard-worked word. Possibly because those who use slang as their daily speech are not blessed with a superabundance of vocables, "fake," like its synonym "do," has a rich variety of applications, something like the use to which "fix" is put in the mouth of an average American with a scanty vocabulary. "Do," like "fake," means both to "do" and to do something dishonest, as in the phrase he was "done" out of it, or for short "done." Probably "fake" is derived from "facere," and "fakement" from "facimentum." The widest sense of the word is to do something, to make, to construct, then to forge, to cheat, to steal. In the autobiography of Lord Chief Baron Nicholson "fake" means, in one case, an old lag, which being translated in the vulgar tongue is interpreted "returned convict" in the style of Jean Valjean. In the once famous ditty, doubtless written by the learned Dr. Maginn but claimed by Harrison Ainsworth, "Nix my dolly, pals, fake away," it means to push on stealing. "Fake a cly" in the same classic poem means "pick a pocket." A faker—so and rightly spelt in Hotten's Slang Dictionary—is one who fakes. A fakement is anything used for a fake. So an actor's materials for "making up his mug," adorning his face for his part, are called fakements. Any trade, trick, contrivance, invention, is called by "the Whitechapel pals" of the "Artful Dodger," and their successors, a fakement. In the old song of "The Tater Can," the bearer of said contrivance for selling hot potatoes boasts that "to every fakement he is fly." In the same region now rendered notorious by Jack the Ripper, a tailor advertises his goods in the slang of the prigs, cadgers and costermongers of the locality. He offers a "pair of mole-skins, any color, built hanky-panky, with a double fakement down the sides and artful buttons at the bottom for half a monarch." This means mole-skin trousers with double seam down the side, pearl buttons at the bottom for ten shillings, half a sovereign. Our American slaves of the press are undoubtedly wrong when they write and print fakir with an *i*, meaning, as Hyde Clarke says, "a Mahometan monk," for faker, with an *e*, one that fakes, a thoroughly English word and character which American pressreaders insist on clapping a turban upon and making a Mussulman of. Faker is the genuine form.—*Exchange.*

CELLULOID FOR PRINTING PLATES.

Among the objects exhibited during the last meeting of the "Fachtechnische Club" of the State Printing Office in Vienna, there were some celluloid plates by Mr. August Denk, proprietor of the embossing establishment at Vienna, containing transfers from copper engravings. These celluloid plates, which have a milk-white appearance, are somewhat transparent and flexible, and are so hard that they may be printed from the same as a copper plate. The proofs exhibited demonstrate that the impressions are as clean and perfect as those made from the original plate.

Celluloid may thus be employed to good advantage in copper engraving establishments. If, on account of celluloid being so ignitable, one should hesitate to use such plates, they may be employed with great advantage for reproducing original plates by making celluloid negatives, instead of using silver, and making electrotype printing plates from these negatives.

Celluloid printing plates which were exhibited and which had been rubbed in with ink were really works of art, which could easily be used as window transparencies or tops for toilet and other fancy boxes.—*Exchange.*

MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS ON CYLINDER PRESSES.

Outside of the fact that the improvement of cylindrical designed printing presses must continue, in speed and in other respects, in order to keep pace with the demands of the times, no other mechanical problem pertaining thereto is assuming greater importance than that which has practical reference to the best methods of directing and controlling the bed and cylinder movements of this make of machine.

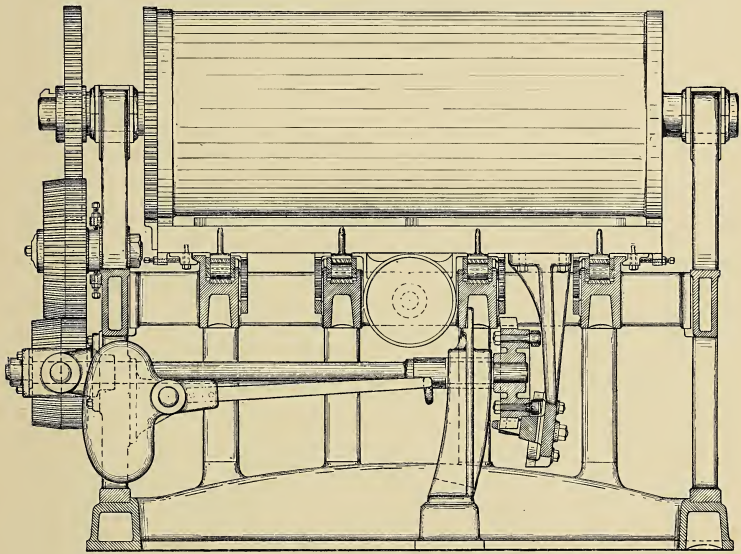
The purchaser of a bed and cylinder printing press today keenly realizes the necessities of his growing business; the speed at which he must turn out work in order that he may make a profit on it; the wear and tear on his type and plates from the use of inferior or erroneously constructed printing machinery, and also to the liability of being compelled to duplicate his presses too often should they be built on principles of an objectionable or hazardous character.

These considerations, if no other were forced upon him, are sure to become closely allied to his thoughts when in need of new presses, and if his judgment has been ripened by experience he will not forget to practice the lesson which it has taught him: Whatever this experience may have led him to do, as to the study of printing machinery, he should not overlook the important fact that the device which actuates the movements of the bed and cylinder of a printing press should be his first consideration.

By way of illustrating one of the more modern devices which has been applied to and in use on fast-running presses, and which is deserving of our attention at present, we show a sectional drawing of the "Scott" movement.

Much comment has been expended on the merits and demerits of the "universal joint," or Napier movement; the Middleton movement; the Taylor movement, etc., all popular and well known.

If the reader will follow us, we will endeavor to make plain some reasons why the Scott movement under consideration is one of the more recent and valuable in its application to the work to be done by it from different standpoints. Let us, therefore, observe, to begin, the entire absence of the universal joint, and in its stead is placed a solid bed-driving shaft, without a joint, which is fitted with a spur and bevel gear wheel on one end, and a star gear wheel on the other. The simplicity of this device is apparent. It is actuated and controlled by reciprocal movement from the driving gear, which is also spur and bevel geared, thereby insuring to bed and cylinder a positive, instantaneous and harmonized movement,



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE "SCOTT" PRESS MOVEMENT.

because there are no secondary parts to militate against perfect unison, and because the diameter and precision of the gears are never disturbed by extreme angles, the propelling or directing points of the shaft being so far separated from each other as to, at all times, be in true fit in the gears.

It may be asked, what special benefit is derived by having the shaft in one solid piece, and distinct from movements which have a complex character, yet are still in general use?

(1) The advantage of a solid shaft is to dispense with the double-jointed device known as the universal joint, which, from its combination, hazards durability and absolute action by its operation with the bed and cylinder from the points of contact with the intermediate and alternating pinion gearing.

(2) In placing the hanging rack well to the right of the bed, the driving forces of the press are more properly equalized, and as one

large air-cushion cylinder is better than two small ones, this is properly placed under the center of the bed. Besides, the farther the hanging-gear rack is located from the driving-gear, the less angling is on the gears, or on a universal joint, if that device was in use.

(3) The single shaft truly possesses and conveys more direct and uniform power than is possible with the Napier movement, simply because it is a perfectly even, whole and continuous motion from one end to the other. In other words, the bed-driving shaft, being in one piece and its gearing, bevel or spur (according to the way the bed is moving — forward or backward), is in absolute contact with its driver, tooth for tooth (as in ordinary constructed gearing), having a fixed axis, it is impossible to vary either in direct motion or in register with the cylinder, when that important function is being performed.

(4) In the case of the movement under consideration, we find that we have meshing together two spur gears when the bed is moving to print, and two bevel gears when the bed is returning. In each case the action and contact is as perfect as if fixed continuously in one position. In the Taylor movement this is not possible; for when the press is moving forward or backward one bevel and one spur gear mesh together, practically forming a non-theoretical and imperfect mechanical combination, which, from its imperfect mechanical harmony, must be productive of considerable lost motion, or "back-lash," and, consequently, bad register, and finally become a weak and faulty construction. It may be asked, is the destructive force of bed and cylinder (while printing a form) more apparent on one part of a form than on another? To this question let us answer that we cannot see why there should be any difference in a movement such as we are describing, because there is no lost motion in driving the bed in unison with the cylinder. Any device which reduces the angle of the shaft while printing reduces the irregularity of the bed's motion. In the Scott movement, the shaft is absolutely straight from end to end when printing, and but slightly angled on the return motion, which is equally adjusted by means of the beveled gear at the shaft and the intermediate point.

(5) The Taylor movement, notwithstanding its inherent defects, has elicited much praise, and its adoption, in some shape or other, by several of the leading press builders, has added to its popularity. Scott has, obviously, utilized a few of the more important features of this movement, and added to and improved such as he has deemed applicable to his own devices. This difference between Scott and Taylor is apparent by the manner in which Scott has placed the star-wheel driving shaft on a level while the bed is moving in one direction — printing — and at a short angle when returning in the opposite direction. Also, in driving by two gears on the outside to the main gearing on a spur, and the other on a bevel. When the shaft is level, the spur gear is driving; when the shaft is at an angle, the bevel gears are driving. Thus we have a correct movement or train of gears while the bed is running in either direction. These gears are held rigidly between bearings, the teeth of the bevel being on the same parallel line as those on the spur gears. The Taylor movement has a rocking two-faced gear, meshing into a spur gear, and not as reliable, in regard to register, as its firmest adherents desire (although superior to the universal joint). Indeed, one press builder using the universal joint has been induced to put a "shoe-brake" on his cylinder to enable the bed to drop into register with it. If this "brake" had been put on the bed, instead of the cylinder (as it certainly appears to be the cause of variations in register), there might have been a more effective remedy to the defective register, if such existed.

In the several respects alluded to, the Scott movement differs from all other fast printing and registering machines, and may, with propriety, be placed in the forward rank of improved mechanical reciprocal devices for scientifically uniting bed and cylinder, and for durability and absolute register.— *The American Art Printer.*

LORD ASHBURNHAM'S famous "Textus of the Gospels" is valued at $50,000 and is on view at the Bookbinder's Exposition in London with the Mazarine Bible and Mary Tudor prayer-book.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

AMONG the new foreign publications in the scientific field is the *Pantobiblion*, edited and published at St. Petersburg, M. A. Kercha, editor. The object of the book is to serve as a guide or handbook to all interested in the exact sciences regarding the selection of the proper literature treating on the different branches of modern science. To accomplish this end, the *Pantobiblion* gives a list of all new scientific works published in a living language, or series of articles criticising and reviewing the more important books in the language in which the book is written, a critical review of all journals or periodicals devoted to polytechnic and the sciences. The first number of this new and interesting publication contains the names of about 1,200 new books, 80 criticisms, and the summaries of 270 journals, the whole including the French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Hungarian, Roumanian, Russian, Polish and Bohemian languages.

COMPETITIVE BIDDING, WITH ITS RESULTANT EVILS; a paper read by Thomas Todd before the Master Printers' Club, Boston, Massachusetts, June 18, 1891.

Within the compass of twenty-two 4½ by 2¼ long primer pages, Mr. Todd presents the results of a deep insight into the evils of competitive bidding, and his treatment of the question finds its keynote in the exhortation "Do not estimate whenever you can avoid it."

LABOR DAY SOUVENIR OF THE CHICAGO TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY. Danks & Co., publishers, Walker & Robertson, printers, Chicago.

This souvenir contains a large amount of interesting information on labor problems with statistical matter compiled from various sources. Its editor, Mr. T. H. Morgan, has performed his part with credit, while the ninety-six folio pages and colored inserts, and cover of red leatherette printed in gold bronze, derive their mechanical excellence at the hands of Messrs. James Johnston and B. Nolan, foremen of Messrs. Walker & Robertson's composing and press rooms respectively.

SOUVENIR VOLUME OF THE MICHIGAN STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION: A Story Written by the Editors Themselves. Compiled and arranged by Fred Slocum, Secretary. 130 pages; 35 cents.

This handsome brochure is highly attractive in its typographical appearance. The cover is embossed in white and gold, and tied with a white silk cord. It is printed on fine plate paper and has almost two hundred half-tone engravings. The contents are of absorbing interest, the history of the association's travels being taken up by the editors one from another, the result being altogether unique and attractive. Address Fred Slocum, *Detroit Journal*, Detroit, Michigan.

OSBORNE OF ARROCHAR. By Amanda M. Douglas. Lee & Shepard, publishers, Boston, Massachusetts.

Of this volume the Providence *Journal* says that it is the nineteenth novel on Miss Douglas' list, and yet her hand has not lost its cunning, nor her imagination its power to create. This popular writer embodies in her latest romance the same ingenuity in the construction of the plot, the same abundant resources in its development and the same power to arouse an absorbing interest that mark all her work. She occupies a field entirely her own. Her command of language is marvelous, her style is earnest and realistic, and her characters play their parts with an individuality so pronounced that no confusion arises on account of the large number that mingle in the action. Miss Douglas has done no better work than this book bears witness to. It is strong, earnest, intensely interesting, graphic in portraiture and vivid in description.

AT a regular meeting of the St. Paul Typothetæ, held August 6, the following were elected as delegates to the National Typothetæ, to be held at Cincinnati, October 20: David Ramaley, George M. Stanchfield, C. P. Stine, T. J. Price, B. B. Anderson. Alternates — H. L. Collins, W. L. Banning, Charles H. Evans, A. E. Vose. W. T. Rich, secretary.

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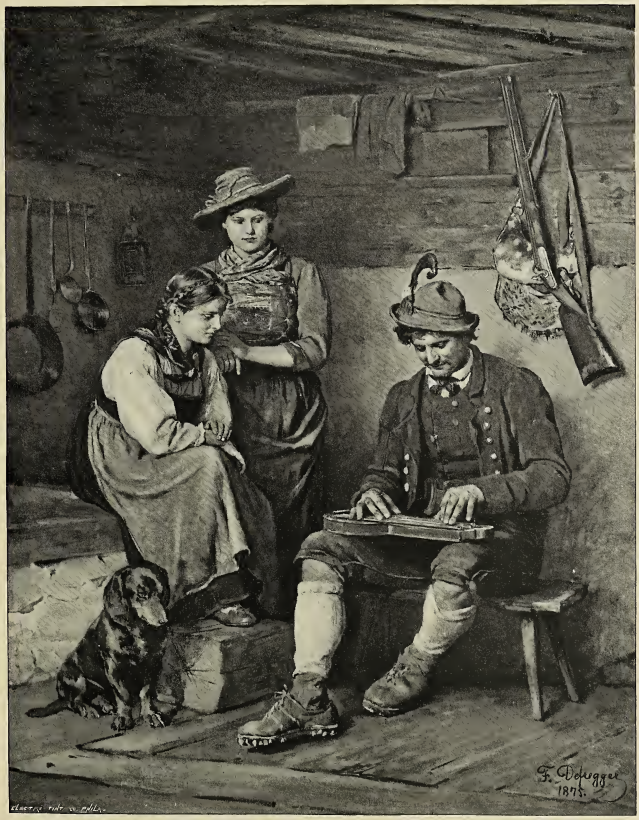
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(See the other side of this sheet.)

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ILLUSTRATIONS in Half-Tone for all illustrative purposes. We make a specialty of this process, and our success is demonstrated by the opinions of our patrons and by our specimens (see other side).

We have two establishments well equipped with the best appliances and apparatus, and employ none but the highest skilled labor, and our combined facilities enable us to furnish the best work at reasonable prices, and with dispatch.

Below we note some testimonials, but a trial order will convince you of our ability to please you.

FROM WM J. KELLEY, ED. "AMERICAN ART PRINTER," N. Y. CITY.

The writer does not desire to flatter your merit beyond any degree of justice when he says, that after examining the work of other parties, he considers yours as equal to, and in some respects above, the average.

FROM "LEISURE HOURS," PHILADELPHIA.

We must congratulate you on the excellent reproduction of the last plate made for us. It was absolutely perfect. The light and shade is charming. Keep up the good work.

FROM L. C. HASCALL, PRES. FRATERNITY PUB. CO., BOSTON.

I am very much pleased with the cuts made for the new book, and I have recommended your concern highly. I consider you do the best work of any concern in the country, and you are at liberty to refer to us at any time.

FROM AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

As the requirements of the work in which we used the sixty-five cuts you recently engraved made us rather severe and exacting, it is but just to acknowledge our thorough satisfaction and delight at the results. We were also surprised to find little or no trouble with the presswork. They were printed sixteen at one impression, and only needed about two washings to every 1,000 impressions.

The above, and many others which we have, show the high appreciation in which our work is held by parties who have tried it.

Correspondence and requests for estimates are cordially invited, and will receive our prompt and careful attention.

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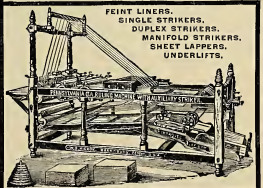
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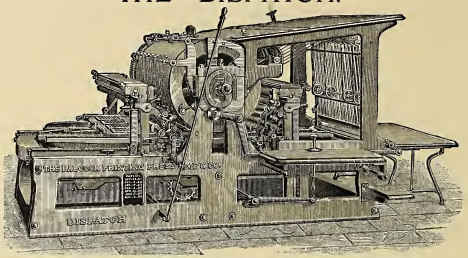


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THE W. O. HICKOK MFG. CO., HARRISBURG, PA.

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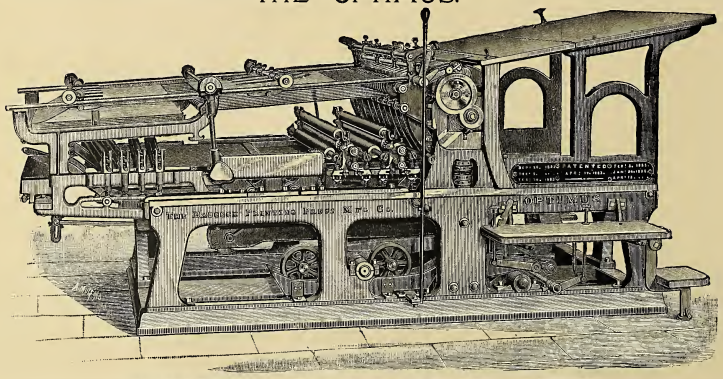


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WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

Cincinnati, July 15, 1891.

Mr. R. O. BOYD is no longer in our employ.

THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.

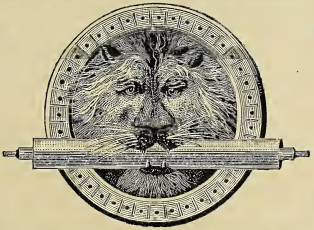
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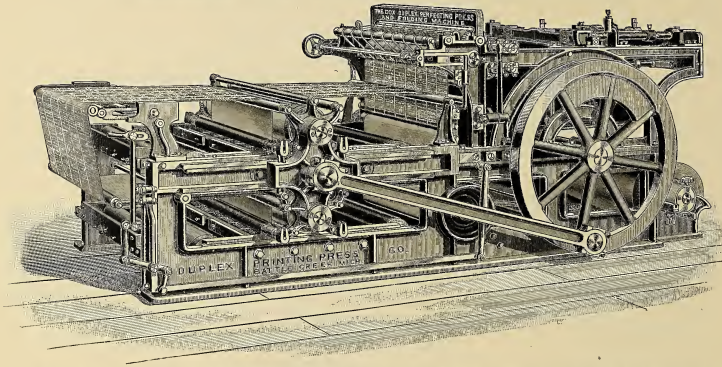
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Delivers 3,500 to 4,500 perfect papers, folded, per hour, either four, six or eight pages, from flat beds and ordinary type forms.



MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald*, writes:

The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., Battle Creek, Mich.: Office of TOLEDO DAILY COMMERCIAL, TOLEDO, OHIO, June 24, 1891.

Gentlemen,— Permit me to congratulate you upon your success in fulfilling the contract recently made with you to build a flat-bed perfecting press and folding machine to produce the *Toledo Commercial* at a speed of from 3,500 to 4,000 copies per hour. I have carefully studied the machine, so far as the pressure of business permitted, while being erected and adjusted in our pressroom, and I this morning personally witnessed the production of a full edition of the *Commercial* at the rate of 3,600 per hour—which we may call the final test—and upon which the machine was accepted.

I take this means to acknowledge my satisfaction with the test, and hereby formally accept the machine under the contract. The money in full for the press has been deposited to your credit, and now awaits your order.

The experience obtained in this brief trial of your press justifies the hope that large savings will be made in the pressroom over the necessary expenses to be met in stereotyping and operating a stereotype press, such as we have heretofore been using.

Very truly yours, P. C. BOYLE, Pres. Toledo Commercial Co.

This press will print and fold, with equal speed, either a four, six or eight page paper, without any adjustment.

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For cash with order, or within 10 days, from customers who have opened credits with us, we allow an extra 5 per cent discount on the net of invoices.

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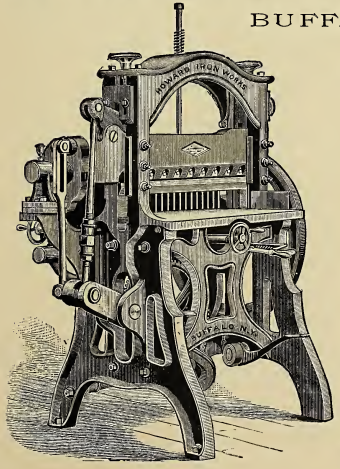
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FROM ¼ TO 30 HORSE-POWER.

Incandescent Dynamos, from 15 to 500 Lights of 16 Candle-power.

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CHICAGO, The Thos. L. Johnson Co., No. 312 Dearborn Street.
MILWAUKEE, Henry Ramien, No. 641 Third Street.
WASHINGTON, D. C., J. Geo. Gardner, No. 1005 H Street.
ST. LOUIS, Stagl Electrical Engineering Co., No. 1106 Pine Street.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., W. F. Murphy.
DETROIT, MICH., The Michigan Electric Co., No. 213-214 Griswold Street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., J. M. Lennon, No. 22 Loan and Trust Building.

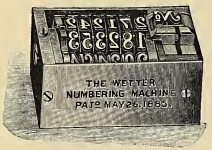
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MANUFACTURER OF
WOOD TYPE

Cabinets, Cases, Drying Racks and Sundries.

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PRINTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

The WETTER CONSECUTIVE NUMBERING MACHINES are covered by the following U. S. Patents:

MAY 26, 1885.	OCT. 12, 1886.	DEC. 7, 1886.	DEC. 13, 1887.	DEC. 13, 1887.
AUG. 21, 1888.	OCT. 16, 1888.	NOV. 5, 1889.	APRIL 15, 1890.	APRIL 15, 1890.

AND FURTHER PATENTS PENDING.

These different patents embrace every conceivable method of operating numbering machines that are made the height of type, to be used on printing presses without attachments of any kind.

Many attempts have been made to infringe on our patents by parties substituting numbering machines of a construction likely to deceive the purchaser. In view of such facts, we feel it our duty to caution printers to be careful not to purchase an infringing article. Our machines have been in constant use for the past five years in the leading printing offices throughout the United States and Europe, and have proven to be of incalculable value wherever used.

The following are the representative printing houses using the WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES:

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.,	NEW YORK.
" " "	PHILADELPHIA.
" " "	BOSTON.
FRANKLIN BANK NOTE CO.,	NEW YORK.
HOMER LEE BANK NOTE CO.,	"
HAMILTON BANK NOTE CO.,	"
BUREAU ENGRAVING & PRINTING,	WASHINGTON, D. C.
NATIONAL AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER CO.,	NEW YORK.
" "	BOSTON.
" "	HAMILTON, OHIO.
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THOMAS E. SULLIVAN,
Tribune.



WM. KENNEDY,
Inter Ocean.



A. B. ADAIR,
News.



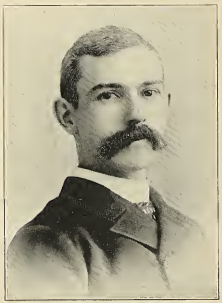
FRANK H. EHLEN,
Herald.



CHARLES A. PEARSON,
Mail.



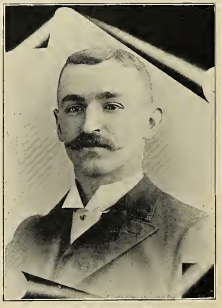
HERBERT PRESTON,
Times.



CHARLES G. WILSON,
Post.



CHARLES H. HARDING,
Evening Journal.



JOHN P. SCHNEIDER,
Globe.

COMPOSING-ROOM FOREMEN OF CHICAGO DAILIES.

COMPOSING-ROOM FOREMEN OF CHICAGO DAILIES.

THOMAS E. SULLIVAN,

Foreman of the *Tribune*, the subject of this sketch, was born in Troy, New York, October 16, 1842. He removed from his birthplace to Vermont when but a child, thence to Ohio and finally settled in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he entered upon an apprenticeship to the printing trade. After serving his time he came to Chicago in June, 1865, and at once entered the composing room of the *Tribune* as a "sub." He was advanced to "regular," proofreader, and finally to the foremanship, which position he now holds. He is gentlemanly, dignified yet genial, courteous and impartial, filling his position with honor and credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of both employers and employés. Mr. Sullivan has been a life-long and consistent member of Typographical Union No. 16, and in point of service is the oldest foreman in the city, having acted in that capacity continuously for the last twenty years. He was married December 22, 1870.

WILLIAM KENNEDY

For about eighteen years past has been foreman of the *Inter Ocean* composing room. He is about forty-seven years of age, and, next to Mr. Sullivan, of the *Tribune*, has seen the longest service as foreman of any man on a daily paper in the city. He is fearless, strong in his positions, almost gruff in his blunt honesty at times, and well liked by everybody. His popularity was sufficient in 1873 to elect him delegate to the session of the International Union which met in this city. Mr. Kennedy's exemplary conduct during the troublous times of 1878 won for him the highest esteem both of his employers and the members of No. 16, and as an evidence of its approval of his course at this trying time No. 16 again made Mr. Kennedy its representative to the International in 1888. Mr. Kennedy is an exceptional foreman in his interest in union affairs generally, being very regular in his attendance at its meetings, and, while always having his "say" in the discussions before that body, still invariably gives a cheerful acquiescence to the verdict of the majority and as heartily enters into the work outlined, even if in opposition to his original ideas. It was at his suggestion that the new office of Organizer of No. 16 was created.

A. B. ADAIR,

Foreman of the *News* composing room, was born October 9, 1850, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. He left school at the age of twelve to enter an apprenticeship in the office of the *American Citizen*, Butler, Butler county, Pennsylvania, where he worked one year, then going to Mercer and completing another year of apprenticeship on the *Western Press*. He became a journeyman in the office of the Canton (Ohio) *Repository*. He afterward migrated to Illinois and farmed for three years; went to Kansas and returned to the printing business, in the office of the Lawrence *Tribune*. He joined the union there, and traveled to St. Louis, where he worked three years on the *Globe* and *Globe-Democrat*, and came to Chicago in the fall of 1875; worked on the *Tribune* and *Courier*, and then took charge of the *Daily News* composing room, where he has remained from its first day of publication to the present. Mr. Adair has been quite prominent in labor and greenback politics, being at one time the nominee of the greenback party of Illinois for lieutenant-governor. He was also a prominent member of the united labor party of Cook county. He is recognized as a ready debater and a forcible and effective speaker. Always taking an active interest in the affairs of his union, he was honored by No. 16 by being elected one of its delegates to the International session in 1880, where he was prominent in the furtherance of that body's legislation.

FRANK H. EHLEN,

Foreman of the *Herald*, was born at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, but removed with his parents to Chicago when but a few months old. After attending school at St. Michael's and afterward the public school he became errand boy in the printing firm of Piggott, Webster & Co., which, after the great fire, became the Pictorial Printing Company. In 1876, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he joined Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, and very soon thereafter became foreman of the office in which he was employed. In 1881 the business changed hands, the incoming firm declining to recognize the typographical union, whereupon Mr. Ehlen and his entire force left the office. His next experience was that of a "sub" on the *Herald*, and in the course of a year became foreman, where he has remained to the present time, advancing step by step with the phenomenal growth and success of the Chicago *Herald*. Mr. Ehlen has seen his force in the composing room grow from 17 men to 135, and the pay-roll reach to between $2,700 and $3,000 per week from $360 per week, the amount paid out the first week he took charge of the paper. Mr. Ehlen's constant aim has been to improve the conditions under which his force work, and with every advance made by the newspaper he controls he has kept that end in view. As a consequence the *Herald* composing room is one of the pleasantest in the city to work in and Mr. Ehlen is held in high esteem by the craft generally.

CHARLES A. PEARSON,

Foreman of the *Mail*, was born in Hamilton, Canada, April 25, 1858. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the *Globe*, Toronto, to learn the art preservative, where he remained two years, and then drifted into the office of the *Presbyterian*, working there about one year. The desire to roam seized him, California being the objective point. Arriving in Chicago lack of funds prevented further gratifying his desire for travel, and he secured work as an apprentice in the office of the Lakeside Publishing and Printing Company, following the fortunes of that concern for some time. Again his roving disposition had to be catered to, but this time his compass was pointed south, he arriving at Memphis, Tennessee, shortly after the raising of the quarantine which had existed owing to the yellow fever epidemic. Three months of the South was enough—then Chicago again. Although "subbing" on the *Daily News* was not very good at that time, it was the point from which he started to work up till he reached the day foremanship, which position he held until July 1, 1888, when he secured the situation which he now fills.

HERBERT PRESTON,

Foreman of the *Times*, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1857. Mr. Preston has had a varied business and professional career, having in the '70's been engaged in the real estate business, and also for a time was employed by a railroad company. He studied law meanwhile and was admitted to the bar by the Illinois Supreme Court in 1886. He joined Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, in 1888. Prior to joining No. 16 Mr. Preston for a long time rendered invaluable service to its officers in their efforts to unionize the *Times*, which had for nearly fifteen years been without the fold of unionism. Mr. Preston became a benedict in 1879. He makes an admirable foreman, and is highly esteemed both by his employers and the typographical fraternity generally. Mr. Preston has also served on important committees of the union, and his work has met with the hearty approval of its membership.

CHARLES G. WILSON,

The pleasant, affable gentleman who presides in the composing room of the *Post*, was born in Washington, Iowa, December 10, 1860. He remained there and attended school until seventeen years of age, and then became an apprentice in the *Gazette* office of that town, where he worked until, in 1882, he came to Chicago, joined No. 16, and began his career as a journeyman printer by "subbing" on the *Morning News*. He held various positions in that office until the advent of the *Evening Post*, April, 1890, when he was given the foremanship of that journal. He is wide awake and progressive, and believes in keeping thoroughly abreast of these stirring times, typographically.

CHARLES H. HARDING,

Foreman of the *Evening Journal*, served his apprenticeship and worked as a journeyman for several years in the office of which

he now has charge. He is still young, being about thirty-five years of age, and has spent almost his entire life in Chicago. Mr. Harding is genial and kindly, and enthusiastically imbued with a love for his work, devoting himself untiringly to the improvement of his office and the advancement of his force. He is very popular with the proprietors of the *Journal* and much esteemed by his fellow craftsmen generally. He has been a member of No. 16 from the time he completed his apprenticeship.

JOHN P. SCHNEIDER,

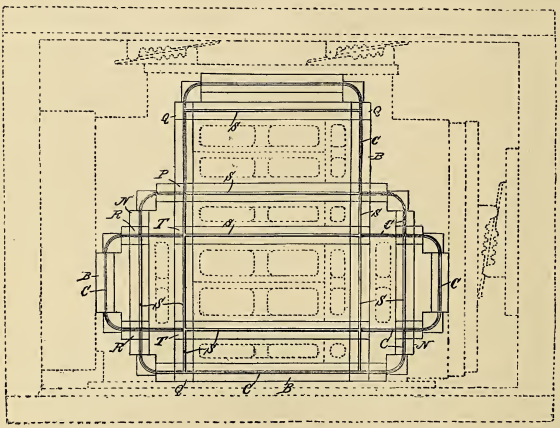
Foreman of the *Globe*, was born in Chicago, February 16, 1866, and is consequently the youngest foreman in the city. He served his apprenticeship in the office of Carhart, Wright & Co., and joined Typographical Union, No. 16, in February, 1889. He went to work on the *Daily Globe*, where, after over two years at the case, he succeeded Charles Boyer as foreman of the composing room, which position he now holds. Mr. Schneider is companionable and popular, and keeps well in line with the younger and more progressive element of the union, of which he is a bright and consistent member.

FOLDING PAPER BOXES.

The Archer process for making folding paper boxes, the patents of which are controlled by the Liberty Machine Works, of 54 Frankfort street, New York, facilitates immensely the manufacture of folding paper boxes, now of so much importance to the commercial world. The novelty consists in the means employed to reënforce the cutting and scoring rules, whereby they are rigidly kept in position in the form while the press is in operation. Heretofore a press built especially for the purpose has been necessary to do the work, but with this material any ordinary job printing press may be used.

The invention consists of bending or stamping pieces of the steel cutting rule into any desired shape, so as to form hooks, tucks, catches, thumb holes, round corners, or any of the irregular shapes used for cutting paper boxes, and in casting around them a body of metal so as to hold the rule firmly in place, and to form a solid base for same. The bodies of these pieces are all cast in type molds, the same as type, and measured on the "point system" so as to justify with the ordinary metal furniture now in use. This material is put up in fonts, assorted, or may be had in separate sets or sorts. The cutting rule is made of steel, just type high. The creasing rule is made of brass, and a trifle lower than the cutting rule, so that when the one cuts through the paper, the creasing rule only creases it sufficiently to make it bend without cracking. Both kinds of rule are put up in fonts, cut labor-saving, so that with a font of the hooks, catches, etc., and a font of each style of rule, any style of box may be made on any of the job presses now in use, and any job printer can add this new branch to his business by an outlay of from fifty dollars upward, according to the amount of business he can control.

With an outfit of this material the form for cutting and creasing a folding paper box can be set up as quickly and easily as any form of rulework, by using metal furniture as a basis, and the cutting can be done on any job printing press. There is not a village in the country that now supports a printing office in which it would not pay to put in one of these outfits. Druggists, confectioners, ice-cream saloons, dry goods stores, milliners, and manufacturers of all kinds of small wares such as tacks, nails, hominy, farina, starch, patent medicines and all kinds of specialties, are using these boxes, and many others would use them if they could get them conveniently and in small quantities. Then again, every box has to be printed and the "box maker" always does the printing, so that by being able to furnish the boxes you can also increase your printing business. By having this outfit you not only add this new branch but increase the value of what you already have. You are not confined to folding boxes, for with an outfit of this material stiff paper boxes can be cut and scored in any shape or style desired out of straw board, printer's blanks, etc., as quickly and cheaply as they can be done on any machine built on purpose for the business; and with the assistance of a few girls all kinds of pill, powder, jewelry, wedding cake and similar boxes can be made without any extra outlay for plant.



The accompanying diagram shows a form locked up in chase ready for the press, with all the pieces of cutting and creasing rule in position. It can be readily understood that by this process work can be easily produced that under the ordinary condition of things would be next to impossible. As stated above, the power required for cutting by this process is inconsiderable, and ordinary presses will do the work. A full description of this process can hardly be given in an article of this kind, but by writing the Liberty Machine Works an illustrated pamphlet will be mailed you which will explain fully in regard to it and give all necessary information.

It was very annoying to the members of the Slabtown board of trade to read in the local paper that they had held "an infernal talk" with the town council. The editor explained that it should have read an *informal* talk, and it cost him $1.14 for drinks all around.

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ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. V.

REMOVING THE SHELL FROM THE MOLD.

When the desired thickness of shell is obtained, the mold is taken from the vat and placed in the sink in a slanting position, and the connections liberated by means of a sharp-pointed tool or knife, after which the operator pours hot water over the back of the shell and gently lifts one corner. The heat of the water melts the surface of the wax immediately in contact with the under part of the shell. This allows the operator to relieve the shell from the mold while the water is being poured over it. The shell should be removed carefully and with a slight tension, in order to keep it straight and free from kinks.

A great deal of extra and expensive labor may be avoided in finishing the plates by carefully handling and backing the shells.

EVAPORATING THE WATER FROM THE WAX.

While the shells are being removed from the wax molds, considerable water is retained in the blisters that gather on the face of the composition, which should be entirely removed before the wax is again used. If allowed to remain, the water will injure the working qualities of the composition, besides showing itself by small pin-holes and blisters appearing on the face of the mold, after the impression is taken.

Some molders evaporate the water by placing the wax in an iron pot over a gas flame or over the heated metal. This is an unsafe method, as dry heat destroys the glutinous nature of the composition, and should the wax overflow into the flame or metal pot the results would be threatening, if not seriously dangerous.

The best method is to use two steam wax-pots, one of which should be directly under the overflow pipe, into which the melted wax from the table is allowed to flow, and remain until all the water is evaporated.

After the moisture is entirely evaporated, the wax may be transferred to pot No. 2. The remaining cases are now placed on the steam table, and the melted wax allowed to flow into pot No. 1. The operator in the meantime proceeds to run the wax into the cases from pot No. 2.

CLEANING THE SHELLS.

A film of wax adheres to the face of the shell when it is being relieved from the mold, which must be removed before the shell is tinned. If the wax is allowed to remain it will be burned to carbon and form in hard crusts under the shell in the process of backing, thus causing innumerable sinks and extra labor in finishing the plates. This wax is removed by laying the shell face up on a flat board, placed in a slanting position over the lye pot, while the operator pours hot lye over the shell, and at the same time rubs it lightly with a soft brush until the wax is entirely removed. The lye should be allowed to flow back into the pot, and the scum taken off from time to time and thrown into the waste barrel.

After having removed the wax from the face of the shell, the back is thoroughly rinsed in clean water, in order to remove any lye that may have gathered thereon.

If the lye is allowed to remain on the back, it will prevent the tin foil from uniting with the shell in the process of tinning.

Having cleaned the shells, the operator places them in a shallow lead-lined box about 18 inches wide, 26 inches long, and about 4 inches deep. This box is nearly filled with water, to which is added 2 per cent of sulphuric acid. The shells are allowed to remain in this solution until ready for the tinning process. This is a necessary precaution, as the solution prevents the back of the shells from becoming oxidized or tarnished. This solution should be renewed about once every week.

TINNING SOLUTION.

Electrotype metal will not of itself amalgamate with copper. It is therefore necessary to unite the metal with the shell by means of tin foil, and as the tin foil will not adhere properly to the shell unless the back is made chemically clean, a tinning solution becomes necessary.

This solution is prepared in a wide-mouthed glazed earthen jar or bottle, as follows:

Pour about one pint of muriatic acid into a quart jar, and add half a pound of zinc scraps. A strong boiling action takes place immediately, the fumes of which are very dangerous to persons having weak lungs. It is therefore necessary that this solution should be made in the open air, when the wind is blowing in the opposite direction. When the boiling action has ceased and no more gas is given off, pour the clear solution (now muriatic of zinc) into a wide-mouthed jar, and add about one-third water to reduce the acid, and one ounce of sal-ammoniac to neutralize the salts of zinc. When the sal-ammoniac has dissolved the solution is ready for use.

Before the tinning solution is applied, the shells should be examined, and if any holes appear, dry blacklead should be rubbed in on the face by means of a soft brush, or the backing pan may be rubbed with a mixture of half oil and blacklead before the shells are tinned. Either of these methods will prevent the backing metal from coming through the holes in the shells.

TINNING THE SHELLS.

The next operation is tinning the shells, and is performed by laying sufficient shells face down to cover a level board cut to the inside measure of the backing pan.

After the shells are laid on the board, the operator, with a moderately stiff brush, rubs the tinning solution well into the cavities and over the back of the shells, after which they are held on edge over the jar, to drain off any excess of the solution.

Sufficient tin foil to fully cover the back of the shells is then laid thereon, after which they are immediately placed in the previously heated backing pan. It is absolutely necessary that the pan should have a smooth and level surface, and should always be kept in that condition, as any irregularities on the surface of the pan will assert themselves on the face of the shell in the process of backing.

The pan containing the tinned shells is then placed on the molten metal in the casting pot. The temperature of the metal should be kept uniform, and heated sufficiently to color a dry white paper dark brown.

Do not overheat the metal, as the tin is liable to burn and form as dross on the surface of the pot. If the metal becomes too hot it will distort the shells, causing extra labor in finishing the plates.

When the pan has attained the same heat as the molten metal, the tin foil melts and amalgamates with the copper shells.

Particular attention should be paid to pouring the molten metal on the shells *immediately after the tin fuses*, as the heat evaporates the acid of the tinning solution, leaving the salts of zinc in a soft state on the shells. This salt, when soft, will float to the top of the cast if the operator pours the molten metal on the shell as soon as the tin fuses. But should the shells be allowed to remain too long in the heated pan, the salt (having lost its acid) will form hard white crusts in the bowls of the letters, and tenaciously remain there while the metal is being poured on the shells. This crust prevents the molten metal from entering the cavities of the shells, in consequence of which the metal bridges over the openings and causes what is termed in the trade "soft-faced" letters. These soft-faced letters are a great annoyance, not only to the electrotyper, but to the pressman, as sometimes no outward indication of their presence is noticeable until after the plates are made ready on the press.

Immediately after each cast the operator should wipe the surface of the backing pan with a wet cloth or swab. This is done

* Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint from their catalogue this article on electrotyping, written for them by P. M. Furlong, foreman of electrotyping department of Messrs. T. L. De Vinne & Co., New York.

that the wax may not form in hard crusts when cold, and also to prevent the acid from corroding the face of the pan.

ELECTROTYPE BACKING METAL.

In order that the backing metal may properly adhere to the tinned shells, it should be made up of

100 pounds of lead,
3 pounds of tin,
4 pounds of antimony.

Do not use either type or stereotype metal in backing electrotype shells, unless the same is reduced by lead to the proper proportions of electrotype metal, as the antimony (being in excess and having a greater affinity for the tin than tin has for the copper) absorbs the tin from the back of the shell, causing what is termed in the trade "peeling."

Stereotype metal is composed of

100 pounds of lead,
8 pounds of tin,
15 pounds of antimony.

Type metal contains

100 pounds of lead,
16 pounds of tin,
30 pounds of antimony.

BACKING THE SHELLS.

After the tin foil has fused on the shells, the backing pan is then removed from the metal pot and placed on a perfectly level stand in order to insure a uniform thickness of metal in the cast, after which the operator *immediately* pours the molten metal through a *heated* perforated ladle on the shells. By this means the weight of the body of metal is checked and falls in fine streams, gradually distributing itself over the shells, after which the cast is allowed to cool off. This is rapidly done by means of a small blower placed in a convenient position, and connected to a wide-mouthed funnel under the backing pan. Or the blower may be reversed to exhaust the foul air from the room while cooling the pan.

(To be continued.)

LABOR DAY DEMONSTRATION.

Since the establishment of Labor Day, among its most attractive features has been the display of Chicago Typographical Union. The demonstration this year, it is expected, will greatly exceed former efforts in this line, as the union has made many accessions to its membership. Labor Day is looked upon as especially the trade-unionist's day, since the American Federation inaugurated it, and many of the state legislatures, including Illinois, made the first Monday of September a legal holiday. The following is the order of parade: Members will assemble on La Salle street, south of Monroe, and march to Bricklayers' hall at 9 o'clock sharp, Monday, September 7, there to assume their proper position in the line, heading the third division, as follows: Chief marshal, Nelson Bowerman; aid to chief, Charles Ross; Aldine band, forty pieces; carriage, drawn by four horses, with officers of union and banner; United States flag; *The Times* Chapel, *Daily News* Chapels, *Herald* Chapel, *Tribune* Chapel, *Inter Ocean* Chapel, *Journal* Chapel, *Mail* Chapel; United States flag; band, forty pieces; Cameron, Amberg & Co. Chapel, H. O. Shepard & Co. Chapel, John Morris Company Chapel, J. M. W. Jones Chapel, William Johnston Printing Company Chapel, Stromberg & Allen Chapel, J. C. Winship & Co. Chapel, A. R. Barnes & Co. Chapel, Stock Yard *Sun* and *Drovers' Journal* Chapel, Early & Halla Chapel, A. N. Kellogg Chapel, Newspaper Union Chapel, W. C. Hollister & Bro. Chapel, Walker & Robertson Chapel, M. B. McAbee Chapel, Edward Keogh Chapel, Skeen, Baker & Co. Chapel, Max Stern & Co. Chapel, Illinois Printing Company Chapel, Western Newspaper Union Chapel, American Press Association Chapel, National Printing Company Chapel, Kehm, Fietsch & Wilson Chapel, *America* Chapel, Amundson, Kirchner & Co. Chapel, Foster-Hines Company Chapel, *Railway Review* Chapel, Empire Chapel, Graphic Chapel, J. F. Higgins Chapel, Poole Bros. Chapel, Corbitt & Skidmore Chapel, La Monte, O'Donnell & Co. Chapel, Winterburn Show Printing Company Chapel, Howard Bartels & Co. Chapel, miscellaneous weekly publications and job offices, *Morning Globe* and *Post* Chapels, in carriages; Pressmen's Union, Stereotypers' Union, Press-Feeders' Union.

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF COLORS.

The photography of colors has been discovered by M. Lippmann, member of the Institute. This is a marked event in the history of science, for until the present time the problem of direct photochromie was not capable of solution consistent with scientific work. M. Lippmann has succeeded, we are assured, in unalterably fixing the colors of the solar spectrum. His method registers the colors in the gelatine as the phonograph registers the sound on a cylinder of wax.

This method rests upon some considerations of physics which suppose an acquaintance with the undulatory theory of light. M. Alphonse Berget, attaché of the laboratory of researches conducted by M. Lippmann, has published a work on the "Photography of Colors" which precisely recalls these ideas. This little book renders intelligible to all this new process by illustrating the mechanism of operating.

AUTHORS' NOTES.

MR. STEPHEN O'MEARA, editor of the Boston *Journal*, is a relative of the late Miss Kathleen O'Meara, the brilliant author of several novels.

MARAH ELLIS RYAN, whose story "A Voice from the Crowd" will be concluded in the next issue of the *Graphic*, is a writer whose work is rapidly gaining public recognition. Her home is at Lafayette Springs, Pennsylvania.

THE enterprising Chicago firm of young women publishers, Misses Searl & Gorton, announce forthcoming editions of popular booklets by well-known authors; they will be comprised in "The Young Patriot Series," "Our Dumb Friends," "Mother Goose's Christmas Party," "How the Rose Found the King's Daughter," and daintily bound in gold embossed and illustrated covers; they will be among the prettiest booklets of the season.

THE edifice known as the Poe cottage, near the village of Fordham, New York, has been purchased by Clyde W. Bryson, of New York City, who intends preserving the cottage in memory of Edgar Allen Poe, of whom he has always been an ardent admirer. A large sum was paid for the cottage and $50,000 has been set apart to keep the house and grounds in order. It was in this place that "The Raven" was written. It is old-fashioned in exterior appearance and quaint to a marked degree in interior arrangements. The cottage is admirably preserved and is just about as it was in the days of Poe.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMSON TALMER, a very distinguished literary man and a native of Baltimore, who is engaged on the "Century Dictionary," visited old friends in Baltimore, Maryland, lately. The *American* made a note of this, remarking that Dr. Talmer during the war served in the Confederacy, and was at the same time the New York *Tribune's* war correspondent in the land of Dixie. He is the author, it is claimed, of "Stonewall Jackson's Way." And all this leads the *Catholic Mirror* to observe that Dr. Talmer must have been a remarkable man to serve Jefferson Davis and the New York *Tribune* at the same time.

THE will of James Russell Lowell, filed in the Middlesex probate office, Boston, Massachusetts, August 19, disposes of substantially the whole of his property for the benefit of his daughter and her children. He gives, however, to Harvard College such books from his library as the library of the college does not possess, or of which for any reason the editions in his library are preferable to those in the college library. He gives all his manuscripts to Charles Elliott Norton, making him his literary executor. The executors of the will are George Putnam and Moorfield Storey. The amount of property left by Mr. Lowell is not large, for he was far from being a rich man.



LITTLE PET.

Specimen of Ives' (half-tone) Process Engraving, from the Crosscup & West Engraving Company, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)

The Leading Engraving Establishment
of the Country.



See Specimen of Ives (Half-Tone) Process on other side of this sheet.

CHICAGO NOTES.

W. J. Ray, of the *Post*, has left the city to locate in the farther West, probably Denver.

Isaac Heller, of the *Herald*, who was seriously ill with pneumonia for several months, is again at work.

Fifteen of the improved Mergenthaler machines have been contracted for and will be put upon the *Inter Ocean* in a short time. The price of the paper has been reduced to 2 cents.

Weber & Trivess have established a warehouse for the storage of printing and binding machinery and material at 27 and 29 Market street.

The last International Union Convention adopted a resolution to enforce the six-day law for composition under a fine of $5.00 for each violation.

T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, dealers in bookbinders' machinery at 415 Dearborn street, report that the establishment of a branch here has proved a great success.

Marder, Luse & Co., typefounders, do not let summer interfere with the production of new type faces, as the page of "halftone" in this issue will attest.

Michael Colbert, of the *Tribune*, represented his lodge at the grand council of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which met in Brooklyn, New York, recently.

Knowledge of the whereabouts of George A. Kinney, who was last heard of in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in December last, is desired by his brother W. D. Kinney, care of Chicago *Tribune*.

The parade committee of No. 16 has accepted an offer from City Attorney Kern of a handsome silk banner, to be given to the chapel presenting the best appearance in the parade on Labor Day.

The number of extras placed on the *Herald* daily has been increased from eight to fourteen. This is only a slight evidence of the greater benefits to be derived from a shortening of the hours.

Attention is called to Farmer, Little & Co's specimen page of Fashion Extra Condensed, shown upon another page. It is a letter which printers ought to have. C. B. Ross, the western manager for this firm, will supply this or any other type at the shortest notice. Call and see him, at 109 Quincy street.

Letters received from Millard F. Bingham, Samuel Bingham's son, manufacturer of printers' inking rollers, 22-24 Custom House place, Chicago, at present traveling on the European continent, give interesting accounts of the principal cities of France, Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Mr. Bingham sailed on July 11, per steamship Eider. His return is anticipated about October 1.

As baseball experts the employés of The Inland Printer have had almost uniform success, having only lost one game out of six played this season during the Saturday half holidays. Much of this success is due to the able management of H. A. Mitchell. The club is composed of the following members: Hargreaves, p.; Delaney, c.; Johnston, 1st; Stoike, 2d; Byrth, 3d; Powers, s. s.; Griswold, c. f.; Ivins, l. f.; Malchester, r. f.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., the engravers and electrotypers, of 175 Monroe street, are now thoroughly settled in their quarters on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors of the recently remodeled S. P. Round's building, now known as the Jefferson building, and are in shape to handle work in the most expeditious manner. They are giving particular attention to half-tone work, and will show a number of very handsome plates in The Inland Printer in a short time.

Members of the printing craft who have been rusticating, or sojourning in other lands, are returning to business refreshed by their outing; among them we note James Maddigan, foreman of the *News*; Thomas Sullivan, foreman of the *Tribune*; N. A. Fort, night foreman of the *Herald*. Secretary-Treasurer McEvoy and Organizer Francis have returned from their vacations, while James Russell, head proofreader of the *Herald*, has returned from a three-months' trip to Scotland.

12-5

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. T., Aurora, Illinois. For overstrained or tired eyes bathing them in hot water several times a day is a remedy that has been found beneficial. Consult an oculist.

H. B., Lincoln, Nebraska. Please give the punctuation for the following sentence: How did he come by this knowledge do you ask. *Answer.*—How did he come by this knowledge, do you ask?

A. W., Council Bluffs, Iowa. To settle a little difference of opinion among printers please suggest what is the best tympan for small Gordon, light jobs, everything being entirely new. *Answer.*—Hard tympan; the harder the better for new type. Soft tympan wears the corners and edges down.

TRADE NEWS.

Herman Ridder, the receiver for J. H. Bonnell & Co., Limited, printing ink manufacturers, of New York, announces that the business of the firm will be continued as heretofore, and all orders promptly filled.

The W. L. Smith Printing Company, of Detroit, Michigan, has been succeeded by the Wilton-Smith Company and the location changed to 11 Atwater street, west. The firm does every description of printing, and is prospering.

George H. Benedict & Co., photo-zinc etchers and map and wood engravers, 175 and 177 South Clark street, Chicago, announce that they have completed the alterations in their building, and the consequent moving of machinery, and improvements and additions to their plant.

Cosack & Co., the lithographers, of Buffalo, New York, have just issued a handsome set of four cards for advertising purposes, showing the new United States cruisers, Chicago, Boston and Charlestown, the battle-ship Maine and dispatch-boat Yorktown. The cards are 4¼ by 6½ inches in size, the coloring is attractive, and the pictures faithful reproductions of the originals.

The Card Electric Motor & Dynamo Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have issued a handsome circular of their electric motors and dynamos, appropriately entitled "Light — Power," and the display therein emphasizes their claim to furnish the best electric motors and dynamos that years of practical experience and the most advanced theory have as yet been able to produce. The composition and presswork are by Messrs. Earhart & Richardson and well sustain the reputation of that house. The lithographed cover by the Macbrair Lithographing Company is most appropriate and effective.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents issued during July is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 925 F street N. W., Washington, D. C.:

E. S. Jones, Providence, R. I., securing device for zinc printing plates.

G. P. Fenner, New London, Conn., printing press.

R. P. Winters, Springfield, Ohio, printing press.

J. Brooks, Plainfield, N. J., cylinder printing press.

J. Brooks, Plainfield, N. J., printing press inking mechanism.

J. Michaud, Paris, France, stop-cylinder printing machine.

C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, R. I., inking apparatus for printing press.

W. Wickersham, Worcester, Mass., printer's quoin.

T. Bickford, Branford, Conn., color printing apparatus.

T. McDowell, Niagara Falls, N. Y., printing machine.

J. T. Hawkins, Taunton, Mass., rotary chromatic printing machine.

W. McKay, New York, N. Y., bed for metallic printing plates.

L. K. Bingham, New York, N. Y., apparatus for making printers' rollers.

W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J., oscillating cylinder printing press.

C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, R. I., sheet delivery for printing press.

OUR DESIGN.



RT effects in a reproduction of the antique find an exemplification in the menu design offered on the opposite page. The strength of treatment for which the earlier engravers were remarkable is admirably rendered, while the lines are softened into the grace of the modern school. To give the antique effect a rough paper should be used, tinted or colored, with an appropriate ink giving a soft tone. Mr. Bradley has in this design shown a conception meeting the popular taste in a manner displaying a thorough understanding of the capabilities of the subject. It is the purpose of THE INLAND PRINTER to show an original full-page design for cover, or menu title, in each issue for the next few months, and we announce for October a very elaborate production, which will no doubt be admired by every lover of art in designing. In addition to these page designs several pages of original initials and head and tail pieces will be shown, all drawn especially for this publication.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE old Bellows Falls *Times* has gone, and in its place has arisen one of the best weekly papers ever published in Vermont, taking into consideration all the points which go to make up a family paper.

THE new building of the Chicago *Herald* is being rapidly completed, but it will be several months before it will be occupied. Some of the new iron frames have already been placed in the composing room.

IN the dispute between the Typographical Union and the *News* and *Journal* concerning the use of typesetting machines, H. B. Hurd, the arbitrator, has decided that the papers are not bound to employ printers to run the machines.

MR. FRANK HALL has resigned the position of editor of the *Midland Mechanic*, Kansas City, Missouri, and has gone to Baltimore, Maryland, to reside. He has been succeeded by Mr. W. J. Winfield, who proves himself a worthy successor.

THE number of weekly, monthly and other regular publications at present, exclusive of daily papers, in the German empire is 3433, as against 3204 in 1890, 2982 in 1889 and 2729 in 1888, an increase of 704 publications in the last four years.

EMIL KARPOWSKY, formerly secretary of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Milwaukee, will take the city editorship of Joseph Brucker's *National Zeitung*, of Chicago, which is to come out as a daily after September 1.

THE announcement is made that Dr. Munford has resigned the editorial chair of the Kansas City *Times*. This means that the management of the *Times* is revolutionized from top to bottom. It will, however, continue to control its patronage as in the past.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Paris *Petit Journal* took place last month. The total income of the enterprise for the fiscal year is 15,428,098 fr., the expenses 10,283,604 fr., a net profit of 5,144,494 fr. The daily circulation of the paper is over a million copies.

THE Chicago *Daily News* will probably occupy its new building the latter part of September. The presses are now being placed in the basement, and it will be but a short time until the printers employed on that paper will enjoy more commodious and healthful quarters.

THE Kansas City *Grocer*, issued by the wholesale house of Gregory Grocery Company, lately added an artistic cover page and exhibited other signs of improvement, making it still more valuable as a trade publication. It is now issued by the publishing house of S. F. Woody, Kansas City, Missouri.

THE Fairfax family is about the wealthiest newspaper family in Australia, being the owners of the Sydney *Morning Herald* and its various offsprings. Mr. Geoffrey Fairfax was married the other day, and the occasion was taken advantage of by the employés of the firm to present the bridegroom with some handsome pieces of silver. In making the presentation, Mr. Samuel Cook said it was to be hoped the present would serve to awaken in the domestic circle of Mr. Geoffrey occasional memories of the kindly relations which existed between him and his co-workers, from the highest to the lowest.

THE *Daily Journal* of Kansas City has undergone a radical change in business management. Col. R. C. Van Horn occupies the editorial chair, and Mr. M. H. Stevens, formerly of Minneapolis, is now business manager. Under the new directory, the *Journal* is brighter than ever, and elicits considerable commendation from its contemporaries.

MR. PAUL RAY, of the Chicago *Herald*, and Miss Effie Hunt, of Kansas City, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, 1425 Harrison street, July 21. The same day Mr. and Mrs. Ray left for Chicago, where they will make their future home. Mr. Ray is a former resident of Kansas City, and has an extended acquaintance among newspaper men in the West.

MR. FRANK W. ADAMS has assumed charge of *Speed*, of Baltimore, Maryland, a journal devoted to the interests of horsebreeders, owners and trainers of that city and state. The management of this new weekly promises to furnish its readers with the freshest and most reliable horse news from all parts of the country as well as matters of local interest, which will be a special feature. *Speed* is an eight-page paper and is issued every Saturday.

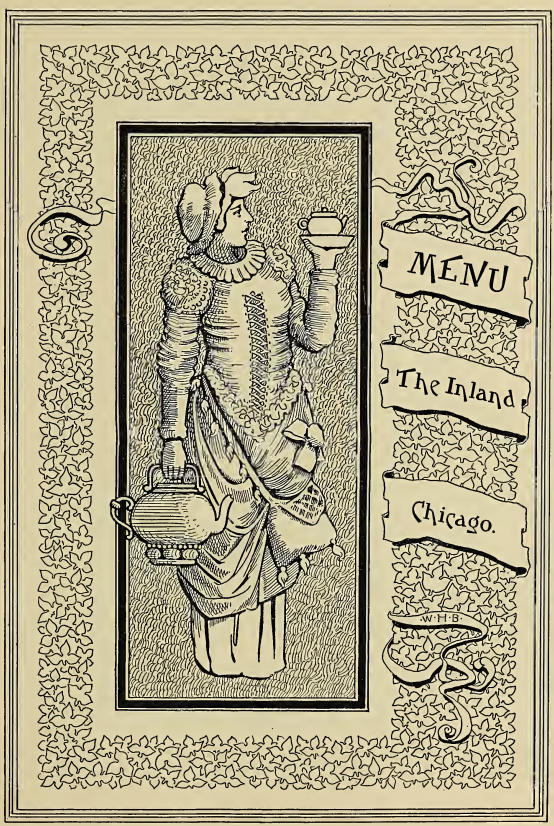
THE corner stone of Col. Elliott F. Shepard's new building, at 203 Broadway, New York City, was laid August 19. The building when completed will be the home of the *Mail and Express*. Frederick Taylor delivered the address. The stone was lowered by Master Shepard, the colonel's son, with these words: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, eternally one God, I lay this corner stone. Amen."

MR. WEB WILDER, formerly of Kansas, recently issued the initial number of the *Insurance Magazine* in Kansas City, Missouri. The press comments concerning it are very flattering. Mr. Wilder is a publisher of thirty years' standing, and lately was insurance commissioner of the State of Kansas. His annual reports made mighty interesting reading to the "wild-cat" insurance companies that from time to time were barred from doing business in the state. Hence Mr. Wilder's magazine will possess more than usual interest to the insurance fraternity.

MR. OTTMAR MERGENTHALER, of Baltimore, Maryland, of the Ott. Mergenthaler Company, makers of the linotype, or typesetting machines, has been awarded the John Scott bronze medal of 1891, by the city of Philadelphia, on the recommendation of the Franklin Institute. The medal is four inches in diameter, and bears on one side the arms of Philadelphia, and on the other the inscription giving the circumstances of its presentation.

THE Galveston (Texas) afternoon daily *Sea Gull* is no more, the name of the paper having been changed to that of the *Evening World*. The office has been removed to more commodious quarters, and many improvements are promised by the new management who recently assumed charge. It is stated that the sheet is now supported by ample capital, and if this is true there is no reason to predict for the *World* a bright future, for its field for operation is ample.

PAUL WOLFF, Washington correspondent of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, has been selected to succeed the late Herman Raster as editor-in-chief of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*. This is in accordance with a written request left by Mr. Raster. Mr. Wolff is a graduate of German universities and of the Royal School of Military Engineering. While a mere youth he had a distinguished record of field service in the German army, and was severely wounded at Königgratz. He came to this country in 1886, and soon began to write for the German press. He has made his way rapidly in journalism, and for several years he has held a very conspicuous place in Washington, D. C., in the service of German journals in this country and in Europe. He is exceedingly popular and held in high esteem.



ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR MENU TITLE.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by Will H. Bradley.

Electrotypes of above design, mortised, $5.00 each.

PERSONAL.

We have received calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: R. A. Hart, Battle Creek, Mich.; Sam G. Sloane, editor *Iowa Citizen*, Charles City, Iowa; Harry S. Merrill, *Rural Californian*, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. K. Huff, foreman *Truth*, Elkhart, Ind.; J. B. Foulk, St. Joseph, Mo.; Julius G. Day, of the Whitlock Machine Company, Birmingham, Conn.; J. Rookus, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Joseph M. Anderson, San Francisco, Cal.; George E. Roberts, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Clarence E. Crippin, of the Chance-Matthews Printing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. B. Morse, of the A. B. Morse Printing Company, St. Joseph, Mich.; Albert L. Thomas, of Walter Scott & Co., New York; Mr. Bush, of Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Pa.; J. E. Griffith, treasurer Griffith, Axtell & Cady Company, Holyoke, Mass.; W. M. Shirley, of Shirley & Kessler, St. Joseph, Mo.; D. H. Arment, Akron, Ohio; Z. H. Denison, Marshall, Mich.; S. J. Potter, state printing office, Topeka, Kan.; W. P. Kidder, of the Kidder Press Company, Boston, Mass.; W. R. Pooley, editor *Reporter*, Williams, Iowa; Lewis A. Hurst, Muncie, Ind.; J. C. Forman, of Short & Forman, Cleveland, Ohio; H. C. Lippincott, superintendent Roberts & Son, Birmingham, Ala.; J. H. Prack and H. O. Siegmund, of the Woodward & Tiernan Printing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. M. Bishop, of the George R. Dickinson Paper Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. M. Geesaman, of Geesaman & Murphy, Minneapolis, Minn.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

Mention was made in the August issue of this journal that George T. McNamara, of Chicago, had accepted a lucrative position in Kansas City. This is misleading. Mr. McNamara purchased a third interest in the National Printing Company, of Kansas City, formerly the Bradner-Andrews Company, and has charge of the composing room department.

The Melbourne Typographical Society has a library of 2,000 volumes (including twenty-three volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"), which is for the use of members, honorary members, and females and apprentices employed in offices recognized by the society, at the small subscription of 60 cents. This library, with its reading room, is found of great benefit to the unemployed.

The late government printer of South Australia (Mr. Leader) was a thorough believer in having a library attached to a printing office where a large number of men were employed, and during his reign was the means of establishing one in his office, liberally donating books, and acting as chairman up to his death. At the last annual meeting of the library, the present government printer (Mr. C. E. Bristow) was elected chairman. Progression was the tenor of the report, the membership being 122 and number of books 1,720.

It is rumored that the recently purchased type for the *Record* room at the government printing office, Washington, D. C., will be ready for the compositors by the first of September. New cases, of three-quarter size, have also been secured for the use of that room, and it is said each compositor will be obliged to have two sets of brevier cases, and one nonpareil case, in order to have a sufficiency of type to last him during a long night on the *Record*. The cases are of a specially ordered character, and very convenient in every particular.

A correspondent has this to say about learning to manipulate typesetting machines: "Six weeks is about the average time required to become *tolerably* familiar with the work, but some men, after double this length of time, are quite unreliable, or too slow to be of any use in the competition between hand and machine work. Judging by the well-known fact as to typewriting—a very similar performance in most respects—youths from thirteen upward would be the aptest learners as to speed, and after being specially drilled in orthography, they would oust grown-up men in five cases out of six. This would be another piece of economy for proprietors, and, as a fact, may sometime hence cause a new trouble for the union, which lays down such very stringent conditions as to the employment of boys in other respects. As a mere matter of quickness in manipulating the keys of the machine, which means a question purely of speed, I would back any average boy of twelve to do double the work of any middle-aged man after any amount of practice from six weeks to six years.

At present there seems to be a disposition with the union throughout the country to increase their membership by recruiting the country boys, and in fact anything that can pass a blind muster; and right here I am afraid much harm will result. There is no reason why we, as a laboring body, should not follow some of the rules practiced by secret fraternities, in their selection of members, namely, a thorough and rigid examination of moral conduct and social standing. In the erection of a substantial building, only the best of material is used. Who would think of braving the tempestuous seas upon a craft constructed of driftwood? Don't let us adopt this course, brethren, for only ruin can be the result.—*W. H. Winn in Typographical Journal.*

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

The Sandy Hill (N. Y.) pulp mill turns out 50 tons of dry pulp each week.

Keeney Brothers' paper mill at Manchester, Connecticut, has started up again.

A paper factory is among the possibilities in Belleville, Illinois, in the near future.

P. T. Sexton is about to start up the Star paper mill at Shortsville, New York.

The Boston Wall Paper Company has moved its machinery to South Boston, Massachusetts.

Crane Brothers have recently placed a new water wheel in their lower paper mill, at Westfield, Massachusetts.

The entire plant of the Appleton (Wis.) Paper and Pulp Company was destroyed by fire about midnight, August 19. Loss $60,000.

It is reported that the Manufacturing Investment Company will build a paper mill as an adjunct to its fiber mill at Madison, Maine.

The S. E. Barrett Company, tarred paper manufacturers, of Chicago, have bought a site at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and will erect a plant.

The George R. Dickinson and the Connecticut River Paper Company, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, have been awarded, by the government contracts for linen ledger and flat cap papers.

T. O. Metcalf & Co., manufacturers, printers and paper dealers, 48 Oliver street, Boston, Massachusetts, announce the withdrawal of Charles G. Wheelock from the firm, taking effect July 1, from which date Arthur W. Glines will have an interest, the firm name to be unchanged.

The Bardeen Paper Company at Otsego, Michigan, contemplates the erection of two additional paper mills at that place, which, when completed, will give that company the largest plant of the kind in the state. The four mills will have a total floor surface of 247,320 square feet, operated by 2,733 horse power and 461 employés.

A recent issue of a souvenir number of the Philadelphia *Record* furnished in hours and minutes the actual time consumed in preparing that paper for sale, from the chopping of the poplar tree to placing the paper upon the newstands, as follows, based on 10,000 papers: First, chopping one and one-half cords of poplar wood, stripping and loading on boat, 3 hours; second, time consumed in manufacturing wood pulp, 12 hours; third, manufacturing the wood pulp into paper, 5 hours; fourth, transporting from Singerly station to *Record* office, 1 hour and 20 minutes; fifth, wetting paper preparatory to printing, ½ hour; sixth, printing 10,000 *Records*, 10 minutes—making a total from tree to printed paper, 24 hours. If this can be beaten we would like to hear of it.



ON THE COAST—HOLLAND.

Specimen of half-tone engraving from etching print, by The F. A. Ringler Company, 26 and 28 Park place, New York. (See the other side of this sheet.)

WE CALL YOUR ATTENTION

TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11 x 14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price $2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

F. A. RINGLER CO.,

Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes,

24 & 26 BARCLAY STREET,
26 & 28 PARK PLACE,
NEW YORK.

(See Reverse side.)

OBITUARIES.

JANE (PARKER) PIM, a much-loved sister of Thomas and Samuel K. Parker, of Chicago, died in Toronto, Ontario, on July 22, in her fifty-seventh year. She had been afflicted with paralysis of the right arm for many years, and a stroke which paralyzed the muscles of the tongue and throat was the immediate cause of death.

FRANCIS N. DAWES, who has been employed in the composing room of the *Sun*, Baltimore, Maryland, for twelve years past, died suddenly last month, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was a member of Baltimore Typographical Union, and in 1877 was delegate to the convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Buffalo, New York.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD, a native of Buffalo, New York, died in this city August 24, after a four months' illness, of consumption. He was at one time an employé of THE INLAND PRINTER composing room, and was held in high esteem for his genial and gentlemanly qualities. The funeral, under the auspices of the Chicago Typographical Union, was held August 26, to the union lot, Rosehill cemetery.

AT a regular meeting of the Chicago *Herald* chapel held on August 6, the following resolutions were adopted :

WHEREAS, The Ruler of the universé, in his inscrutable wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and co-worker of many years, John T. Hand, be it *Resolved*, That while we bow to the will of God, yet we deeply deplore the loss of one who, by his many good qualities, had endeared himself to all among us; who never faltered in the cause of unionism, which is so near to all our hearts, and who was always steadfast in defense of its principles. *Resolved*, That these resolutions, as but a faint token of our esteem for the departed, be spread upon the minutes of the *Herald* chapel and be sent to the *Typographical Journal* and *Union Printer* for publication.

SAMUEL SANDS, the oldest printer in the United States, and who, when a boy, in 1814, first "set up" the "Star-Spangled Banner" from Francis Scott Key's manuscript, died July 28, in his ninety-second year, at his son's home, at Lake Roland, Maryland. From 1811 until his death Mr. Sands was either printer, editor, or publisher. He was a "printer's devil" in the office of the *American* when Judge Nicholson, on the day after the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British, brought the manuscript of the famous national anthem into the office to be printed. All the compositors were at North-point defending the city, and young Sands was given the poem to "set up." Next day it was being sung all over the city.

WITH the death of Albert G. Fornhof, of Chicago, which occurred at Oakland, California, on July 31, where accompanied by his mother he had arrived several weeks previously, there was cut short the career of a bright and talented artist. While but nineteen years old at the time of his death, as a member of the Chicago Society of Artists he already gave promise of remarkable excellence in his art. Since April, when Mr. Fornhof was taken ill, he had steadily declined in health and the journey from Chicago to California was taken in the hope of restoring it. On July 28, his brother William was notified by telegraph of his low condition, but arrived too late to see him alive. The body was embalmed and brought to Chicago for interment in the family lot at Graceland cemetery. The funeral was held August 9 and was attended by numerous artist friends of the deceased and members of Chicago Typographical Union.

SIZE FOR ATTACHING GOLD LEAF TO SILK.

A good size for attaching gold leaf to silk and satin is made by beating the whites of eggs thoroughly, allowing the resultant mass to subside, forming liquid albumen, reducing the albumen by the addition of an equal quantity of water. The size is applied and allowed to dry. The gold leaf is laid on and the type or die is warmed and pressed upon the gold leaf. Wherever the albumen size is heated by the die it is coagulated and rendered insoluble. The leaf remaining on other portions of the fabric may be brushed off or wiped off with a damp cloth.—*Scientific American.*

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

JOHN W. LITTLE & Co., Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Specimen of bookwork and firm advertising blotters of fair execution.

E. JOHNSON, Kansas City, Missouri. Assortment of general commercial printing of average quality of design and execution.

D. R. FORBES and Frederick Reynolds, *Press* office, Oxford, Pennsylvania. A general assortment of commercial printing cleanly and acceptably executed.

ROCHESTER PRINTING COMPANY, Rochester, New York. Business advertising booklet in colors and bronzes. Original and tasteful in design and masterly in execution.

W. C. DILLINGHAM, *Daily Journal*, Los Angeles, California. Business cards and billheads in colors and tints, the designing on which are unique and original, and the execution perfect.

AMUNDSON, KIRCHNER & Co., Chicago, Illinois. Firm circular and business card in colors, the designs, composition and press-work of which show thorough workmanship and artistic taste.

KING & CROMBIE, Lincoln, Nebraska. An assortment of general work in which the taste displayed is cultivated and artistic, the designs original and the mechanical execution of a high grade.

M. CULLATON & Co., Richmond, Indiana. Specimens of printing and firm circular comprised in a pamphlet of twelve pages and cover 10½ by 12⅝ inches. In designs, engravings, composition, selection of bronzes and colors and in presswork the result is almost without a flaw.

J. W. WOOD, Tacoma, Washington. Assortment of society programmes and cards, including souvenir programme for ball of Typographical Union No. 170. The work is not of uniform excellence, the presswork being defective at times, but capability is shown to remedy this.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

AT Colby University, in Maine, some time ago, in the oratorical competition between the students, one young man recited with good taste and effect a speech delivered by Printer-Journalist Amos J. Cummings, in the national congress, on the proposed removal of General Grant's body from New York. Congressman Cummings won first prize, which means that he may figure in the school readers of the future along with Demosthenes, Cicero, Lord Chatham, Patrick Henry, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and Sargent S. Prentiss.

PRINTERS often find it convenient to have several specimens of certain electros, and often have them reproduced in the usual manner. The question has been raised by the Berlin Typographical Society as to whether this practice is not a violation of the new German patent rights law. The matter was referred to Professor Dambach, of Berlin, the author of the law, and his opinion is that the purchaser of any cut or electro may reproduce the same as much as he desires for his own use, but has no right to sell or otherwise dispose of such reproductions.

THE "camper out" enjoys to the utmost his vacation, says Olive Ohnet in the *Graphic*. He returns for a while to the savagery of primitive man, and, if he does not make the fatal mistake of taking a well-stocked larder and a cook, must get his sustenance direct from nature. He never enjoyed any food as he does the meals prepared by his own hands and cooked over a fire of brush-wood. The coffee may taste smoky, the fish be underdone and the "roasting ears," stolen from some convenient cornfield, taste of the ashes, but it is all delicious, nevertheless, and he enjoys it. The tramp of half a mile to the spring for water is a joy, although at home he would feel aggrieved if a single faucet in the house were out of order, and he will fish hours in the sun, or tramp miles over the hills after game and congratulate himself that he is "having a glorious time." Spiders, flies, bugs and mosquitoes may invade his tent, and if he cannot drive or smoke them out he smiles and endures it. There is something about the open-air life that relegates the trifles, food and apparel, to their proper place in

the scheme of existence. Every man may not be a philosopher or poet, but at heart he is something of a savage, and has the stoicism of the one and the unconsciousness of the other. He likes to shake off civilization once in a while and live untrammeled. It is then that he seeks some choice soul and they "camp out" together.

"Dictated to and transcribed from the phonograph," was the printed notice on a letter received from a Buffalo correspondent one day last week. If the telegraph, telephone, phonograph, typewriter and shorthand clerk do not help the modern business man to keep abreast of the times, what will? Touch a button, a telegraph messenger is at your hand in a few seconds. Whir-r-r! whir-r-r! and a friend miles away is at your ear. In the quiet of your own office you speak to an inanimate object, turning a crank the while. Your shorthand man comes in, takes it away, again turns the crank. The conversation with the phonograph slowly echoes forth, and as fast as it can be ticked off on the typewriter, sentence after sentence is transferred in clear-cut characters to the letter paper, copied into the letter book, sealed, stamped, and whiffed off down the pneumatic tube to the post box! Your Arabian Night's romances pale in the presence of nineteenth century ingenuity in action.—*Monetary Times.*

MARK TWAIN ON SPELLING.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been honored with the office of introducing these approaching orthographical solemnities with a few remarks. The temperance crusade swept the land some time ago, that is, the vast portion of the land where it was needed, but it skipped Hartford. Now comes this new spelling epidemic, and this time *we* are stricken. So I suppose we needed the affliction. I don't say we needed it, for I don't see any use in spelling a word right, and never did. I mean I don't see any use in having a uniform and arbitrary way of spelling words. We might as well make all clothes alike and cook all dishes alike. Sameness is tiresome; variety is pleasing. I have a correspondent whose letters are always a refreshment to me; there is such a breezy, unfettered originality about his orthography. He always spells Kow with a large K. Now, that is just as good as to spell it with a small one. It is better. It gives the imagination a broader field, a wider scope. It suggests to the mind a grand, vague, impressive, new kind of a cow. Superb effects can be produced by variegated spelling. Now there is Blind Tom, the musical prodigy. He always spells a word according to the sound that is carried to his ear. And he is an enthusiast in orthography. When you give him a word he shouts it out—puts all his soul into it. I once heard him called upon to spell orang-outang before an audience. He said, "O, r-a-n-g, orang, g-e-r, ger, oranger, t-a-n-g, tang, oranger tang!" Now, a body can respect an orang-outang that spells his name in a vigorous way like that. But the feeble dictionary makes a mere kitten of him. In the old times people spelled just as they pleased. That was the right idea. You had two chances at a stranger then. You knew a strong man from a weak one by his ironclad spelling, and his handwriting helped him to verify your verdict. Some people have an idea that correct spelling can be taught—and taught to anybody. That is a mistake. The spelling faculty is born in a man, like poetry, music, and art. It is a gift; it is a talent. People who have this gift in a high degree only need to see a word once in print and it is for ever photographed upon their memory. They cannot forget it. People who haven't it must be content to spell more or less like—like thunder—and expect to splinter the dictionary wherever their orthographical lightning happens to strike. There are one hundred and fourteen thousand words in the unabridged dictionary. I know a lady who can spell only one hundred and eighty of them right. She steers clear of all the rest. She can't learn any more. So her letters always consist of those constantly recurring one hundred and eighty words. Now and then, when she finds herself obliged to write upon a subject which necessitates the use of some other words, she—well, she don't write on that subject. I have a relative in New York who is almost sublimely gifted. She can't spell any word right. There is a game called Verbarium. A dozen people are each provided with a sheet of paper, across the top of which is written a long word like kaleidoscopical, or something like that, and the game is to see who can make up the most words out of that in three minutes, always beginning with the initial letter of the word. Upon one occasion the word chosen was cofferdam. When time was called everybody had built from five to twenty words except this young lady. She only had one word—calf. We all studied a moment and then said, "Why, there is no l in cofferdam!" Then we examined her paper. To the eternal honor of that uninspired, unconscious, sublimely-independent soul be it said, she had spelled that word "caff!" If anybody here can spell calf any more sensibly than that, let him step to the front and take his milk. The insurrection will now begin.

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for The Inland Printer.

AN INSTRUCTIVE VISIT.

The typographic pupils of the Estienne School of Paris, accompanied by their professors, visited, during the Easter vacation, the national printing house. The director furnished them with special employés, among whom was M. Pian, the young and intelligent superintendent of the Oriental department, where all foreign languages are composed. The pupils were able to examine into all the details of the studies of composition, of printing, of stereotyping, of galvanoplastie, of chemical graving, of casting, binding, stitching, ruling, pressing, lithography, the library, the collections, immense resources, etc. The collection of foreign characters astonished the boys above all else, and they listened to the explanations of their amiable *cicerone* with great interest. In seeing this great variety of characters, among which is the Chinese, having twenty-eight thousand different signs; the combinations of the hieroglyphic text, into which enters twelve thousand signs; the fantastic appearance of many of the Oriental alphabets, etc., the young apprentices were enabled to realize to some extent the vast territory which is included in the art of typography.

IT WORKED.

"Bayard Taylor," writes Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, "Mr. Stoddard, and another well-known poet, met once (so I was told) and began to talk about the praise that was lavished upon them. They agreed each to write a poem made up of the most arrant possible nonsense, but couched in very high-sounding verse, and see how it would be received. They did so, and were delighted to find that their efforts had been rewarded; the discriminating critics discovered in them meanings worthy of those extracted by the maddest Browningites from the obscurest of his misprints."—*The Critic.*

Written for The Inland Printer.

MONDAY.

by eno.

Of all the days to work in,
And of all the times to shirk in,
Monday takes the "bun."
If you fail in all you try,
Drop a form and make a pi,
Monday it is done.

But, although it makes you tired,
Don't take the chance of getting fired;
Monday be on hand.
You may make some good excuses,
And be clever, too, at ruses;
Monday they won't stand.

If from work you wish to stay,
Choose almost any other day;
Monday you'll be missed.
If you fail to work on Monday,
You had a "jag on" Sunday.
The boys will all insist.



"SAY YES! DARLING."

Specimen of half-tone engraving from photograph, by J. Manz & Co., 107 Madison street, Chicago.

LIFE'S EPITOME.

A burst of light and song and stars,
Of hopes and dreams and some-time glory—
Day's begun!
A little praise, a little blame,
A little floating breath of fame,
A little sitting in the sun, a little sigh—and
Day is done!
—*Annie E. P. Searing.*

A FRIENDLY HAND.

When a man ain't got a cent, and he's feelin' kind o' blue,
An' the clouds hang dark an' heavy, an' won't let the sunshine through,
It's a great thing, oh, my brethren, for a feller just to lay
His hand upon your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!
It makes a man feel curious; it makes the teardrops start,
And you sort o' feel a flutter in the region of the heart.
You can't look up an' meet his eyes; you don't know what to say,
When his hand is on your shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!
Oh, the world's a curious compound, with its honey and its gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses; but a good world after all.
And a good God must have made it—leastways, that's what I say
When a hand rests on my shoulder in a friendly sort o' way!
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

HE KNEW HIS GAIT.

At 10 o'clock the other night a dainty young man, with a step as mincing as a rabbit's, was sailing down Lexington avenue with an umbrella over his head when a policeman growled at him: "You don't expect a thunder-shower, do you?" "No, thir. I dont expect no thunder-shower," replied the young man. "Didn't know but you were carrying that umbrella to keep off the rain." "No, thir. I am carrying thith umbrella to keep the dew off my ears, thir. The dew makes a fellah's ears look red, ye know, and red ears ith not the style, you thee, and good night to you, old man!"—*New York World.*

A FEW SMILES.

An envelope is like a woman: It can't go anywhere without address.

Why is a comp like a cripple? Because he can't get along without his stick.

"This," said a reminiscent grammarian, "is the anniversary of Lindley Murray's birth."

"Let us *parse* it in a suitable manner!" chorused his irreverent listeners.

THE OPEN SEASON.

"You think you are getting a little fly, don't you?" said the man to the trout, as he leisurely pulled him in.

"I do seem to be catching on," replied the trout.—*Life.*

A Boston puzzle editor printed a fac simile of Jay Gould's signature and asked his readers to guess whose it was. Among the persons to whom the autograph was credited were: T. Reed, Ingersoll, Ike Weir, Baron Hirsch, H. Greeley, Jubal Early and Inspector Byrnes. Six experts in handwriting guessed the riddle.

Great Editor—I advertised for a private secretary, whose chief duties will be to sit in the ante-room and keep poets, bores and other undesirable persons at bay. The position requires something of a diplomat as well as a fluent linguist. You would not do at all.

Ricketts (who stutters a trifle)—That's wh-wh-where you make a mum-mum-mistake, 'squire! As sus-sus-soon's a bub-bore cuc-cuc-came in I'd bug-bug-begin to tell a l-l-ong s-s-story, and before I'd gug-gug-got half through, bub-bub-between whu-wh-what I'd sus-sus-say and wh-what I'd tut-try to sus-say, I'd have him cuc-cuc-completely tut-tut-tired out. I ain't mum-mum-much of a dud-diplomat, perhaps, but as a l-l-linguist I'm a cuc-cuc-caution! —*American Art Printer.*

A GOOD COMBINATION.

Reporter—Here is my account of the wedding of that Boston man to the Chicago girl.

Editor—Have you put a head on it?

Reporter—Certainly. "Pork and beans."—*Judge.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

"What is the difference between biography and autobiography, papa?" asked Johnnie.

"One shows a man as he is and the other shows him as he thinks he is."—*Baltimore Life.*

Reader (to holder)—"What is that pattering noise, raining again?"

Holder—"No; Mac's 'dissing' small pica for solid 13-em copy."

"Do you believe in fair play," inquired the type of the chase.

"Yes."

"I don't, by a long shot. Look at this—three to one," as journeyman goes over form with planer and mallet.

APROPOS TO THE SEASON.

The delights of a musical block were thus described by "Bob" Burdette some years ago:

"Hark, and oh hear, the piano is banging—
(Sonnet and canticle, chant and glee),
The fellow upstairs his guitar is a-twanging,
The children are singing a jubilee.
Just over the way there's a banjo, I think,
With its 'Pink-a-punk pank, punk, pink, pank, pink;'
And down at the corner the man with the flute
Is rending the night with a tootle-too-toot.
And oom pah-pah, oom pah-pah, bra-a, bra-a, boom!
The brass band is practicing in its room."

THE MODERN "AD."

The old hauteur with which the advertiser telephoned to the public from superior heights is done away; he who has wares to sell nowadays descends from his altitudinous Rosinante, and mingles with his patrons on terms of equality and long time. His vocabulary also hops from its stilts and accompanies him. The most accepted form of advertising nowadays runs thus:

"Good evening! Do you ever blow your nose? Get Bump's Pat. Swipes, and be blowed."

"Ah, there! If you don't wear pants, you will get cold and be frowned upon. Blarney Stone Pants will keep you in good health and society. Pair to order for two-cent stamp."

"Take a tumble to yourself! Rinx's Roller Resort furnishes pads with every pair of skates."

"Don't be a darned fool and wear resurrected socks, when you can get new ones for five cents a dozen from Moneymaker. (Postage stamps taken.)"

"Where did you get that hat? We give those away at Tiler's, where you can also buy *decent* hats."—*Puck.*

Miss Sara Jeanette Duncan, whose "A Social Departure" and "An American Girl in London" are now so much read, served her literary apprenticeship on the Toronto *Globe* and other Canadian journals under the name of "Garth Grafton." The "Social Departure" is the story of her own adventures in a trip round the world with a lady friend.—*Baltimore Life.*

WHY DON'T YOU ADVERTISE?

He sat at the door at noonday,
Lonely, glum and sad;
The flies were buzzing about him,
Led by a blue-winged gad.
Not a customer darkened his portal;
Not a sign of business was there;
But the flies kept on buzzing
About the old man's hair.
At last, in misery, he shouted,
"Great Scott! I'm covered with flies!"
And the zephyrs that toyed with his whiskers said:
"Why don't you advertise?"

—*The London Phonographer.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15; pressmen, per week, $15.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Boston, Mass.— State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, $15, nine hours; job printers, per week, $18 and $20.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, $10 to $13. Concord's Union, No. 207, has just been formed, with the following officers: President, W. G. Gast; recording secretary, W. E. McPherson; financial secretary and treasurer, Lewis E. Murphy; corresponding and recording secretary, C. R. Davison; sergeant-at-arms, A. B. Cross.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, slight improvement since last report; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, $15. Work in job offices is very slack. The United Brethren Publishing House is leading in bookwork. Plenty of printers here to do all the work. No. 57 voted against the nine hour law.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $14.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, discouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13.50; job printers, per week, $13.50.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, not very bright; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12 and $15.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, slow; prospects, uncertain at present; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $14; job printers, per week, $14. The *Telegram-Herald* has put in three typesetting machines, and it costs about $1.18 per thousand to run them.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $15.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, only medium; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $13; job printers per week, $13.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, $12. Our union elected officers last week, namely, W. E. Strimback, president; F. J. Martin, vice-president; Edward Sanford, recording secretary; Arthur De Moss, financial secretary; James Roberts, treasurer; W. E. Pringle, J. F. Lutz and C. P. Darlington, executive committee.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, improving; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, $12; job printers, per week, $12; work is picking up.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, $9 to $10.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, extremely dull; prospects, no better till late in fall; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $20.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

New Haven, Conn.— State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and $18. This city has been overcrowded with printers during the past month.

New Orleans, La.—State of trade, dull; prospects, bad for next two months; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18. The *Times-Democrat* pays $4 per day on machines, and also on case work. No day work is done by compositors. Type is distributed by others during the day.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37½ cents; job and book printers per week of 48 hours, $16.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, $15 and $21. Trade has been very dull here, and the arrivals and departures numerous.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $16. Business is duller now than it has been for some time.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week $10; weekly papers, 27 cents; job printers, per week, $10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, bad; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $18.

Seattle, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; job printers, per week, $21. The newspapers of this city are working on the eight hour and time system wages. Morning and evening papers $4 per day. Job offices work nine hours, and the wages are $3.50 per day.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, not very good; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers per week, $15.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; without ads., 33⅓ cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, fifty-four hours, $11.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, $12.50. There are a great many subs in Utica at present, too many for the amount of work given out.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, $15. This city is full of printers; more than was ever known to be here before at any one time.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, $15; job printers, per week, $15.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, very quiet; prospects, about same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, $12 to $15.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE attention of the trade is directed to the fac simile letter printed on page 1117 of this issue which explains itself. Since his resignation Mr. R. O. Boyd has gone into business for himself, and his old friends and customers will find him at 4 Jacobson Block, Denver, Colorado, where he will be pleased to serve them with anything in the way of printing ink and special roller composition.

SEND FOR A CARD.

The Buffalo Printing Ink Works have gotten out a card showing an assortment of fine staple colors used by all job printers, and offering to sell at a low price to introduce their colors to some who may not be familiar with their inks.

HEBER WELLS' NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

This recently issued work, containing 132 pages, and showing specimens of wood type and borders manufactured by Heber Wells, of 8 Spruce street, New York, is a neat piece of work, and has an assortment of faces in this line of type that cannot fail to suit the most fastidious printer. The page is smaller than customary, but still wide enough to allow of the lines showing caps and lower case together. For convenience in ordering, Mr. Wells has added a number before the name of type, but has retained the old titles as in his former catalogue, in case it is necessary to refer to them by name. The book contains a classified index, which renders it easy to select any letter, and a simple price list for catch words, corners, etc., a great improvement over the former book. The various series are arranged together, and it is not necessary to turn from one end of the book to the other to find the different sizes of a particular letter, as in many specimen books. In old styles and gothics Mr. Wells has a fine line, and other letters are shown in great variety. Copies of this work will be furnished to those contemplating the purchase of wood letter upon application. Mr. Wells will issue his general catalogue in a short time.

ROTARY WEB PERFECTING PRESS.

It is with pleasure we announce that Mr. Wellington P. Kidder, of Boston, Massachusetts, has at last perfected the above machine, having one in successful operation in the office of McIndoe Brothers in that city, and that he expects shortly to furnish more to be placed in offices already wanting them and anxious to secure the first ones produced. That years of study and trial and expense have passed before success was reached no one will deny, and none know better than Mr. Kidder himself the satisfaction felt at a realization of fond hopes so long deferred. It is not necessary at this time to mention the difficulties encountered, the vexatious problems met, and the expenses incurred in bringing this piece of mechanism to its present successful period. Suffice it to say that the embryotic stages of the work are over and from now on the printers and publishers of the world can obtain a machine long needed, and one that promises great results.

The new machine is intended for fine magazine, illustrated catalogues, book, periodical and commercial printing, and is adapted to half-tone engravings on both sides of enameled or coated papers, entirely avoiding offset. It is quickly adjustable to any and all sizes of sheets or forms, within the maximum, without limitations to fractions of an inch. Can be fed from the roll, or sheets (size 29 by 42 inches), fed by hand in the usual manner, at will. It is built in all desired sizes up to 38 by 54 inches. The maximum speed is 8,000 impressions or 4,000 perfected sheets per hour.

We regret that it is impossible in connection with this to show an illustration of the press, which is a compact machine occupying a floor space eight by ten feet, and being five feet high. Its weight is eight tons. The arrangement of the impression cylinders, the form-carrying cylinders, the fountains, the fourteen vibrating distributing cylinders, the twelve form rollers, the feeding and cutting mechanism, the auxiliary feed, the impression throw-off, the offset web of manila paper and its rewinding cylinder, the dampened air-float delivery and other parts of this wonderful machine can only be named, and the full description and explanation of same left for a future issue, or for elucidation by means of the catalogue of the company.

Among the advantages claimed for the Kidder machine are: that it has a capacity six to eight times that of the ordinary flat-bed cylinder press; that having, on the rotary principle, the comparative maximum of speed with the minimum of motion, the surface velocity of its cylinders and distributing rollers is not more rapid at three thousand revolutions per hour than an ordinary cylinder press at fifteen hundred; that with its unsurpassed distribution, any fine printing which, on the ordinary press, can be done at fifteen hundred revolutions is equally well performed by this machine at three thousand revolutions, or six thousand corresponding impressions per hour; that ordinary electro-plates — plates that have been used on ordinary flat-bed presses — are precisely suited to this machine, being curved quickly without injury, and also straightened again successfully when desired, and the plates or forms are made up on detachable shells or turtles; that all sheets register accurately and back to exact hair-line register, without slur; that the dampened air-float delivery avoids electricity, both at the piling table and at the feed; that the form-carrying cylinders and fountains are piped for steam, to warm quickly in cold weather, and that the utmost convenience in adjustment and accessibility of parts is provided throughout.

It will thus be seen that an important invention in printing is about to be put upon the market, and if the press is all that its inventor claims for it, large printers and publishers would do well to correspond with the manufacturers, the Kidder Press Manufacturing company, 24 Norfolk avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, and obtain fuller information in relation thereto.

EMMERICH BRONZING AND DUSTING MACHINE.

On page 1074 will be found a cut of the above machine, which will bronze and dust from 900 to 1,500 sheets an hour. The sheets are fed similar to those of a cylinder printing press; are held by grippers, and delivered with the bronzed side of sheet up. Heavy card-board or the lightest paper are bronzed equally as well as sheets of ordinary weight, and there is no adjusting of the machine required for paper of different thicknesses. There is positively no waste or escape of superfluous bronze, which is tightly confined in the machine, thus permitting it to be placed between or in the immediate vicinity of the printing presses. The feeding of bronze for wide and narrow work, or for short and long sheets, can be regulated while the machine is running; also, since the invention of the new adjustable feed motion, which deposits bronze only upon the printed surfaces, ceasing to feed after the sheet has passed the fountain, the bronze consumed is reduced to a minimum quantity. It requires but a few minutes to change from one color of bronze to another, or for magnesia and soapstone when machine is utilized for drying purposes. The machine is in every respect well constructed, and there are no tapes, strings or bands used, or any material which requires frequent renewing. Eight sizes are manufactured, taking sheets from 12 by 20 to 36 by 50 inches. Emmerich & Vonderlehr, the makers, 191 Worth street, New York, will give all particulars and quote prices promptly on application.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, $1. "POSITION" and "PRINTERS' EACH; the "PRINTERS' ORDER MENS OF JOB WORK," price Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type useful works ever published for



Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM-READY RECKONER," 50 cents BOOK," price $3, and "SPECI- $2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, foundries. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

ART ADVERTISING—"IDEAL MASTERPIECES, FROM FAMOUS ART GALLERIES" is the handsomest and most elaborate art advertising specialty issued. Large advertisers, advertising specialists and printers should see it. Newspaper publishers will find it a taking supplement. Send 6 cents in stamps for samples and prices. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., Holyoke, Mass.

"COLORED SPECIMENS"—Specimen-book for 1891 now ready. Printed on heavy coated paper, and contains a nice assortment of color work. Price 25 cents, prepaid. Address E. N. ALLING, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. $4,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Point folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four fold; can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FULL and complete instructions on zinc etching, photo-engraving, etc., by Frank J. Cohen. A 38-page pamphlet, giving full information on above topic, will be mailed to any address on receipt of $2. Address THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

PRESSMAN, cylinder and job, desires position; habits and workmanship perfect; finest New York references. JAMES DORIN, 1950 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED as bookkeeper in printing office; ten years' experience. Address "BOOKKEEPER," care INLAND PRINTER.

SUPPLY NEARLY EXHAUSTED—The volumes left over after supplying the members of the "American Printers' Specimen Exchange," were made up into sets and have been sold from time to time bound and in sheets at a small part of their real value, in many instances less than the original charge to members for binding alone. We offer the remaining unbound sets, comprising vols. 1, 3 and 4, at $2.65. Every third order one of the complete sets (4 vols,) will be substituted, formerly sold at $3.75. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

THE services of an experienced, energetic Chicago correspondent may be secured by addressing "D. C. F.," INLAND PRINTER. Chicago.

THE NOVELTY OF 1891, EMBOSSED TRADE CARDS—Entirely new and original; 12 businesses now ready: bronzed, illustrated, chaste, intensely elegant and specially suited for fastidious trade. Big button (you press) for printers and specialists. Full line of samples, with particulars, for five 2-cent stamps. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., Embossers, Holyoke, Mass.

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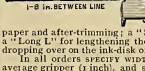
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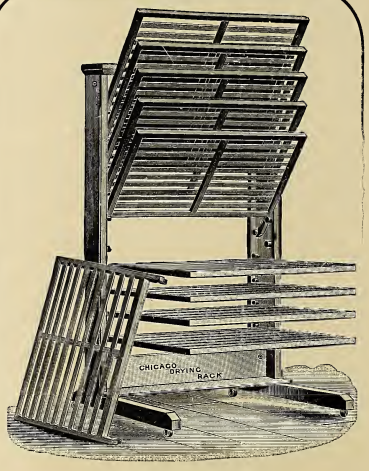
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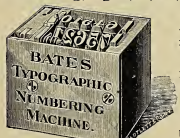
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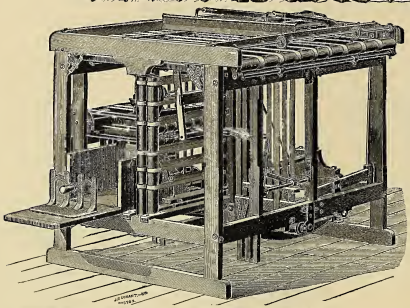
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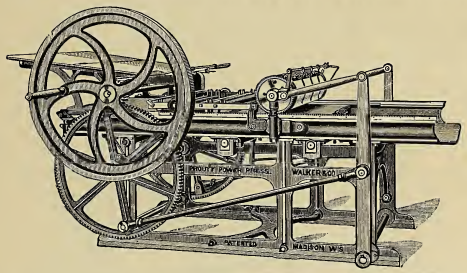
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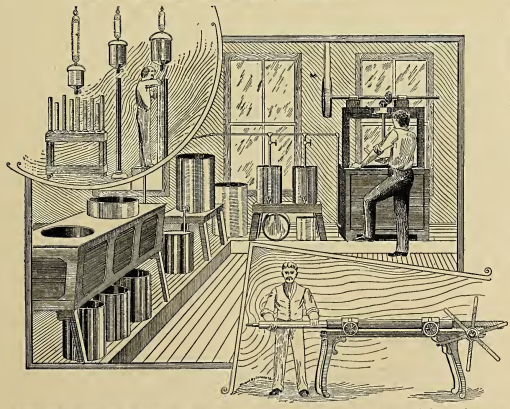
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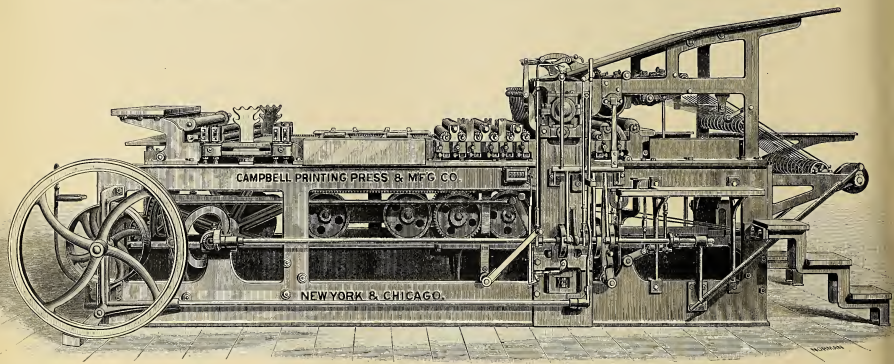
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Denver , Colo. July 22 1891.

To whom it may concern:-

This is to certify that we have made a thorough and careful investigation of the books and accounts of Mr R. O. Boyd, Manager of our business in this city, and find them correct and to our satidfaction; That the action taken by us to recover an amount supposed to be due us was an unwarranted and hasty action upon our part whic h we regret; The errors that existedin our respective accounts was due to the failure upon our part to give proper credit for remitances received from Mr Boyd; Mr Boyd wrote us to come to Denverand make settlement with himand give him a full release as he desired to discontinue in our service; We received an annony mous letter reflecti ng upon Mr Boyd that had its bearing upon our action;

We acted without investigation when we brought suit against Mr Boyd and p ublished that he was no longer our Manager-we regret having donem him this injury and believe it due Mr Boyd that we thus set him right and in this we take pleasure. Mr Boyd has resigned of his own free will

(Signed) The Queen City Printing Ink Company.

By John R. Green Its President

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Insertions in this Directory are charged $6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines $2.00 per line additional.

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Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo St., Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street, News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTROTYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hallock, H. P. & Co., Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb. Cylinder and platen presses, paper cutters, engines, boilers, type and printers' supplies.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ills. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton St., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 320 and 322 South Clinton St., Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.

Bendernagel & Co., 321 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition

Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The *Standard* and the *Durable*.

Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reilly, D. J. & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.

Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

PRINTERS' TOOLS.

Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 151 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort St., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

The Merritt $15 Typewriter; 78 characters! Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash ave., Chicago.

WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

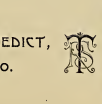
Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for specimen book and sheets of new faces.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, near Nassau, Cottrell Building, New York.

ZINC ETCHERS' SUPPLIES.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

A REMINGTON TYPEWRITER



EXPEDITES BUSINESS, REDUCES EXPENSES, AND ABOVE ALL GIVES SATISFACTION.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
175 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

HIGH-CLASS WORK SHOULD BE DONE ON HIGH-GRADE PAPERS.

PRINTERS WILL FIND WHAT THEY DESIRE IN THE

W.S.&B. PARAGON LINEN.

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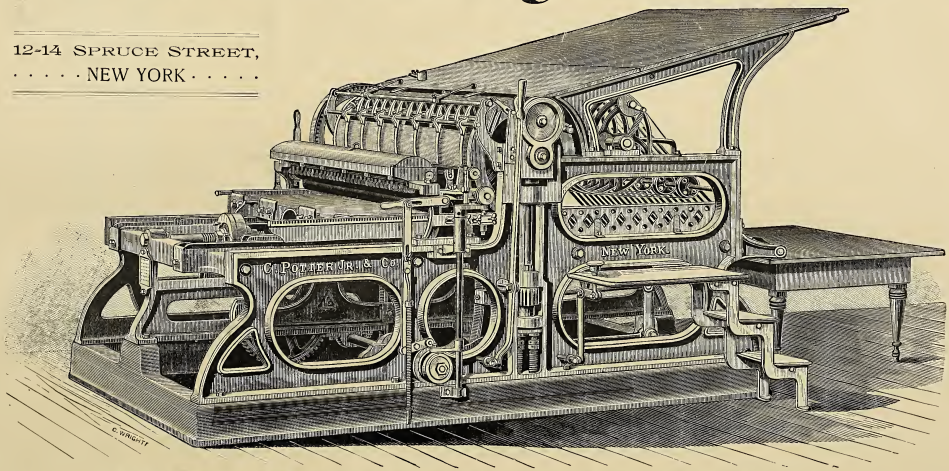
THESE ARE THE ONLY PAPERS ON THE MARKET THE PULP FOR WHICH IS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TYPEWRITTEN WORK.

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175 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'S

12-14 SPRUCE STREET,
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PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.

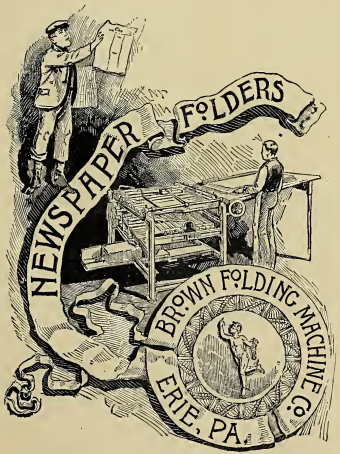
WITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion and governs the degree of impression. Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributor, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

C. POTTER, JR. & CO., 12 and 14 Spruce Street, New York.

To Our Subscribers:

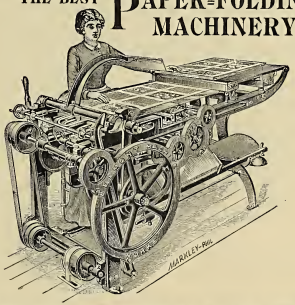
YOUR LAST!

This is your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads Sept., '91. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.



BELMONT MACHINE WORKS

THE BEST PAPER-FOLDING MACHINERY.



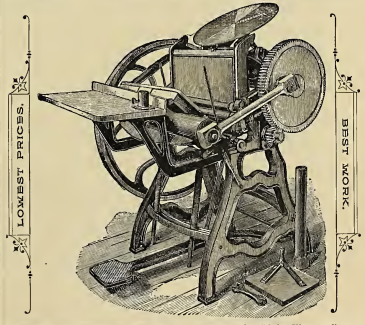
THE BEST BUILT, MOST RELIABLE AND ACCURATE FOLDERS.

Fold to perfect register. Occupy less room than other folding machines. Very simple in construction, and of great speed. The easiest to operate. All machines sold on thirty days' trial. Send for Catalogue.

BELMONT MACHINE WORKS,
ROBERT SHOEMAKER, JR.
3735, 3737 & 3739 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN, Selling Agents,
25 Centre Street, NEW YORK, N. Y. 413 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS



Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs.,			$60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off,			$150
"	8x12	" "	600 "	85	"	8x12 " Finished, "	120
"	9x13	" "	725 "	100	"	9x13 " " "	140
"	10x15	" "	1,000 "	135	"	10x15 " " "	190
"	8x12	" Plain, Throw-off,		100	"	11x17 " " "	240
"	9x13	" "		113			

Steam Fixtures, $12. Ink Fountain, $12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.
A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER,
Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.

Number Nine!

This will be the number of the next volume of THE INLAND PRINTER.

Eight years of marvelous growth are closed, and with the October issue begins another era of unexampled prosperity.

The gradually increasing size of the bound volumes attests this remarkable journal's success.

Its "onward and upward" policy will not permit it to rest, even though the laurel wreath of victory crowns its brow.

THE INLAND PRINTER



PROMISES are as nothing, unless fulfilled. THE INLAND PRINTER has never made one that has not been carried out to the letter. Its statement as to what Volume IX is to be, can be told in a few words: It will surpass in beauty of execution the productions of former years, and its many readers may rest assured that in its pages will be found at all times the brightest and newest things in matters typographic that it is possible to secure. The July, August and September issues have been but a feeble forecast of the joys that are to come to all lovers of art in typography who read this magazine. There is no better time than the present to start a subscription, or renew an old one just expiring.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

1 WE FURNISH THE PAPER AT $1.50 PER YEAR IN CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE.

2 WE GIVE A VALUABLE MAP PREMIUM TO THE PARTY GETTING UP A CLUB OF EIGHT.... SEE THE OFFER ON ANOTHER PAGE.

3 WE OFFER A COPY OF "MACKELLAR'S AMERICAN PRINTER" TO ANYONE SENDING US A CLUB OF TEN.

4 WE FURNISH A COPY OF BOUND VOLUME IV TO ANYONE SENDING US A CLUB OF TWELVE.

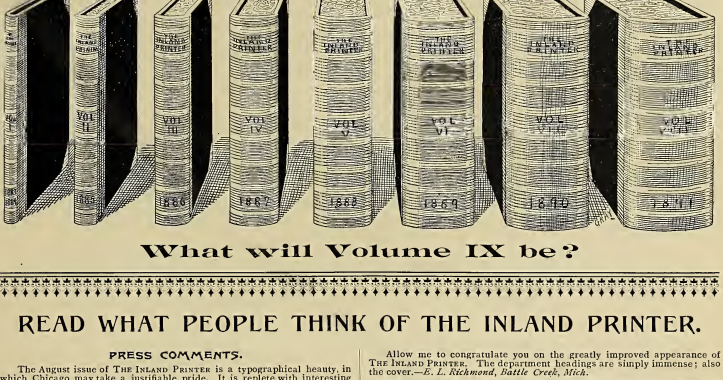
5 WE WILL MAIL THE INLAND PRINTER FOR ONE YEAR FREE, TO ANYONE SENDING US FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS AT THE REGULAR RATE OF $2.00 PER YEAR EACH.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

For what the press and subscribers say of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The Inland Printer Co., Publishers,
183 Monroe Street, Chicago.

EVOLUTION OF THE INLAND PRINTER.



What will Volume IX be?

READ WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The August issue of The Inland Printer is a typographical beauty, in which Chicago may take a justifiable pride. It is replete with interesting articles and is handsomely illustrated with half-tones and excellent zinc etchings.—*Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

The Inland Printer for July is one of the handsomest specimens of typography that has ever been issued from any press in this country. The engravings are superb and the letterpress perfect. It contains many instructive articles for compositors, stenographers, writers, editors and publishers.—*Chicago Herald.*

The current number of The Inland Printer is a publication which certainly does honor to the craft. Every detail of paper, type, illustration and make-up bears evidence of taste and ability. Among the illustrations is a group of ex-delegates from Boston to the International Typographical Union.—*Boston Herald.*

The last issue of this prosperous publication has been received. As usual, it is replete with valuable suggestions from practical persons connected with the "art preservative," notes and letters of interest to the craft generally, and contains many fine specimens of the typo's skill, as well as the latest styles of types and printing machinery and material.—*Washington Post.*

The Inland Printer for August is a delightful surprise and is in keeping with the marked improvements inaugurated with the July number. The letterpress is perfect. The contributions are written by experienced and practical persons, and the selections and news matter are of the best. Its advertisements are examples of artistic work to every printer in the land, while the illustrations call forth only commendation.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

The Inland Printer for July comes out with a hran-new cover, which is a vast improvement on the old. The "art preservative" is personified by a vigorous male figure holding aloft the enlightening torch. The drawing of the cover in general is of a high order, while the figure itself shows the hand of a master. The whole effect is strong and bright, and we feel more than reconciled to the loss of the round-shouldered goddess who has heretofore answered as a distinguishing mark for The Inland Printer.—*Geyer's Stationer.*

The Inland Printer is a marvelous epitome of the immense stride typography has taken within the memory of printers who can by no means lay claim to being the oldest of the craft. The letterpress work is like copperplate, the engraving artistic, delicate in shading and expressive in design, and the literary department worthy of the mechanical effect. It makes a true printer proud of his connection with a guild that can portray so many subjects with such a delicate and excellent touch.—*New Orleans Daily City Item.*

The Inland Printer for July is a marvel of typographical art and neatness. Among the half dozen full-page half-tones, any one of which is worthy a frame, is a particularly beautiful picture called "Ariel"; the figure is so exquisitely light and airy that she seems just ready to flutter away. Besides these there are a great number of most admirable portraits, including some of the most widely known printers in the country. It is a very acceptable souvenir of the last annual convention of the Typographical Union.—*Rocky Mountain News, Denver.*

OPINIONS OF OTHERS.

Hurrah for the new cover of The Inland Printer. It is a dandy. The Inland Printer is evidently "in the swim."—*Sam. C. Sloane, Charles City, Iowa.*

July number received in very good shape. If the envelopes are not too expensive we hope you will continue using them.—*George C. James & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.*

The July number of The Inland Printer is your best. I do not know how it could be bettered. All your subscribers here are well pleased with it. —*R. A. Martin, Nashville, Tenn.*

The Inland Printer is a very welcome guest at my office, and I cannot do without it. I have been taking it for a long while and it grows better each month.—*R. M. Scranton, Alliance, Ohio.*

Allow me to congratulate you on the greatly improved appearance of The Inland Printer. The department headings are simply immense; also the cover.—*E. L. Richmond, Battle Creek, Mich.*

We must congratulate you upon the handsome appearance of the July number; with its new cover and handsome pressw ork it is indeed a "thing of beauty." Long may The Inland Printer prosper.—*New York Engraving & Printing Co., New York.*

We wish to congratulate you upon the improved appearance of the last two numbers of your journal. We think it the best publication of its kind in existence, and would not do without it for twice its cost. The impartiality shown in "specimens received" speaks well for the critic.—*McCullough & Whitcomb, Albert Lea, Minn.*

We wish to congratulate you on the improved appearance of The Inland Printer with its new cover, which is very tastefully designed. Your method of sending it in an envelope, flat, enhances the value of the publication to all your readers as well as your advertising patrons. We wish you continued success.—*Montague & Fuller, New York.*

The last edition of The Inland Printer, with its new frontispiece, has attracted much favorable comment among the fraternity in San Francisco. The printers unite in declaring it the most excellent piece of workmanship ever turned out, and the quality of the contents has called forth great appreciation and admiration from all sides.—*Edgar Painter, San Francisco, Cal.*

If you will permit me to voice the opinion of every one of your many readers here, I will say that your July and August issues were as handsome works of art as can he found anywhere, and the new envelope arrangement adds very materially to the appearance of the book. Nothing but praise can be heard on all sides for The Inland Printer.—*Charles F. Taylor, Louisville, Ky.*

We cannot refrain from expressing our gratification with the perfect manner in which our plate, "Breakfasting," was printed in your July number. As a trade journal, The Inland Printer is undoubtedly far in advance of all other publications of its kind in the country. In the skillful arrangement of its several departments, in the taste and beauty of workmanship displayed throughout its pages, in the valuable character of its contents and, especially, in that in which we are most interested, its skillful and successful printing of half-tone plates.—*Crosscup & West Engraving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

We are not in the habit of writing letters such as this might be construed to he. But, after years of prodding, coaxing, advising and urging, in an educational manner, the printers of the United States, and beyond them, to attempt to a successful termination, advance and improvement in putting types together artistically, and in connection with pressw ork to produce better results than had yet been accomplished, the July number of The Inland Printer shows that we did not work in vain. We are more than pleased with it, and join the multitude of the critic printers of the United States and elsewhere in saying "well done"; and, while you seem to have reached the top, there is still more room for improvement.—*MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

WHAT RECIPIENTS OF OUR MAP SAY.

It more than meets my expectation, and is by large odds the biggest fund of correct information I ever got for the money.—*A. J. Millette, Camden, N. J.*

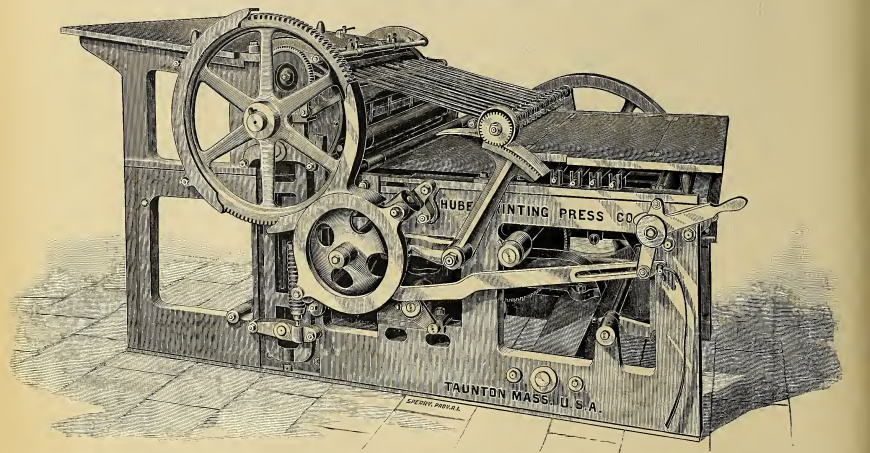
I received the map all right, and I and my friends who have examined it say it is the best they have ever seen. There is more information to be gained from it than I thought could be put in a map.—*Geo. D. Morris, Jersey City, N. J.*

I was very much pleased with the elegant map. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest terms of its worth as a work of reference, and the masterwork of the compiler, the engravers and the printers. It is a big offer for a premium, and shows the rapid strides The Inland Printer is making as the leading trade journal of the "art preservative."—*Charles P. Graesser, Buffalo, N. Y.*

I am very much pleased with the map, and consider myself amply repaid for trouble in getting up club for your valuable trade journal. The map is very complete, and to those who need one in their business it is well worth the price—five dollars—and to all others its possession will he a source of pleasure and profit, not only to those who travel, but to searchers in political matters.—*Geo. F. Penfold, Lockport, N. Y.*

THE HUBER TWO-REVOLUTION SUPER ROYAL

"MUSTANG."



NO SPRINGS + CRANK BED MOVEMENT + BOX FRAME.

THE FASTEST RUNNING PRESS OF ITS SIZE BUILT.

WE take great satisfaction in calling the attention of the printing trade to this press, which is our latest production, and which has in its construction the novelty of being a combination of the best points of both the Stop-Cylinder and Two-Revolution style of presses.

The Bed is driven by means of a crank, which gives the smoothest reciprocating motion known to mechanics, and does away with the necessity of springs and the accompanying extra strain and wear, which more especially is liable to occur in a small size press having a large variety of speeds, from their non-adjustment.

The Cylinder is driven in a constant direction and at a speed to correspond exactly to the varying speed of the bed, by means of a perfectly shaped cam-gear. This cam-gear makes two turns to each complete stroke of the bed, and the same gear teeth are in mesh during the printing of every sheet, thus making the register absolutely correct. The cylinder never comes to a full stop when the press is in operation, but keeps moving slowly when the bed is reversing, until the speed of the bed is equal, when it increases in unison with the bed. The sheet is taken by the grippers when the cylinder is moving slowly, another point in favor of perfect register.

There are no complicated cam or stop motions to get out of order, or limit the speed of the press, and we guarantee every machine to print twenty-two hundred sheets per hour, when properly fed, in perfect register and without jar or extra wear.

The cylinder can be tripped at the will of the feeder, and up to the moment when the grippers have taken the sheet.

The bed is supported, under the line of impression, by four large adjustable rollers, journaled in stands, which are fastened to a rigid box stay that cannot spring or give in the least degree.

The side frames are of the box pattern, and every part of the machine is constructed with an eye to great strength and durability.

The sheets are delivered in front of the cylinder, clean side to the fly, which is positive and noiseless in its action.

We unhesitatingly pronounce this press the most simple, complete and serviceable of its size ever introduced, and we invite the closest inspection and comparison.

BED.	FORM.	NO. ROLLERS	SPEED.	WEIGHT.
26 x 35	23 x 32	2	1,000 to 2,200	7,000 pounds.
26 x 35	19 x 32	3	1,000 to 2,200	7,000 pounds.

WE REFER YOU TO THE FOLLOWING HOUSES RUNNING THE ABOVE PRESSES:—J. J. Little & Co., John de Vries & Son, John Rankin, Jr., Economical Printing Co., Louis Weiss & Co., New York; Earhart & Richardson, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Studley & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Kehm, Fietsch & Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Conover Printing Co., Coldwater, Mich.; H. Swalley, Sedalia, Mo.; Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Mich.

VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON, Sole Agents,

H. W. THORNTON, Western Manager,
301 Dearborn Street,
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59 Ann Street and 17 to 23 Rose Street,
NEW YORK.

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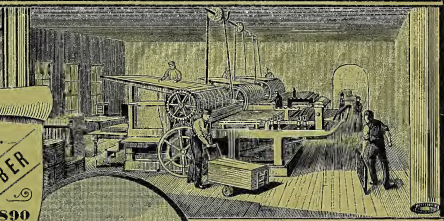


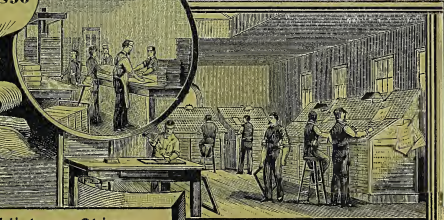
The Art Preservative of Arts

The Inland Printer



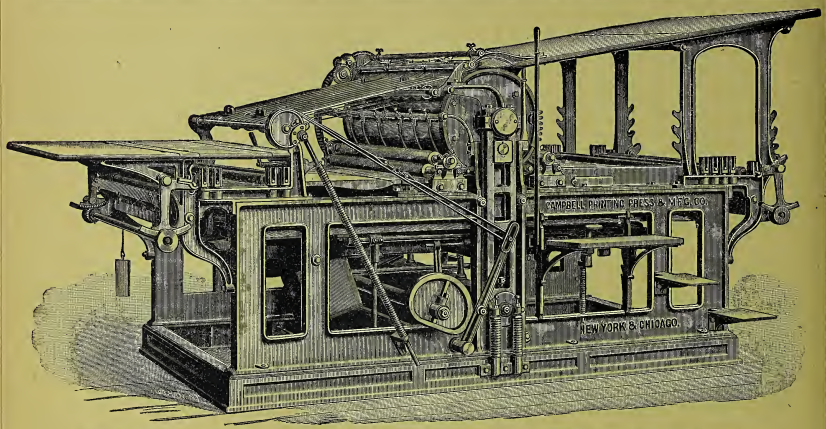
Vol. VIII.
No. 1.
OCTOBER
1890





The Inland Printer Company, Publishers, Chicago.

The Campbell "Double Ender."



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160 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
325 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO.

NOV 29 1890

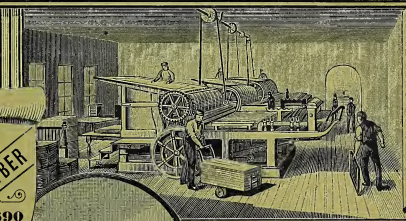
The Art Preservative of Arts



The Inland Printer



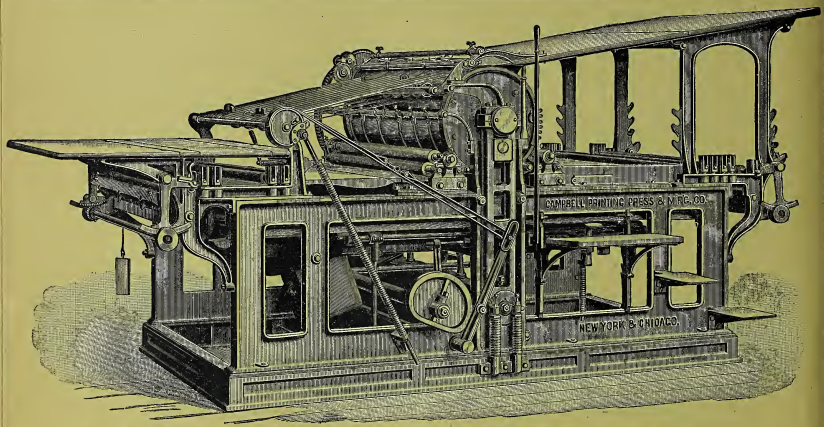
Vol. VIII.
No. 2.
NOVEMBER
1890





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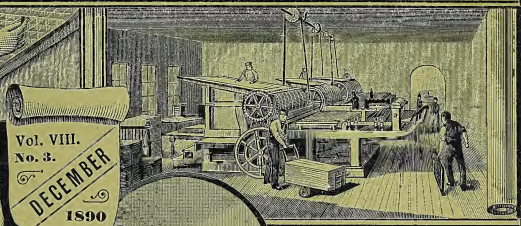
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"The Art Preservative of Arts"



The Inland Printer



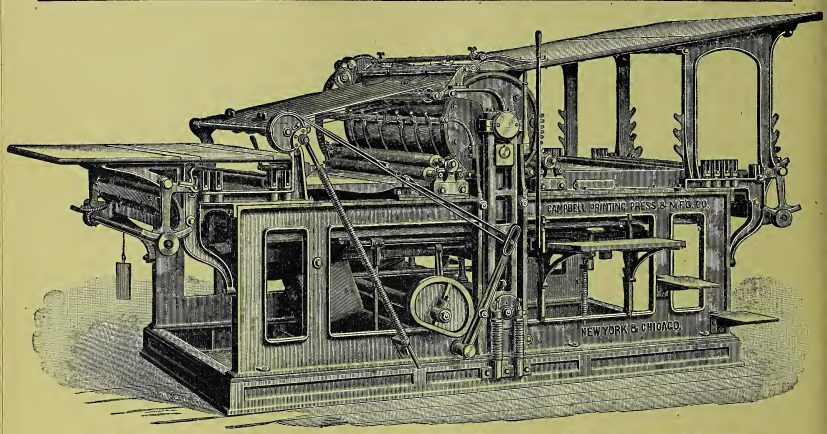




Vol. VIII.
No. 3.
DECEMBER
1890

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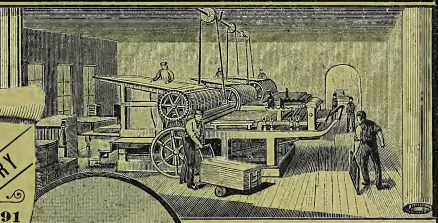
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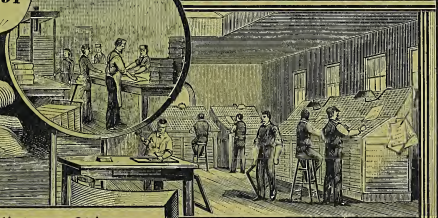


The Art Preservative of Arts

The Inland Printer





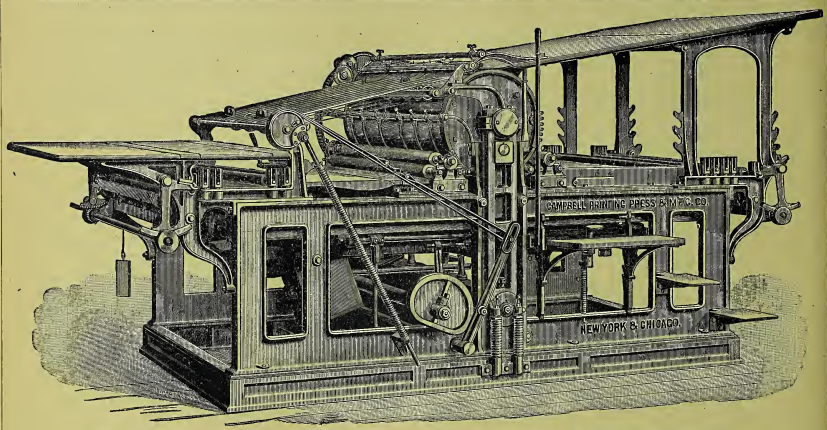


Vol. VIII.
No. 4.
JANUARY
1891

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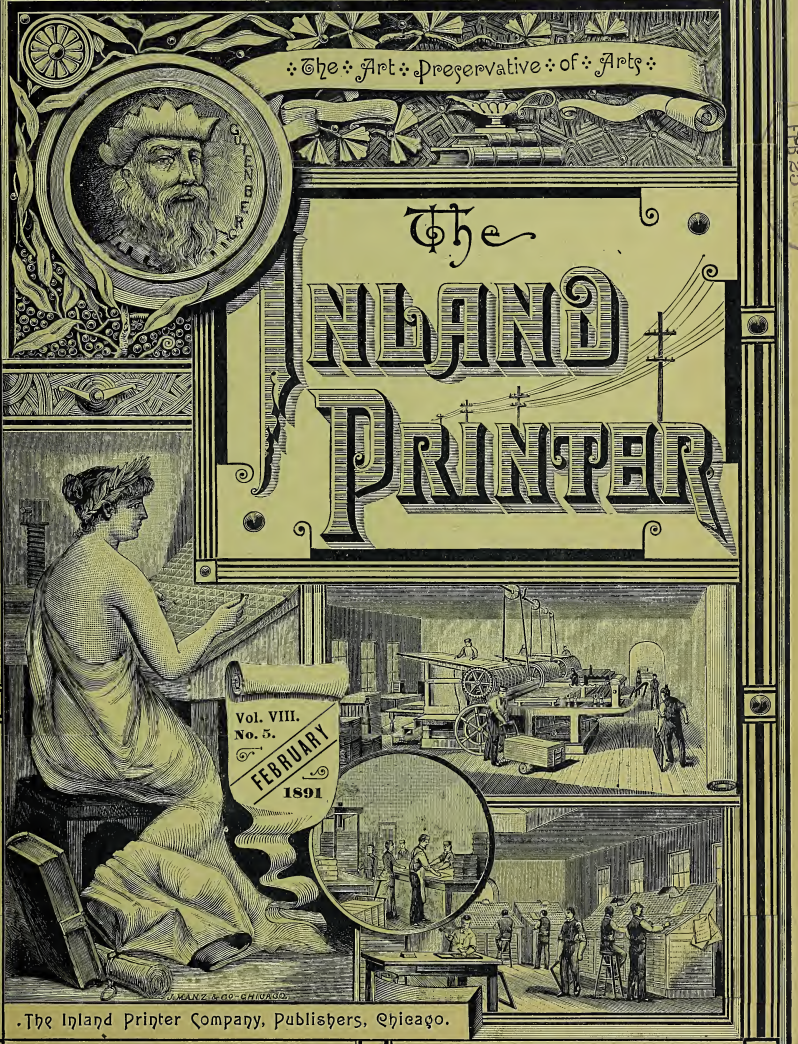
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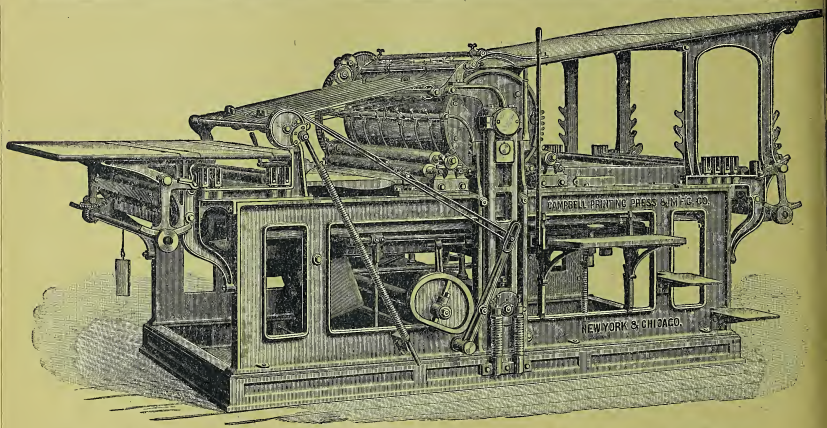
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CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO.

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1892


The Art Preservative of Arts
GUTENBERG
The
INLAND
PRINTER
Vol. VIII.
No. 5.
FEBRUARY
1891
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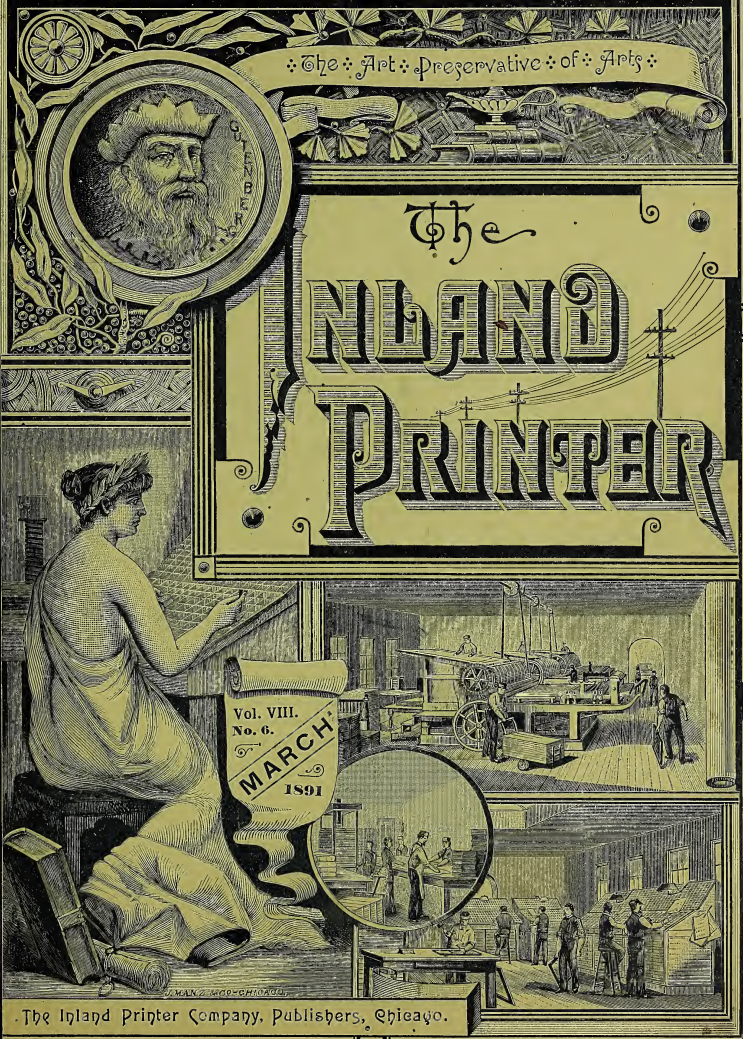
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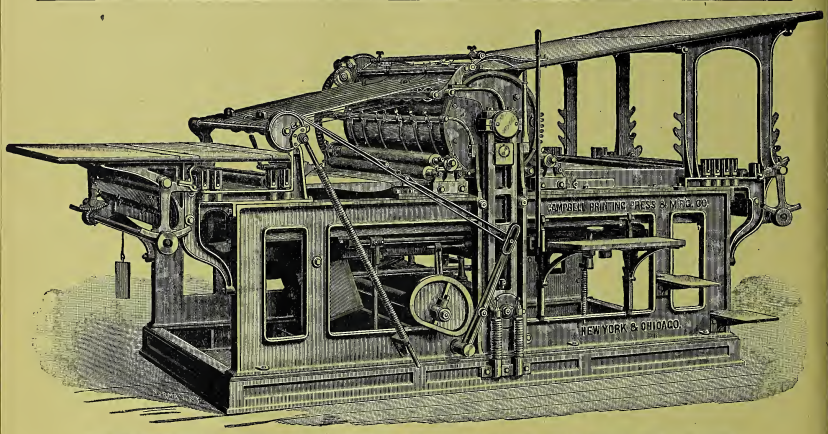
CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MFG. CO.

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MAR 24 1891
Cancelled



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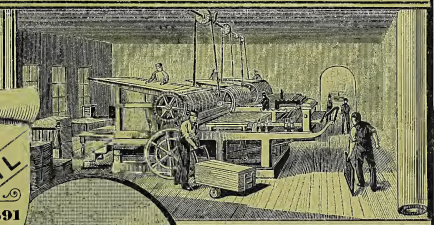
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The Art Preservative of Arts



The Inland Printer



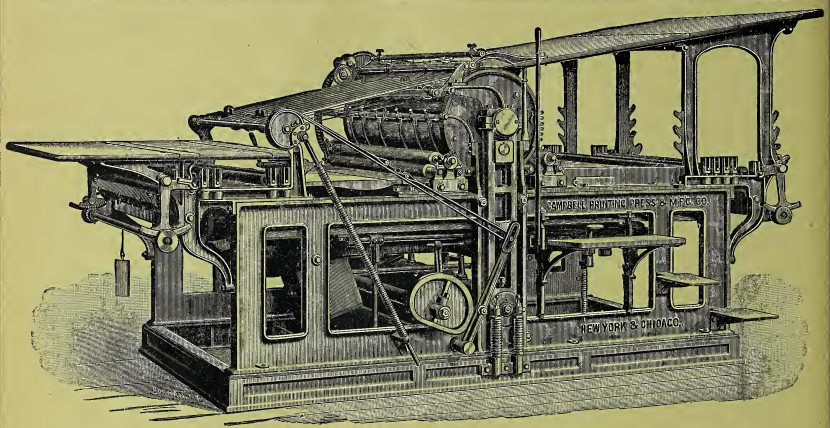




Vol. VIII.
No. 7.
APRIL
1891

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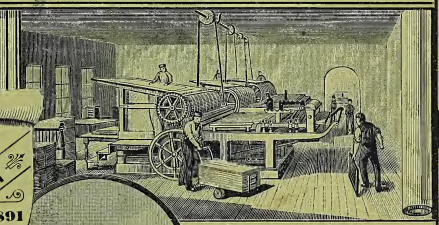
The Art Preservative of Arts

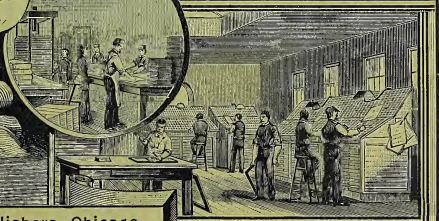


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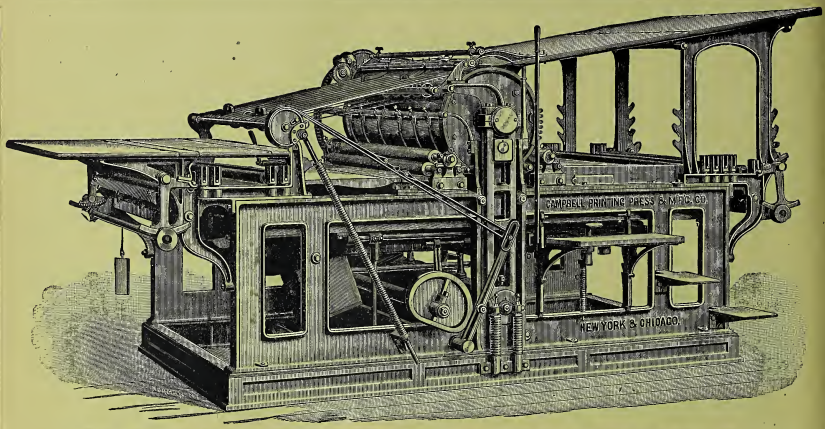
Vol. VIII.
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MAY
1891





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The "Combination Distributer," used only on the Campbell Press, admits of a finer adjustment of the form-rollers than is possible in any other arrangement in use. + + + + + + + + + +

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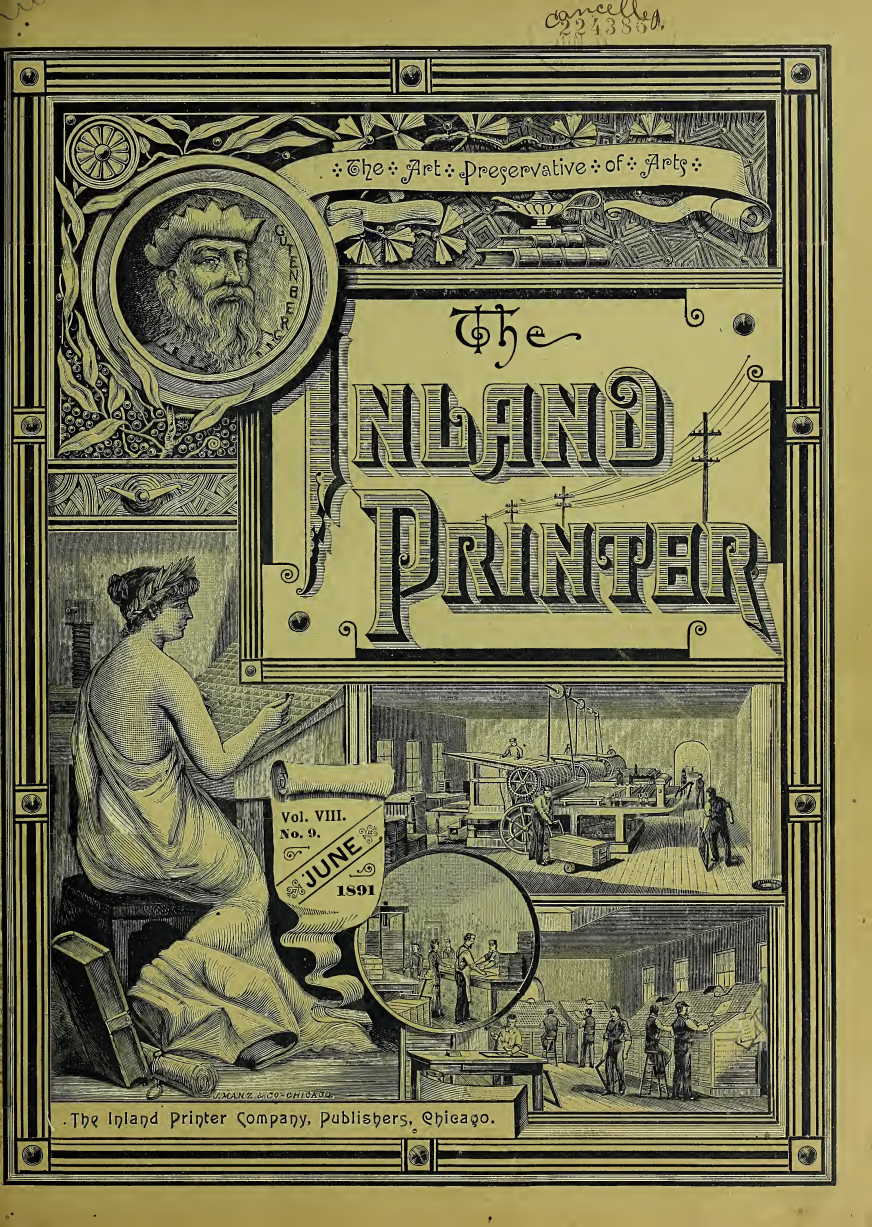
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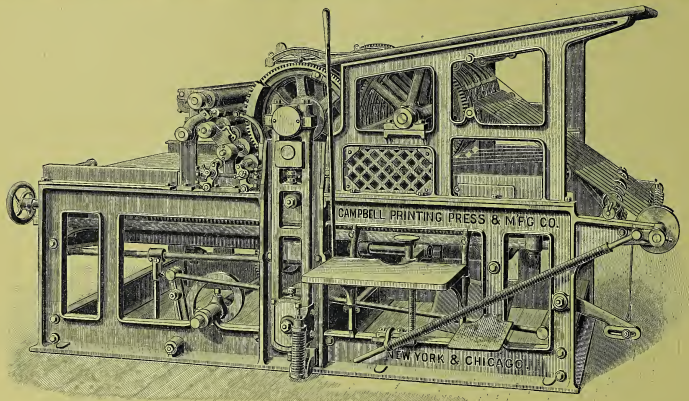
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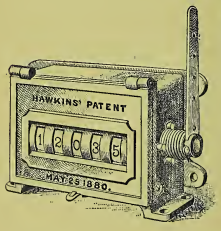


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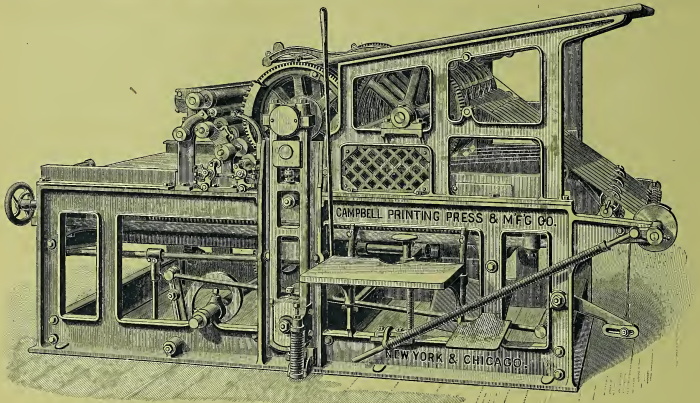
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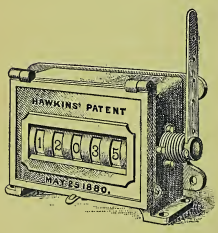


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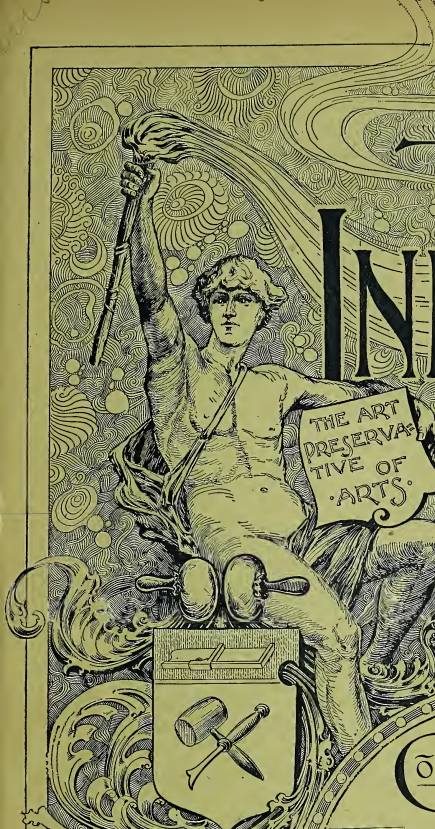
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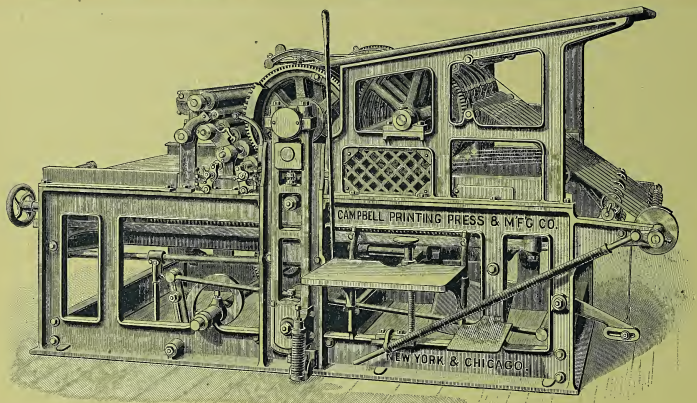
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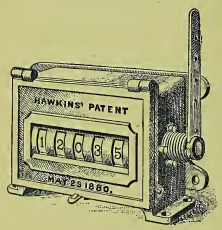


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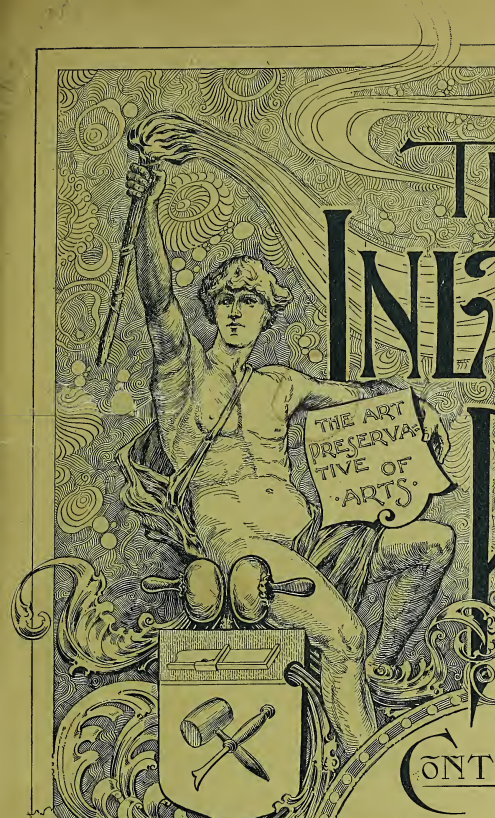
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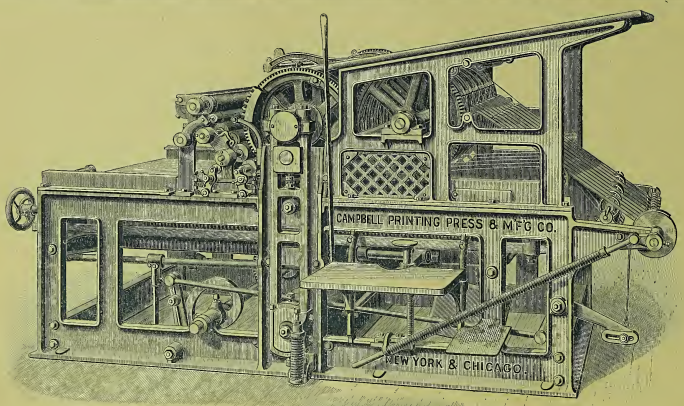
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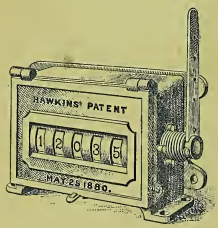


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